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ITS CHIEF SUBURBS AND ENVIRONS.

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By HERBERT FRY,

EDITOR OF THE 'ROYAL GUIDE TO THE LONDON CHARITIES,' 'HANDBOOK TO NORMANDY,' 'THE ROAD TO PARIS,' ETC.

SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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PREFACE.

It was the ambition of Addison to have it said of him that he had "brought philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools and colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies, at tea-tables and in coffee-houses."

It is my ambition—I say it, I hope, with due modesty—to set the fascinating story of London before the masses of the people, to whom the ponderous tomes which fill the shelves of museums and palace libraries, are as sealed books.

The scenes herein described in brief and imperfect language, ought to have a deep and abiding interest for every Londoner—yea, for every inhabitant of these realms, for every English-speaking community in the world. This great town with all its ancient associations, its venerable edifices, its varied memories, is a grand heirloom descended to us from the historical past, of which every Briton should be proud.

He who has learnt but a few lessons in the wonderful history of London, sees a glamour in its meanest places. To him every old street, as he paces it, becomes alive with anecdote, and almost every ancient dwelling conveys historical information. We tread on classic soil, upon ground hallowed by innumerable wise and good men long passed away.

If what I have here put together should excite to a higher appreciation of London on the part of those who dwell in, or visit it, I shall indeed be proud of my labour.

I may be allowed, in conclusion, to add that both text and illustrations (devised by myself specially for this work and protected by the Copyright Act) have been thoroughly revised and corrected to date.

HERBERT FRY.

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LONDON.

"A crowd is not company; its faces are but a gallery of pictures. The Latin adage truly saith, *Magna civitas, magna solitudo*, a great city is a great solitude."—LORD BACON.

"I have seen the greatest wonder which the world can show to the astonished spirit. I have seen it, and am still astonished,—for ever will there remain fixed indelibly on my memory the stone forest of houses, amid which flows the rushing stream of faces of living men with all their varied passions, and all their terrible impulses of love, of hunger, and of hatred,—I mean London."—HEINRICH HEINE.

"A great many of you have been to London, and yet you know nothing about it. I have spent six months there every year for forty years, and yet I know nothing about it. I do not believe that there is a man in it who is fairly acquainted with all the parts and districts of that vast city."—RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, in Speech at Rochdale, Nov. 16, 1881.

ACCORDING to Herschel, the great astronomer, London is the centre of the terrestrial globe; we know it to be the centre of commerce, of wealth, of intellectual and moral life. As "all roads led to Rome," when she was mistress of the world, so now every thinker and worker, every artist, every inventor, seems to turn to London, and to find his best home or market here, where the multitudinous transactions of mankind are concentrated and carried on. In this vast metropolis there are to be seen individuals, families, tribes of pretty nearly every race on the habitable globe, of almost every tongue and dialect, of every colour and complexion, of every faith, religion, persuasion, and opinion—howsoever eccentric. We can assert of London, more truly than Gibbon could claim for pagan Rome, that she is the centre of religious toleration, the common temple of the world. The freedom of our city is bestowed on all the gods of mankind, and without preference for race or creed we adopt virtue and merit, whether in ourselves or strangers. Each of our millions of denizens is fulfilling, or supposed to be fulfilling, some duty or errand, following some calling, or learning to follow it. The idlers, who, whether from predilection or obligation, take no share in the work of London, have their marked characteristics,

the beggars theirs, and the thieves also. Of the thousands who rise in the morning knowing not how they are going to earn a breakfast, nor where they shall lay their heads at night, it may be said that a large proportion would certainly starve anywhere but in this amazing metropolis, where the crumbs which fall from so many hundreds of thousands of tables are picked up by those who are on the alert to watch for them, and who thus gain a living by the habits, foibles, vices, fortunes and misfortunes of their neighbours.

The history of the world can show us no such city as London. For better for worse, it is unparalleled. Its statistics are all upon such a gigantic scale that if they were related of some remote and foreign place we should stand amazed at the revelation of them. Even figures can scarcely convey to the mind the full meaning of London facts, until they are aided by comparison or contrast. As, for instance, in the matter of population. This enormous collection of human beings was reported by the Registrar-General, at the census of 1881, as amounting, within the Metropolitan area, to 3,814,571; and within the 15-mile radius to 4,500,000, a large proportion of the total 25,968,286 then returned for England and Wales. Every sixth man in this realm is a Londoner. If we take the population statistics of other great cities we shall find that the greatest of them contains about half the above number, and the others are far behind.

In 1881 the population of	Paris was		2,269,023
1880	„	New York and Brooklyn .	1,773,189
1880	„	Berlin	1,118,000
„	„	Vienna	1,020,707

Every year the increase continues—London adds annually to her population 45,000 persons. In 1981 the population will probably be 7¼ millions; in 2181 it will exceed 9 millions. In London there have been reckoned more Roman Catholics than in Rome, more Jews than in all Palestine, more Scotchmen than in Aberdeen, more Welshmen than in Cardiff, more Irishmen than in Belfast. Nearly eight hundred thousand persons, and over seventy thousand vehicles, daily enter and leave the comparatively small area (632 acres) of the City of London proper, where every inch of ground is ardently contended for, and where recently (in Lombard Street) a special plot of land fetched a price equal to two millions an acre. Within a radius of 6 or 7 miles of Charing Cross 260 miles of Railway are in operation; and reckoning double lines but not including sidings, there are at least 750 miles of railway in the metropolis,—enough singly to reach to Thurso. The London Custom House Dues equal those of all the other ports in the kingdom. The total rateable annual value of the parishes and districts comprised within the Metropolitan area doubled itself in the twenty years ending 1878. It had reached in 1882 £28,362,439. In the ten years ending Dec. 1882 there were 165,954 houses added to the metropolis, now

stimated to contain 700,000 houses and to cover within the area protected by the metropolitan police no less than 700 square miles. Its streets, placed end to end, would extend to nearly 3000 miles; its 1500 churches and chapels would not hold a tithe of the inhabitants, who occupy those 700,000 dwelling-houses. Their refreshment is provided for by 7500 public-houses and 1700 coffee-houses; they consume annually 2 million quarters of wheat, 800,000 oxen, 4 million of sheep, calves, and pigs, 9 million head of poultry and game, and 130,629 tons of fish,—the fish supply alone has been estimated recently as equivalent in food to the driving into the metropolis 10,000 oxen. Their drinking is upon the same vast scale: 180 million quarts of malt liquor, 31 million quarts of wine, 18 million quarts of spirits. Innumerable gas-lamps * light London, at a cost of 3½ millions annually, and 11 million tons of coal are needed annually for warmth, for cookery, &c. The daily water supply is 150 millions of gallons; 69 derived from the Thames, 59 from the New River and the Lea. The omnibus and cab traffic of London is upon the same scale. The number of passengers carried by the London General Omnibus Company (who own the greater number, but by no means all the omnibuses) was last half-year about 27 millions. This Company possess 580 omnibuses, each earning on an average over £18 per week, at an average fare of 3½*d.* each passenger (see page 244). The Tramway cars number about 700. The Cabmen of London are upwards of thirteen thousand, and earn between 3 and 4 millions per annum. The two Underground Railways carry annually 136 millions of people. To protect the millions of human beings and their untold millions of property, London employs a comparatively small number of guards. The Metropolitan Police, at the end of last year, numbered only 13,222, costing £1,182,999 per annum. To these must be added the City Police of 895 men, costing about £105,000 per annum. The Police Commissioners' Report mentions that there were 124 adults and 12 children lost and missing in 1882, of whose fate nothing had been learnt; but these were but the remnants of a total of 12,878 lost children, and 3961 adults, all the others having been found. There were street accidents to 3532 persons, of whom 272 were killed and the others injured. The vice and crime of London are, unfortunately, in proportion to its size and wealth; the crime generally amounts to one-third of all the crime in the kingdom. Our 470 places of Amusement are numerous and varied, including about 45 Theatres and over 400 Music-halls, Concert-rooms, Harmonic Meetings, nightly entertaining 302,000 persons. Since 1856, when the Metropolitan Board of Works was first established, the Board has raised, and spent, above 23 millions sterling,—its expenditure for 1882 was over a million; while the Corporation of London, with an annual income of

* London was first lighted in 1684 by oil-lamps; in 1813 by gas; and Dec. 13, 1878, the Thames Embankment was first lighted by electricity.

over £800,000, has contributed also immense sums for the same purpose, out of receipts which in its latest report reached £1,429,667. The Metropolitan School Board has had, of course, an enormous work to do, and it spends above a million a year. The results of all this expenditure are gradually developing themselves. The abodes of vice and crime and disease are being cleansed or rebuilt; the inconvenient, narrow and crooked thoroughfares, choked with an ever-increasing traffic, enlarged; and new streets are being opened up in all directions. The thoroughfares, now paved with stone, wood, or asphalte, presented a very different aspect to our forefathers, who had to walk on pebbles. Evelyn in 1643 found Paris "paved with a kind of freestone of near a foot square, which rendered it more easy to walk on, than over pebbles in London."

If we desire to trace the history of this microcosm (it is not merely a dozen cities rolled into one), we shall have to go back to before the Roman era. There was a town here before the Romans came, which the Britons knew as Caer-Ludd, or the City of Lud. The present name is derived from the Latin *Londinium*, mentioned by Tacitus as "a city not indeed dignified by the title of a colony, but frequented by a large number of merchants, and by many ships entering its port." The Romans built the old City Walls and Forts, and fixed the position of the City Gates. They made Watling Street, the great highway from south to north; they reared fine buildings, and brought the civilization of the world to London; but when they retired, after nearly five hundred years' occupation, they seem to have left behind them no adequate impression upon the people. The Anglo-Saxons were but barbarians, compared with the Roman invaders, and they destroyed, or left to decay, the structures which were the legacy of Rome. William the Conqueror brought with him the arts and sciences which the Normans had acquired in the South of Europe, and from his time began a new era of improvement. He built the White Tower, and granted a Charter to the Corporation of the City of London, which secured and enlarged old privileges, afterwards still further strengthened by the Great Charter. The City of London proper, i.e., the ancient portion governed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, consists of vast warehouses, offices, banks and counting-houses, with all their belongings; also of hundreds of churches and similar buildings, once well filled but now almost deserted,—for the busy citizens no longer reside at their places of business, but in suburban dwellings, where rents are cheaper and the air more pure. The City Companies, once powerful trade guilds, have been forced to resign their ancient monopolies, and are but gradually finding a way by the establishment of Technical Schools to perform some of the duties with respect to the encouragement of manufactures, which was the purpose of their institution. At the time of the Civil War, each citizen belonged to his Company, and

each Company contributed its quota to the Trainbands, consisting of many thousands of disciplined men, well able to hold their own upon a battle-field,—as witness the stand they made at Newbury against the fierce Rupert, when their valour decided the fortunes of the day. The same Trainbands guarded the Parliament after the attempt of Charles I. to arrest the five members—all of whom took refuge in the City—in Coleman Street. In due time the City troop of volunteer horse, amongst whom, "gallantly mounted and richly accoutred," rode brave Daniel De Foe, escorted William and Mary as guard of honour at their first visit to the Guildhall. It was chiefly by the support, upon which he could always rely, from the City that William Pitt maintained his successful patriotic efforts for the national honour, and his noble but unavailing protests against the policy which led to the American War of Independence.

It is impossible for us here to trace even in outline the position which London has most worthily filled in the annals of this great nation; it must suffice to say that in all the history of England, our noble City is to be seen not only occupying the most prominent place, but generally leading public opinion, and exercising her great influence for the benefit of the whole kingdom. London has ever appeared foremost of the champions of liberty and progress, and in every good work among the suffering populations of the world. Let her immense and numerous charities witness for her both at home and abroad. But that we must not overweight these pages with statistics, it would be a useful task to furnish a summary of the Religious, the Educational, and the Sanitary labours of London; to tell of her pauperism, and her sickness, by the side of her wealth and her improving healthiness; but this is beyond our present function. We may note, however, that, politically, London is far less powerful than her numbers entitle her to be. The *City of London* used to send four Members to Parliament; the *City of Westminster*, only two Members; the Metropolitan Boroughs, viz., Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets (parishes round the Tower of London), Hackney, Chelsea, Southwark, Lambeth, and Greenwich, two Members each. Under the New Redistribution Bill, the Metropolis is represented by 61 Members: City of London, 2; Lambeth, 4; Marylebone, 2; Finsbury, 3; Hackney, 3; Tower Hamlets, 7; Chelsea, 1; Greenwich, 1; Bethnal Green, 2; Islington, 4; Kensington, 2; Paddington, 2; St. George's, Hanover Square, 1; Shoreditch, 2; Strand, 1; Clapham, 1; Camberwell, 3; Deptford, 1; Fulham, 1; Gravesend, 1; St. Pancras, 4; Woolwich, 1; Southwark, 3; Westminster, 1; Battersea, 1; Wandsworth, 1; Hammersmith, 1; Lewisham, 1; Croydon, 1; Hampstead, 1; West Ham, 2.

The *Corporation of London* consists of the Lord Mayor* (elected

* The prefix "Lord" was first added in 1354 by Edward III.

annually on November 9 from the Aldermen); 26 Aldermen (elected by the Freemen and Ratepayers of the 26 City Wards for life); 2 Sheriffs, chosen annually, for London and Middlesex; 206 Common Councilmen; about 10,000 Liverymen; and about 20,000 Freemen. The *Freedom of the City* is obtained by any one of the four following methods:—1. *By Apprenticeship or Servitude*, i.e., by service of an apprenticeship of seven years to a Freeman. 2. *By birth*, i.e., by being born the son or daughter of a Freeman. 3. *By Gift or Vote of the Corporation*, an Honorary Freedom bestowed usually for some great public services. 4. *By Redemption*, or Purchase, i.e., persons, being Ratepayers of the City, whose names appear upon the List of Parliamentary Voters, are admitted by the Chamberlain; and persons, free of one of the Livery Companies, are admitted by the Court of Aldermen, even though they are neither residents nor ratepayers in the City. The cost of purchasing the Freedom of a City Company varies from £2 6*s.* 4*d.* to £110.

The Livery Companies and Liverymen are so named because of their privilege to assume distinctive armorial bearings or Liveries, indicative of the several crafts or chartered guilds.

The City Companies number altogether seventy-six, of which forty are without halls of their own. Originally they were merely trade associations; but, as they obtained charters of privilege from the Crown, they became powerful societies, able to regulate and to restrict trade, and to punish by fine or imprisonment those who infringed their privileges;—in a word, they became Trade Unions with full power to enforce their regulations. With the abolition of restriction the authority but not the wealth of these Guilds has waned. Of late no Company is limited in membership to those of its own trade, and but a few take interest in trade questions. The twelve Great Companies take precedence as follows:—

1. *Mercers' Company*, Hall, 86 Cheapside.
2. *Grocers' Company*, Hall, Poultry.
3. *Drapers' Company*, Hall, Throgmorton Street.
4. *Fishmongers' Company*, Hall, London Bridge.
5. *Goldsmiths' Company*, Hall, Foster Lane, Cheapside.
6. *Skinners' Company*, Hall, Dowgate Hill.
7. *Merchant Taylors' Company*, Hall, Threadneedle Street.
8. *Haberdashers' Company*, Hall, 8 Gresham Street West.
9. *Salters' Company*, Hall, St. Swithin's Lane.
10. *Ironmongers' Company*, Hall, Fenchurch Street.
11. *Vintners' Company*, Hall, Upper Thames Street.
12. *Clothworkers' Company*, Hall, Mincing Lane.

Of the minor City Companies some bear names incomprehensible in modern city life, and some, though their trades have gone out of use, still retain existence as a Company. The *Loriners* were bridlemakers; the *Armourers* no longer make coats of mail; the Bowyers, bows; nor

the Fletchers (*flèche*), arrows; the *Cordwainers*, whose name originally came from Cordova, a Spanish city anciently famous for Cordovan leather, are now scarcely recognisable as shoemakers; the *Broderers* (*brodir*, to embroider), the *Girdlers* (makers of girdles), and *Horners* (workers in Horn for Hornbooks and Lanterns) have outlived their calling. The word *monger* in Fishmonger and Ironmonger was derived by Dr. Johnson from a Saxon word signifying trader, but a recent etymologist insists that it means=*man-of-gear!* The *Haberdashers'* name has for years been puzzled over; it is generally derived from *Hapertas*, a woollen stuff long gone out of fashion, but it is perhaps as reasonably referred to Tasche a poke or bag. Webster traces it to the German *Habt Ihr das, Herr?* "Have you that, Sir?" a very far-fetched notion.

Before commencing our peregrinations through London, it may be well to point out to those visitors who may be our readers, that the rule of the road in England for Pedestrians is the same as that of the Continent, *Keep always to the Right-hand;* but Drivers of carriages must always *Keep to the Left*, as set forth in the lines:

"The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite;
For, as you are driving along, sir,
If you Keep to the Left you will surely go right,
If you Keep to the Right you'll go wrong, sir."

If any information as to the way be required, the pedestrian should consult a policeman, not any passer-by; or in the words of Gay:

"Ask the grave tradesman to direct thee right;
He ne'er deceives but when he profits by 't.
Where the mob gathers, swiftly shoot along,
Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng."

CHARING CROSS AND STATUE OF CHARLES I.

CHARING CROSS, being perhaps the centre from which a visitor may best find his way about London, shall be our starting point, upon what must be a rapid survey of this great Metropolis. It derives its name from a Cross erected here (1291–94), in the village of Charing, by Edward I. in memory of his wife Eleanor. "Wherever," it is said, "Eleanor's corpse rested on its transit from Grantham to Westminster Abbey, Edward erected a cross in memory of her." A stone cross, from the design of Cavalini, subsequently replaced the original wooden one, and lasted till 1647, when it was

demolished, by order of the Long Parliament. The site was next used as a place of execution. On this spot, before King Charles's Statue was erected upon it, were executed, Hugh Peters, chaplain of Oliver Cromwell; Jones, Scrope, Harrison, and many others of the regicides. *Charing Cross Pillory* was among the most famous, or infamous, of the many that formerly stood in London. The Pillory was a wooden frame fixed upon a scaffold, and so arranged that the offender's head and hands were held fast, while he was thus publicly exhibited.

> "Thus, elevated o'er the gaping crowd,
> Clasped in the board, the perjured head was bowed."

The use of the Pillory in this kingdom was abolished by Parliament in June 1837, it having been proved that the populace, upon finding an offender so exposed as a target for mild punishment, often pelted him to death. The *Statue of Charles I.* was cast by Lesueur for the Earl of Arundel, in 1633; the pedestal was by Grinling Gibbons, but the statue was not erected at Charing Cross until 1674. "The sovereign now faces Whitehall, as in triumph, yet, behind the Banqueting-house, lurks a statue of another of this unfortunate race who lost his throne for attempting to renew the dictatorial spirit which cost his ancestor his head." Ben Jonson was born in Hartshorn Alley, Charing Cross, near Northumberland Street, Strand; he was a scholar in St. Martin's Court, and afterwards of Westminster School.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, NATIONAL GALLERY, AND LEICESTER SQUARE.

UPON the site now occupied by Trafalgar Square—pronounced by Chantrey to be "the most favourable that could be found or imagined for any national work of art," and by Sir Robert Peel, "one of the finest sites in Europe"—stood, three hundred years ago, but a few small houses, which formed part of the Village of *Charing*. On the northern side of Trafalgar Square, where the National Gallery now stands, the *King's Mews* were situated, from the time of Edward I. In the reign of Richard II., Sir Simon Burley kept the King's Falcons at Charing Cross; and Geoffrey Chaucer, our first English poet, was "Clerk of the King's works and the Mews at Charing." In the reign of Henry VIII. the Mews were converted into stables, and in 1732 the stables were rebuilt, but they were subsequently altogether removed, in order to make room for the erection of the *National Gallery*, by W. Wilkins, R.A., in 1834–38, at a cost of £96,000. At the bottom of the present St. Martin's Lane were the squalid courts

and rookeries mentioned in the literature of Ben Jonson's times, as the "*Bermudas*" and "*Caribbees*," and, in Dr. Johnson's era, known as *Porridge Island*.

The *Fountains*, &c., *in Trafalgar Square*, were designed by Sir Charles Barry. The water is supplied from two Artesian wells; one in *Orange Street*, Leicester Square, 300 feet deep, and the other in front of the National Gallery, 395 feet deep, connected at the depth of 170 feet by a tunnel,—to contain 70,000 gallons. Water is spouted from these fountains thirteen hours a day in summer, and seven hours in winter; the height of the jets varies with the weather, from 25 to 40 feet from the ground, at the rate of 500 gallons a minute.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE (named in honour of Nelson's last victory, which destroyed the French and Spanish fleets, and effectually put an end to Napoleon's intended invasion of England) was planned by Barry, upon the site of the yard of the old Royal Mews. The *Nelson Column*, erected on the south of the Square by public subscription, aided by the Government, was designed by Mr. Railton. It is said to be of the exact proportion of a column of the Corinthian Temple of Mars Ultor at Rome. It is of Portland stone, 145 feet in height, and was erected 1840-43. Upon a circular pedestal on the *abacus* is a colossal statue of Nelson, 17 feet high, with a coiled cable on his left, sculptured by E. H. Bailey, R.A. The figure was carved out of three massive stones, of which the largest weighed thirty tons; the capital of the column is of bronze obtained from cannon captured by Nelson. The pedestal has upon its four sides the following bronze reliefs: *North* (facing the National Gallery), *Battle of the Nile*, designed by W. T. Woodington. Nelson, wounded in the head, is being carried by Captain Berry into the cockpit, the surgeon is about to quit a wounded sailor to attend upon him. "No," said Nelson, "I will take my turn with my brave fellows." *South* (facing Whitehall), *Death of Nelson at Trafalgar*, designed by C. E. Carew. Nelson is being carried from the quarter-deck by a marine and two seamen. "Well, Hardy," said Nelson to his captain, "they have done for me at last." "I hope not," was the reply. "Yes, they have shot me through the backbone." Beneath the relief: "England expects every man will do his duty." *East*, (facing the Strand), *Bombardment of Copenhagen*, designed by Mr. Ternouth. Nelson is seen sealing his despatch to send it by a flag of truce; in the foreground are the wounded, in the distance, Copenhagen in flames. *West* (facing Pall Mall), *Battle of St. Vincent*, by Watson. Nelson is seen on board the San Josef receiving the swords of the Spanish admirals, which an old man-of-war's-man carries off under his arm. Four lions in bronze, designed by Sir Edwin Landseer, assisted by Baron Marochetti, guard the foot of this national memorial to her greatest naval hero. Upon either side of the Nelson Column are to be seen Statues to our military commanders, —*Sir Charles Napier* and *Sir Henry Havelock*; and at the north-east

corner of the Square is the equestrian statue of *George IV.*, by Sir Francis Chantrey.

The west side of Trafalgar Square is occupied by the *Union Club*, built (1824) from designs by Sir R. Smirke, R.A., as was also the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS adjoining to it. This College was founded in 1518 by Linacre (physician to Henry VII. and VIII., and the friend of Erasmus, Latimer, and Sir Thomas More), and was removed hither in 1825 from Warwick Lane, Newgate Market. An order for admission to the College of Physicians may be obtained from any Fellow; i.e., from any eminent London Physician. There are many interesting and valuable portraits and relics of ancient and honoured members of the medical profession to be seen here. At the south-east corner of Trafalgar Square, and immediately over Charing Cross Post Office, stands the well-known *Morley's Hotel;* a little higher up (No. 4) is the Office of the *Royal Humane Society;* and at the north-east corner is the handsome *Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.* This edifice (occupying the site of a smaller church built here by Henry VIII.) was completed in 1726, from the designs of Gibbs. George I. laid, by proxy, the foundation stone, and presented this, the Royal parish, with its organ. St. Martin's Church is built in the florid Roman or Italian style, and has a very fine western Corinthian hexastyle portico. The east end is truly elegant. In the Registry of this church were entered the births of Royal children born at Buckingham Palace, which is within this parish. Farquhar, the dramatist; the Hon. Robert Boyle; John Hunter, the surgeon; Nell Gwynne, and Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey, were buried here; but the body of John Hunter was removed to Westminster Abbey in Dean Buckland's time, just before these Vaults were finally closed under the Intra-Mural Interments Act, which prohibited such burials.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY

Occupies the north side of Trafalgar Square, and has a frontage of 500 feet, in the centre of which is a portico with eight columns of the Corinthian order, which were removed hither from Carlton House, when that residence of the Prince Regent was taken down. The Entrance to the Gallery is by a flight of steps at each side of the portico, and the whole building is surmounted by a dome; but the edifice is altogether too low, in comparison with the buildings near it, and it is considered unworthy of the great national purpose for which it is maintained. The Gallery is open free to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; from 10 o'clock until dusk,

the hour of closing ranging from 4 to 7 P.M. and after 11 o'clock on Thursdays and Fridays (students' days), on payment of 6*d.* each. The National Gallery dates its origin from the purchase, by Lord Liverpool's Government in 1824, of the Collection of thirty-eight pictures, of the late J. J. Angerstein, Esq., for £57,000,—Parliament having granted £3000 beyond that sum, to include expenses. The first exhibition took place in Mr. Angerstein's house, in Pall Mall, May 10, 1824. Sir George Beaumont bequeathed sixteen pictures to the National Collection in 1826; the Rev. W. Holwell Carr bequeathed thirty-five pictures to it in 1831; William IV. presented six, in 1836; Lord Farnborough bequeathed fifteen, in 1838; Richard Simmons, Esq., bequeathed eleven, in 1846. Up to this date, the National Gallery contained only forty-one pictures of the British School, but, in 1847, Robert Vernon, Esq., gave one hundred and fifty-seven, all but two of which were of the British School. In 1854, Lord Colborne bequeathed eight pictures; in 1856 the Collection was enriched by one hundred and five finished oil pictures, and some thousand drawings and sketches, bequeathed by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Jacob Bell, Esq., bequeathed twenty pictures, in 1859; the Queen presented twenty-two, in 1863. In 1871 the Cabinet Collection, chiefly of Dutch Masters, made by the first Sir Robert Peel, was purchased for £75,000. In 1875 Mr. Wynn Ellis bequeathed to this Collection about one hundred and fifty of his finest pictures. Of the entire number of one thousand one hundred and ninety works in this Gallery, six hundred and seventy belong to Foreign Schools. The building was erected at the national expense after a design by W. Wilkins, R.A., Architect, 1832–8, and was opened to the public, April 9, 1838. Since the removal of the Royal Academy to Burlington House, in 1869, the Gallery extends throughout the building and contains eighteen rooms, of which Nos. I., II., III., V. contain pictures of the *British School* of Painting; IV. and VI. contain the *Turner* Collection; VII. Peel Collection; VIII. the *Early Flemish*, &c.; in IX. are works of the *French School;* X. XIII., XIV. XVI. and XVII. of the *Italian School;* XI. the *Wynn Ellis* gift; XII. the *Dutch and Flemish;* XV. a select Cabinet Collection; XVIII. the *Spanish School.* The names of the painters and of the subjects appear upon the frames of the pictures.

"A man who cannot spare time," wrote the Rev. C. Kingsley, "for a daily country walk, may well slip into the National Gallery or other collection of pictures. That garden flowers as gaily in winter as in summer. Those noble faces on the wall are never disfigured by grief or passion. There, in the space of a single room, the townsman may take a walk beneath mountain peaks, through green meadows, and by rushing brooks, where he lingers till he almost seems to hear the ripple of the stream and to see the fishes leap."

The following is a list of the Masters represented in the National Gallery, with the number of their works as given in the catalogue.

The hyphens between the figures indicate that the intermediate numbers are included.

BRITISH SCHOOL.

Abbott, L. F., 1198.
Allan, Sir W., R.A., 373.
Armitage, E., R.A., 759.
Arnald, George, A.R.A., 1156.
Barker, Thos., 792-1039.
Beaumont, Sir G. H., 105, 119.
Beechey, Sir W., R.A., 120.
Bird, E., R.A., 323.
Blake, W., 1110, 1164.
Bonheur, Rosa, 621.
Bonington, R. P., 374.
Boxall, Sir W., R.A., 601.
Bridell, F. R., 1205.
Briggs, H. P., R.A., 375, 376.
Calcott, Sir A.W., R.A., 340-348.
Clays, P. J., 814, 815.
Clint, Geo., A.R.A., 377.
Collins, W., R.A., 351, 352.
Constable, John, R.A., 130, 327, 1065, 1066.
Cooke, E. W., R.A., 447, 448.
Cooper, T. S., R.A., 435, 436.
Copley, J. S., R.A., 100, 733, 787, 1072, 1073.
Cotman, J. S., 1111.
Creswick, T., R.A., 429.
Crome, John (Old Crome), 689, 897, 926, 1037.
Cruikshank, G., 795.
Danby, F., A.R.A., 437.
Daniell, T., R.A., 899.
Douglas, W., R.S.A., 617.
Dubufe, C. M., 457.
Eastlake, Sir C. L., P.R.A., 397-399, 898.
Egg, A. L., R.A., 444.
Etty, W., R.A., 356-366, 614.
Fraser, Alex., 453.
Frith, W. P., R.A., 615.
Gainsborough, T., R.A., 80, 109, 308-311, 678, 683, 684, 760, 789, 925, 1044, 1174.
Geddes, Andrew, A.R.A., 355.
Glover, (J.), 1186.
Good, T. S., 378, 917-919.
Goodall, F., R.A., 450, 451.
Gordon, Sir J. W., R.A., 743.
Haghe, Louis, 456.
Hart, Solomon A., R.A., 424.
Haydon, Benjamin R., 682, 786.
Herbert, J. R., R.A., 425.
Herring, John F., 452.
Hilton, William, R.A., 178, 333-338.
Hogarth, William, 112-118, 675, 1046, 1153, 1161-2.
Hoppner, John, R.A., 133, 233, 900.
Horsley, J. C., R.A., 446.
Howard, H., R.A., 349.
Jackson, John, R.A., 124, 171, 326.
Johnston, Alex., 449.
Jones, Geo., R.A., 389-392, 800, 801.
Kaufmann, A., R.A., 139.
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 273.
Lance, Geo., 441-443, 1184.
Landseer, Chas., R.A., 408, 610, 611, 612.
Landseer, Sir E., R.A., 409-415, 603-609.
Lane, Theodore, 440.
Lawrence, Sir T., P.R.A., 129, 136, 142, 144, 188, 324, 325, 785, 922.
Lawson, Cecil, 1142.
Lee, Fredk. R., R.A., 418, 419, and Cooper, 619, 620.
Leslie, C. R., R.A., 402, 403, 1182.
Linnell, John, 438, 439, 1112.
Linton, William, 1029.
Lotherbourg, P. J., R.A., 316.
Maclise, D., 422, 423.
Martin, John, 793.
Morland, Geo., 1030, 1067.
Müller, W. J., 379, 1040.
Mulready, W., R.A., 393-396, 1038, 1181.
Nasmyth, Patrick, 380, 381, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1183.
Newton, G. S., R.A., 353, 354.
O'Neill, G. B., 618.
Opie, John, R.A., 784, 1026, 1167.
Phillips, Thomas, R.A., 183, 339.
Pickersgill, F. R., R.A., 445.
Pickersgill, H. W., R.A., 416, 417, 791.
Poole, P. F., R.A., 1091.
Poussin, Charles, 810.
Raeburn, Sir H., R.A., 1146.
Redgrave, R., R.A., 428.
Reynolds, Sir J., P.R.A., 78, 79, 106, 107, 111, 128, 143, 162, 182, 185, 305-307, 681, 754, 885-892.
Rippingille, E. V., 454, 455.
Roberts, David, R.A., 400, 401.
Romney, Geo., 312, 1068.
Scheffer, (Ary), 1169, 1170.
Schetky, J. C., 1191.
Scott, Samuel, 313, 314.
Seddon, Thos., 563.
Shee, Sir M. A., P.R.A., 367, 368, 677.
Simpson, J., 382
Singleton, H., 1027, 1028.
Sleap, J. A., 676.
Smirke, Robt., R.A., 761-765.
Stanfield, Clarkson, R.A., 404-407.
Stark, James, 1204.
Stothard, Thos., R.A., 317-322, 1069, 1070, 1163, 1185.
Stuart, Gilbert, 217, 220, 229.
Thomson, H., R.A., 350.
Thomson, Rev. J., 731.
Tschaggenny, C. P., 738.
Turner, J. W. M., R.A., 369-372, 458-563, 813.
Unknown, 1076.
Uwins, Thomas, R.A., 387, 388, 730.
Ward, E. M., R.A., 430-432, 616.
Ward, James, R.A., 385, 386, 688, 1043, 1158, 1175.
Webster, Thos., R.A., 426, 427.
West, Benjamin, P.R.A., 121, 126, 131, 132, 315, 799.
Wilkie, Sir David, R.A., 99, 122, 231, 241, 328-332, 894, 921, 1187.
Williams, Edward, 123.
Williams, Penry, 433, 434, 662.
Wilson, Richard, R.A., 108, 110, 267, 301-304, 1064, 1071.
Witherington, W. F., R.A., 420, 421.
Wright, J., of Derby, 725.
Wyatt, Henry, 383, 384.
Zoffany ascribed to, 1197.

Under this class may be named the Turner collection of drawings and sketches, the Henderson bequest of water-colour drawings by De Wint and others, all of which can be seen on application.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

Albertinelli, 645.
Allori, 21.
Alunno, 1107.
Angelico, Fra G., 582, 663.
Bakhuizen, L., 204, 223, 818, 819, 1000, 1050.
Barbarelli, 269.
  Ditto (School of), 41, 930.
Barocci, 29.
Basaiti, 281, 599.
Bassano, J., 173, 228, 277.
Bazzi, G. A., 1144.
Bellini, 189, 280, 726, 808, 812.
  Ditto (School of), 234, 694.
Beltraffio, 728.
Benvenuto, 909.
Berchem, 240, 820, 1004, 1005, 1006.
Bibiena, 936.
Bigio, 1035.
Bissolo, 631.
Bles, De, 718, 719.
Boccaccino, 806.
Bol, 679.
Bonifazio the Elder, 1202.
Bono, 771.
Bonsignori, 736.
Bonvicino, 299, 625, 1025, 1165.
Bordone, 637, 674.
Borgognone, 298, 779, 780, 1077.
Both, 71, 209, 956-959.

Botticelli, 226, 275, 782, 915, 916, 1034, 1126.
Boucher, F., 1090.
Bourdon, 64.
Bouts, 783.
Bramantino, 729.
Bronzino, 650, 651, 670, 704.
Buonacorso, 1109.
Canaletto, 127, 135, 163, 937–942, 1058, 1059.
Cappelle, 865, 964–967.
Caravaggio, 172.
Cariani, 1203.
Carnovale, Fra, 769.
Carpaccio, 750.
Carracci, Agostino, 147, 148.
Carracci, Annibale, 9, 25, 56, 63, 88, 93, 94, 198.
Carracci, Ludovico, 28.
Carucci, Jacopo, 649, 1131.
Ditto, ascribed to, 1150.
Casentino, Jacopo di, 580.
Castagno, A. del, 1138.
Cavallino, B., 1157.
Champaigne, P. de, 798.
Cima da Conegliano, 300, 634, 816, 1120.
Cimabue, 565.
Claude de Lorraine, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14, 19, 30, 55, 58, 61, 1018.
Clouet, F., 660.
Ditto, ascribed to, 1190.
Coques, G., 821, 1011, 1114–1118.
Cornelissen, 657.
Correggio, 10, 15, 23, 76.
After Correggio, 7, 37.
Cosimo, 698.
Costa, 629, 895.
Cranach, 291.
Credi, 593, 648.
Crivelli, 602, 668, 724, 739, 788, 807, 906, 907.
Cuyp, 53, 797, 822–824, 960–962.
Dalmasii, 752.
David, G., 1045.
De Hooge, 794, 834, 835.
De Keyser, 212.
De Koning, 836, 974.
Delen, 1010.
Dietrich, 205.
Dolci, Carlo, 934.
Domenichino, 48, 75, 77, 85.
Dossi, 640.
Dou, Gerard, 192, 825, 968.
Duccio, 566, 1139, 1140.
Dujardin, K., 826–828, 985.
Dürer, Albert, 245.
Dyckmans, 600.
Elzheimer, 1014.
Emmanuel, 594.
Engelbertsz, 714.
Ercole da Ferrara, 73, 1119.
Ferrarese School, 1062.
Flemish School, 1017.
Flemish, Old or Dutch, 1036, 1063.
Ditto, Early, 1078, 1079, 1081–1083, 1086, 1089, 1151.
Florentine School, 626, 1196, 1199
Forli, M. da, 755, 756.
Francesca, P., 585, 665, 758, 908.
Francia, 179, 180, 638.
Fyt, 1003.
Gaddi (School of), 215, 216 579.
Garofalo, 81, 170, 642, 671.
German School, 195, 1088.
German, Early School, 1087.
Germany Lower School, 706, 707.
Ghirlandajo, R. del, 1143.
Giolfino, 749.
Giorgione, 269.
Ditto (School of), 41, 930.
Giotto, 276.
Ditto (School of), 568.
Goes, 710, 774.
Gozzoli, 283, 591.
Grandi, 73, 1119.
Greuze, 206, 1019, 1020, 1154.
Guardi, 210, 1054.
Guercino, 22.
Guido, 11, 177, 191, 193, 196, 214, 271.
Hackaert, 829.
Hals, D., 1074.
Hals, F., 1021.
Hemessen, 1042.
Hobbema, 685, 830–833, 995, 996.
Holbein, S., ascribed to, 722.
Hondecoeter, 202, 1013.
Hooch, 794, 834, 835.
Huchtenburg, 211.
Huysman, G., 954.
Huysman, J., 125.
Italian School, 932, 1048, 1127.
Jardin, 826–828, 985.
Justus of Padua, 701.
Kneller, Sir G., 273.
Koninck, 836, 974.
Lancret, N., 101–104.
Landini, 580.
Lanini, 700.
Lely, Sir P., 1016.
Liberale da Verona, 1134.
Libri, G., 748.
Liesborn, von, 260, 261.
Lievens, Jan, 1095.
L'Ingegno, 702.
Lingelbach, J., 837.
Lippi, Filippino, 293, 592, 598, 927, 1033, 1124.
Lippi, Fra F., 248, 586, 589, 666, 667.
Lochner, S., 705.
Lombard, L., 266.
Longhi, P., 1100–2.
Looten, Jan, 901.
Lorenzetti, A., 1147.
Lorenzetti, P., 1113.
Lorenzo, F., 1103.
Lower Rhine (School of), 1080, 1085.
Luini, B., 18.
L'Ortolano, 669.
Lotto, 699, 1047.
Ditto, ascribed to, 1105.
Maas or Maes, N., 153, 159, 207.
Mabuse, J. de, 656, 946.
Macrino d'Alba, 1200, 1201.
Manni, G. di P., 1104.
Mantegna, A., 274, 902, 1125, 1145.
Mantegna, F., 639, 1106.
Mantovano, R., 643, 644.
Maratta, C., 174.
Margaritone, 564.
Marinus or Marino, 944.
Marziale, M., 803, 804.
Masaccio, 626.
*Master of Cologne, 707.
Master of Lyversberg, 706.
Matsys, Q., 295.
Matteodi, G. da Siena, 247, 1155.
Mazzolini, L., 82, 169, 641.
Meire, ascribed to, 264, 696.
Melone, A., 753.
Memling or Hemling, 686.
Ditto, ascribed to, 709, 747, 943.
Messina, A. de, 673, 1141.
Metsu, G., 838, 839, 970.
Michel Angelo, 8, 790, 809.
Mieris, F. van, 840.
Mieris, W. van, 841.
Milanese School, 1052.
Mola, 69, 160.
Montagna, B., 802, 1098.
Morando, P., 735, 777.
Moretto, Il, 299, 625, 1025, 1165.
Moro, A., 184.
Ditto, ascribed to, 1094.
Morone, F., 285.
Moroni, G., 697, 742, 1022–1024.
Mostert, J., 713.
Moucheron, F. de, 842.
Murillo, B. E., 13, 74, 176.
Neefs, P., 924.
Netscher, G., 843–845.
Oggionno, M. D', 1149.
Orcagna, A. di C., 569, 570–578.
Oriolo, G., 770.
Ostade, A. J. Van, 846.
Ostade, I. Van, 847, 848, 963, 1137.
Pacchia, J., 246.
Padovanino, 70, 933.
Palmezzano, 596.
Pannini, 138.
Parma, L. da, 692.
Parmigiano, 33.
Patinir, J. de, 715–717.
Ditto, ascribed to, 945, 1084.
Perugino, Il, 181, 288, 1075.
Peruzzi, B., 167, 218.
Pesellino, F., 727.
Piazza, M., 1152.
Pinturicchio, B., 693, 703, 911–914.
Piombo, Sebastian del, 1, 20, 24.
Pisano or Pisanello, 776.
Poelenburg, C. van, 955.
Pollaiuolo, A., 292, 296, 781, 928.
Pontormo, J. da, 649, 1131.
Pordenone, Il, 272.
Potter, Paul, 849, 1009.
Potter, Peter, 1008.
Poussin, G., 31, 36, 68, 95, 98, 161, 1159.
Poussin, N., 39, 40, 42, 62, 65, 91, 165.
Previtali, A., 695.
Raphael or Raffaello, 213, 168, 27, 661, 744, 929, 1171.
Rembrandt, H., 43, 45, 47, 51, 54, 72, 166, 190, 221, 237, 243 289, 672, 775, 850.

* An anonymous artist, said to have been a pupil of Albert Dürer.

Rembrandt, H., (School of), 757.
Ricci or Rizzi, S., 851.
Rigaud, H., 903.
Romanino, G., 297.
Romano, G., 225, 624, 643, 644.
Rosa, Salvator, 84, 811, 935, 1206.
Rosselli, C., 227.
Rottenhammer, J., 659.
Rubens, P. P., 38, 46, 57, 59, 66, 67, 157, 187, 194, 278, 279, 852, 853, 948, 1195.
Ruysdael, J., 627, 628, 737, 746, 854, 855, 986–991.
Salviati, 652.
San Daniele, 778.
San Severino, 249.
Santa Croce, 632, 633.
Santi, G., 751.
Sarto, A. del, 17, 690.
Sassoferrato, 200, 740.
Savery, R. 920.
Savoldo, G. G., 1031.
Schalken, G., 199, 997–999.
Schiavone, G., 630, 904.
Schoen, M., 658.
Schoorel, J. van, 720, 721.
Sebastiano del P., 1, 20, 24.
Segna, 567.
Signorelli, 910, 1128, 1133.
Solario, A. da, 734, 923.
Sorgh, H. M., 1055, 1056.
Spagna, Lo, 691.
Ditto, ascribed to, 282.
Spagnoletto, Lo, 235, 244.
Spinello Aretino, 581.
Steen, Jan, 856.
Steenwyck, 1132.
Suardi, B., attributed to, 729.
Tacconi, F., 286.
Teniers, D. (the elder), 949, 950, 951.
Teniers, D. (the younger), 154, 155, 158, 242, 805, 817, 857–863, 952, 953.
Terburg, G., 864, 896.
Theotocopuli, 1122.
Tiepolo, G. B., 1192, 1193.
Tintoretto, 16, 1130.
Titian, 3, 4, 32, 34, 35, 224, 270, 635, 636.
Treviso, G. da, 623.
Tura, C. 590, 772, 773, 905.
Uccello, P., 583.
Ugolino da Siena, 1188, 1189.
Umbrian School, 1032, 1051.
Unknown, 947, 1012, 1080, 1085.
Van Deelen, D., 1010.
Van der Cappelle, 865, 964–967.
Van der Goes, 710, 774.
Van der Helst, B., 140.
Van der Heyde, J., 866, 992–994.
Van der Meire, G., 264, 696.
Van der Neer, A., 152, 239, 732, 969.
Van der Plaas, 175.
Van der Poel, 1061.
Van der Vliet, W., 1168.
Van der Weyden, R., 664.
Van der Weyden, R. (younger), 653, 654, 711, 712.
Van de Velde, A., 867–871, 982–984.
Van de Velde, W. (younger), 149, 150, 870, 871, 872–876, 977–981.
Vandyck, Sir A., 49, 50, 52, 156, 680, 877, 1172.
Van Eyck, Jan, 186, 222, 290.
Van Eyck, M., 708.
Van Huysum, 796, 1001.
Van Orley, B., 655.
Vanosos, Jan, 1015.
Varotari, 70, 933.
Velasquez, D. de, 197, 232, 741, 745, 1129, 1148.
Venetian School, 1121, 1123, 1173.
Veneziano, B., 287.
Veneziano, D., 766, 767.
Venusti, M., 1194.
Vernet, C. J., 236, 1057.
Veronese, Paolo, 26, 97, 268, 294, 931, 1041.
Veronese School, 1135, 1136.
Vinci, Leonardo da, 1093.
Vinci, Leonardo da (School of), 18
Vivarini, A., 768.
Vivarini, B., 284.
Walscappelle, J., 1002.
Weenix, Jan, 238, 1096.
Westphalian School, 1049.
William of Cologne, 687.
Wils, Jan, 1007.
Witte, E. de, 1053.
Wouwerman, P., 878–882, 975, 976, 1060.
Wynants, Jan, 883, 884, 971–973.
Zaganelli, B. da C., 1092.
Zampieri, 48, 75, 77, 85.
Zelotti, B., ascribed to, 595.
Zoppo, M., 597.
Zurbaran, F., 230.

"In the reign of Charles II.," wrote Leigh Hunt, "*Hedge Lane* (now *Whitcomb Street*, at the north-west corner of Trafalgar Square) and the Haymarket, were still real lanes and passages to the fields. In Elizabeth's time you might set out from the site of the present Pall Mall, and, leaving St. Giles's Fields on the right, walk all the way to Hampstead without encountering a dwelling-place. Lovers plucked flowers in Cranbourne Alley, and took moonlight walks in St. James's Market."

LEICESTER SQUARE has been long noted as the centre of a portion of London occupied by foreign refugees. After each continental upheaval new faces were to be observed here by those who knew the neighbourhood. The exiles of the Great French Revolution have long since gone to their rest. Of those of 1848 but few remain, many having returned home with the re-establishment of a Republic. Some of the Restaurants in this neighbourhood provide dinners of the character and variety for which the Palais Royal in Paris has long been noted,—the courses of soup, fish, entrées, roast, salad, cheese, and dessert, are all supplied, along with half a bottle of wine, for 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* Among the most popular of these are *Provence Restauraunt*, in Leicester Square; *Kettner's*, Church Street, Soho; *Panton Hotel*, in Panton Street; *Previtali's*, in Arundel Street; and *Café de l'Étoile*, in Great Windmill Street. Leicester Square takes its name from *Leicester House*, built on the north side, by Robert Sidney, Earl

of Leicester, early in the seventeenth century. After him, also, *Sidney Alley* was named. Leicester House was purchased by, and became the "pouting place" of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., who had been turned out of St. James's for taking his mother's part against his father. The Duke of Cumberland, who fought at Culloden, was born in Leicester House in 1611. Frederick, Prince of Wales, in his turn, quarrelled with his father in 1737, came hither, and died here, 1751. Leicester House was considerably enlarged by the addition of *Savile House*, and remained a royal residence until the Royal Family removed to Carlton House in 1766. The *Empire Theatre*, erected upon the site of Leicester House, was opened at Easter, 1884. The late Tom Taylor wrote pleasantly of this locality in a book entitled "Leicester Square and its worthies," 1874.

William Hogarth served his apprenticeship to a silversmith in Cranbourne Alley, and years afterwards resided at the south-east corner of Leicester Square, where *Archbishop Tenison's Schools* have been built. The Polish hero Kosciusko lived in the same house afterwards, also the Countess Guiccioli, known for her association with Lord Byron. Sir Joshua Reynolds lived at No. 47, now Puttick and Simpson's, and his studio is now their auction-room. Sir Isaac Newton lived at the corner of *St. Martin's Street*, in this Square, and passed, as he said, "the happiest years of his life in the Observatory at that house," but lately rebuilt. It is a great pity that public sentiment was not aroused in time to save and preserve such an interesting relic; its destruction was an act of Vandalism almost as inexcusable as would be that of the Shakespeare House at Stratford-on-Avon; and singularly falsified Macaulay's hopeful prophecy that *Newton's House and Observatory* in St. Martin's Street, would "continue to be well known as long as our island retains any traces of civilization." But gone is the building, nevertheless, along with all its associations, including those of its later tenants, Dr. Burney and his clever daughter Madame D'Arblay. John Hunter, the famous surgeon, lived in the house south of the site of the *Alhambra Theatre*, and there began his collection in 1785, which has since grown into the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The *Alhambra* was originally built (1852) and named the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, but reconstructed and re-opened (1858) as a Music-hall and afterwards as a Theatre for spectacular opera. It was burnt down Dec. 7, 1882, and was rebuilt and reopened in 1883. Leicester Square owes its present handsome appearance to Mr. Albert Grant, who, at his own expense, cleared it of rubbish, set up a fountain and seats, planned its flower-beds, and provided a pleasant halting-place for a tired pedestrian in the very heart of London. Busts of the four worthies of Leicester Square now appropriately ornament it at each corner, viz., Newton, Hogarth, Hunter, and Reynolds, and in the centre is a statue of Shakespeare, copied from the one in Westminster Abbey. *Newport Market* reminds

us that Lord Newport (*temp.* Chas. I.) had his mansion here. The new street from Piccadilly to New Oxford Street "opens up" this district, by clearing off the worst of the squalid dwellings, and this recently made thoroughfare, known at the entrance from Piccadilly as "Shaftesbury Avenue," is wide and commanding.

In a booth over the shambles of Newport Market *Orator Henley*, a witty and eloquent man of broken fortunes, set up in the last century his Oratory "to teach universal knowledge and primitive Christianity." Among other novelties to attract hearers he once announced that in one lesson he would show anybody how to make a pair of shoes in two minutes. When the crowd had assembled and paid their entrance money, the Orator, after a little flourish of words, explained his new method by there and then performing the feat, namely, by cutting off the legs from a pair of boots. Hogarth has preserved for us Henley's portrait in the parson of his Midnight Conversation; and Pope in the Dunciad, in the lines,—

> "How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue,
> How sweet the periods neither said nor sung."

Cranbourne Street is named from the minor title of the Marquis of Salisbury, its ancient owner. *Garrick Street* beyond it is a comparatively new street, chiefly known as the site of the *Garrick Club*, founded 1831, and containing a highly interesting collection of theatrical portraits. "Aldridge's," in *St. Martin's Lane*, is perhaps the most important (next to Tattersall's, in Knightsbridge, and Rymill's, in the Barbican) of the Horse Auction Stables in the Metropolis. The rooms of the *Alpine Club* are at 6 *St. Martin's Place.*

Long Acre, which runs directly east of Cranbourne Street to the top of Drury Lane (whence it is proposed to make a new street eastwards in continuation of it), was at one time a fashionable street, but is now chiefly noted for its numerous coachbuilders' shops. Even these, however, of late years seem to be following their patrons westward. In Phœnix Alley, afterwards *Hanover Court*, on the south side of Long Acre, lived Taylor the water-poet, who there kept an alehouse named after Charles I.'s death, the 'Mourning Crown.' This, however, he prudently changed under the Commonwealth for 'Taylor's Head,' with the motto:

> "There's many a head stands for a sign;
> Then, gentle reader, why not mine?"

In an almost direct line eastward of Long Acre, runs a once fashionable thoroughfare, *Great Queen Street*, named after Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., and still containing upon its south side some fine old houses from the designs of Inigo Jones and his pupil Webbe. The *Novelty Theatre*, built by Mr. T. Verity, and opened Dec. 5th, 1882, stands near the north-eastern end, adjoining Little Queen Street.

PLATE I.

FROM CHARING CROSS THROUGH WHITEHALL TO WESTMINSTER.

WHITEHALL TO WESTMINSTER AND LAMBETH.

STANDING before the Statue of Charles I., with our faces towards the Houses of Parliament, we shall recall some of the historical associations of this wonderfully interesting locality, "where every step we take is upon ground sacred to a hundred memories." The street was formerly much narrower than at present. *Drummond's Bank*, on the right hand, lately rebuilt, was set back years ago, "full forty feet more to the west," upon an open square called Cromwell's Yard; wherein it has been said that Cromwell once lived. Hogarth's 'Night' shows the position of the street before it was widened.

Farther down, upon the right-hand side, we see *The Admiralty*, built (1726) by Ripley, upon the site of Peterborough (afterwards called Wallingford) House,—from which Archbishop Usher attempted to view the execution of Charles I.; "for, it was said, from the leads of Wallingford House they could plainly see what was being enacted before Whitehall. The primate, who could not stand the sight, fainted, was taken down and put to bed." Nelson and Wellington, it is said, never met but once, and that for a few minutes accidentally, in one of the waiting-rooms at the Admiralty, just before Nelson sailed to fight, and win the victory of Trafalgar. There have been only three personages, since 1688, who have held the post of Lord High Admiral—Prince George, the husband of Queen Anne, 1702–8; the Earl of Pembroke, 1709; and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., in 1827–8. The First Lord of the Admiralty possesses a fine residence, in connection with these official premises, £4500 a year, and the whole of the patronage of the Navy. It is proposed to make great changes here for new Government buildings.

Opposite to the Admiralty is *Scotland Yard*, which is said to have derived its name from an ancient palace of the Scottish kings, who came hither to do homage for their fiefs in Cumberland. From similar residences of other great personages originated the names of *Petty France* in Westminster, *Petty Wales* and *Little Britain* in the City. Scotland Yard is now known far and wide as the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police; yet it has some claims to be considered classic ground. Milton, when he was Secretary to Cromwell, lodged in Scotland Yard, and his son died whilst he resided here. Inigo Jones, Sir J. Denham, and Sir Christopher Wren, filled the office of Crown Surveyors, in Scotland Yard. Vanbrugh built a house here which Swift deigned to write satiric poems about. With reference to the present *Metropolitan Police* force, one may quote the following: "Till the last year of the reign of Charles II., when Heming contracted to supply a lamp before every tenth door, the streets were left in profound darkness. Thieves and robbers plied their trade

with impunity. Dissolute young men amused themselves for many generations, swaggering about, breaking windows, upsetting sedan-chairs, beating quiet men, &c. The Muns and Tityre Tus were succeeded by Hectors, and these were followed successively by Nickers, Hawkubites, and Mohawks. Even so late as 1716 the lighting of London streets was only provided for by an enactment 'that all householders shall in every dark night, i.e., every night between the second night after each full moon and the seventh night after each new moon, set or hang out one or more lights with sufficient cotton wicks that shall continue to burn from 6 P.M. till 11 P.M., on penalty of one shilling.' The night dangers of the streets under such circumstances must have been fearful. Watchmen to the number of 1000 were supposed to guard the city at night, each inhabitant having to take duty in turn; but few left their homes in obedience to their summons, and many of these preferred the alehouse to the streets." Fielding described the Watchmen as "chosen from decrepit people unable to get their living by work." They were armed only with a pole, which some were scarcely able to lift, and "if the poor old fellows should run away from young and well-armed villains no one can wonder, unless it be that they are able to make their escape." These old watchmen named "Charlies" were abolished by Sir Robert Peel's Government, in 1829, and the present Police system instituted. Policemen obtained the *sobriquet* of "Peelers," and "Bobbies," from the populace, as indicative of their founder. The *Thames Police* are specially set apart for protecting property on the river from the depredations of so-called river-pirates. The office of the Chief of the Metropolitan Police is at 4 Whitehall Place. At the east end of Scotland Yard has been just erected a *Central Office for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade*, with an octagonal tower 106 feet high to serve as an outlook over London.

The office of the *Royal Almonry* is in Middle Scotland Yard; where the Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas distributions of gifts take place; but on Maundy-Thursday the Royal Alms are bestowed in the Whitehall Chapel Royal—amongst as many poor as the years of Her Majesty's life—food, clothing, and silver money. Maundy money, always new from the Mint, is so named from *Maund*—the alms basket, or from *mundé*, cleanly,—in reference to the old ceremony of the King's washing the feet of the poor on this day,—last performed by James II. Of the adjoining tract of ground called

Whitehall,

Extending to the Thames on one side and St. James's Park on the other, many volumes of historical value might be written. From the era of Wolsey, who inhabited, as Archbishop of York, the palace which stood on this ground, then known as *York Place*,

we might find ample interest in marking the tide of life which flowed round Whitehall. Upon the fall of Wolsey, in 1529, York Place came into the hands of Henry VIII., who was so pleased with it that he made it his own residence, and changed its name. (See Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*, act iv. scene 1:—

> "You must no more call it York Place, that is past:
> For, since the cardinal fell, that title's lost;
> 'Tis now the king's, and call'd—Whitehall.")

Henry VIII. married Anne Boleyn in a closet of Whitehall, and here celebrated their coronation. Here also Henry took Hans Holbein into his service. Holbein painted many pictures, and built for Henry a magnificent *Gate-house*, opposite the entrance to the Tilt-yard, which gate was removed in 1750, to be re-erected in the great Park at Windsor—the stones having been all numbered for the purpose—but the handsome structure was never rebuilt. Henry VIII. died at Whitehall, 1546. Edward VI. held a Parliament here. Mary, and afterwards Elizabeth, are described as proceeding from Whitehall to Westminster, Richmond, &c., by water. James I. rebuilt the *Banqueting-house* by the aid of Inigo Jones (whose pay was 8*s.* 4*d.* a day, with allowance for rent and a clerk, &c.), and that building, the only part of old Whitehall which still remains, is justly regarded as one of the finest and most remarkable edifices in the Metropolis. In the Cabinet Room of Whitehall, by means of Rubens (who painted the ceiling of the Banqueting-house), Charles I. collected four hundred and sixty of the finest masterpieces of Titian, Correggio, Giulio Romano, Raphael, Guido, Parmigiano, and others, which were seized by the Roundheads, sold, and dispersed. Many of the so-called superstitious pictures were actually destroyed by fire. The list of the pictures, destroyed and saved, may be found in Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting.'

Charles I. was beheaded in front of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall, facing the present Horse Guards. "He was led along the galleries to the Banqueting-house, through the wall of which a passage was broken to the scaffold. A man in a closed visor stood ready to perform the office of executioner. After the King's brief address to the few who could hear him, and his last words with Bishop Juxon, the King laid his head upon the block and the executioner struck it off at a blow. Another visored official picked it up, then immediately held it forward, all dripping with blood, for the crowd to see, and exclaimed, 'This is the head of a traitor.'" *

* Handkerchiefs said to have been dipped in the king's blood were preserved, as saintly relics, to Jacobite times; and were then believed to be as efficacious in curing the King's Evil as had been the Royal Touch itself. The Merry Monarch, Charles II., is said to have "performed more miracles of healing than any one individual in

Cromwell was the next tenant of Whitehall. He has been described as having preached here, soon after the death of the King, sermons to the people of three hours' length. The Protector was, however, far from being such an enemy to the fine arts as some of those friends of his who wrought havoc upon Charles's gallery of pictures. He rescued and brought back many of the masterpieces, including amongst others the magnificent *Cartoons of Raphael*, which are now at the South Kensington Museum. Cromwell expired, Sept. 3, 1658, in Whitehall, at the close of one of the most terrific storms that had visited England for many years, thus commemorated by Waller:

> "His dying groans, his last breath shakes our isle,
> And trees uncut fall for his funeral pile."

Richard Cromwell held his brief sway at Whitehall; and here Monk held the reins, as *locum tenens*, for the anxiously-expected Charles II.

With the Restoration the festivities of Whitehall revived, but they were of a grosser sort even than those of Queen Elizabeth. Evelyn's description of King Charles's last Sunday in Whitehall is wonderfully graphic: "The King, sitting and toying with his concubines, Portsmouth, Cleveland, and Mazarine, &c.; a French boy singing love-songs in those glorious galleries; whilst about twenty of the great courtiers, and other dissolute persons, were at basset, round a large table, a bank of at least £2000 in gold before them. Six days after was all in the dust." Charles II. died at Whitehall, Feb. 6, 1685, and his successor was immediately proclaimed at Whitehall-gate. James II. here washed the feet of the poor on Maundy-Thursday; and he rebuilt the chapel for Romish worship. When he quitted Whitehall, Dec. 18, 1688, he saw it for the last time, having been "whistled off his throne," as the wits said, "by the tune of Lillibullero."

Two fires subsequently destroyed the edifice, of which all that now remains is the Banqueting-house,—converted into a *Chapel Royal* in the reign of George I., and re-altered, in 1829 and 1837, by Smirke; but they say it has never been consecrated. It is open for Divine Service every Sunday morning, and to visitors on weekdays from 10 to 4. Defoe remarked of the incongruous chapel ceiling:

> "Aloft we view the Bacchanalian King,
> Below the sacred anthems daily sing."

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the whole compass of history." The House of Hanover never claimed to cure by Royal Touch, and the form of prayer relating to it disappeared from the Prayer Book after the first year of George I. One of the most curious of ecclesiastical disputes arose out of the question, whether the King's power was born with him or conferred at his coronation; in other words, whether the priest who could not work the miracle himself, could yet confer the power of working it upon the King. "Touchpieces" were gold coins struck for the King to suspend by a white ribbon round the neck of the touched person. James II. had some struck in silver. On the obverse is a ship in full sail, on the reverse St. Michael and the Dragon.

and *à propos* of King Charles, condemned

> "the song
> Which with its nonsense charmed the world so long,
> That he who does no right, can do no wrong.'

Macaulay thus describes "the destruction of the most celebrated palace in which the sovereigns of England have ever dwelt." "On the evening of the 4th of January, 1698, a woman—the patriotic journalists and pamphleteers of the time did not fail to note that she was a Dutch woman—who was employed as a laundress at Whitehall, lighted a charcoal fire in her room and placed some linen round it. The linen caught fire and burned furiously. The tapestry, the bedding, the wainscots were soon in a blaze. The unhappy woman who had done the mischief perished. Soon the flames burst out of the windows. All Westminster, all the Strand, all the river, were in commotion. Before midnight, the King's apartments, the Queen's apartments, the Wardrobe, the Treasury, the office of the Privy Council, the office of the Secretary of State, had been destroyed. The two chapels perished together; that ancient chapel, where Wolsey had heard mass in the midst of gorgeous copes, golden candlesticks, and jewelled crosses; and that modern edifice, which had been erected for the devotions of James, and had been embellished by the pencil of Verrio and the chisel of Gibbons. . . . No trace was left of that celebrated gallery, which had witnessed so many balls and pageants. . . . During some time men despaired of the Banqueting-house. The flames broke in on the south of that beautiful hall and were with difficulty extinguished. . . . Before the ashes of the old palace were cold, plans for a new palace were circulated and discussed. But William, who could not draw his breath in the air of Westminster, was little disposed to spend a million on a house which it would have been impossible for him to inhabit."

The *Statue of James II.*, by Grinling Gibbons, still stands, as we have said, where it was set up, at the back of the Chapel Royal; a new road, recently made through Whitehall, connects this quarter with the Thames Embankment, and a block of houses, called *Whitehall Court* is being erected. *The United Service Institution Museum*, in Whitehall, open to visitors, by tickets from members, from eleven to four in winter, till five in summer, except on Fridays, is worth seeing. Many interesting relics are here on view; and upon the first floor is exhibited Captain Siborne's *Model of the Battle of Waterloo*, containing 190,000 metal figures; also a large *Model of Sebastopol*, &c.

The Horse Guards stands opposite the Chapel of Whitehall. Behind it is a large enclosed space (the site of the *Old Tilt-yard*), between the present offices of the Admiralty and the Treasury, which is memorable as the scene of the tournaments and pageants of the Courts of Henry and Elizabeth. The modern guard-house and buildings contain offices and audience-room for the Commander-in-Chief, &c. [for *War Office*, see Pall Mall], and consist of a centre and

two pavilion wings, with a turret and clock, the west front opening into St. James's Park by a low archway. On either side of the entrance facing Whitehall, a mounted cavalry soldier sits as sentry daily from 10 to 4. The guard is relieved every morning at a quarter to 11. "The marching and counter-marching of the guards, drawn from the cavalry barracks at Knightsbridge and the Regent's Park, is a picturesque scene, as the troop passes through the parks; their stately cuirassed and helmeted figures, and the splendour of their accoutrements, rendering them the most magnificent household troops in Europe." The *Household Cavalry*, now about 1,200 men, were distributed in the time of Charles II. (the date of their formation) into three troops, each of which consisted of 200 carbineers, exclusive of officers. "This corps," says Macaulay, "to which the safety of the King and royal family was confided, had a very peculiar character. Even the privates were designated as gentlemen of the Guard. Many of them were of good families, and had held commissions in the Civil War. Their pay was far higher than that of the most favoured regiments of our time, and would in that age have been thought a respectable provision for the younger son of a country squire. Their fine horses, their rich housings, their cuirasses and their buff coats, adorned with ribands, velvet, and gold lace, made a splendid appearance in St. James's Park. Another body of household cavalry, distinguished by blue coats and cloaks, and still called *The Blues*, was quartered in the capital."

Dover House (formerly *York House* when tenanted by the Duke of York), built 1774, stands between the *Horse Guards* and the Treasury. Its present name was derived from its subsequent owner, Lord Dover.

Government offices, built (1868–73) in the Italian style, at a cost of half a million, by Sir Gilbert G. Scott, extend south, to *Downing Street*. The public are admitted to see the principal rooms in these offices upon applying to the porters between 2 and 5. They consist of the—

Home Office. Here is conducted the business of the Secretary of State for the United Kingdom, or the Home Department. His official income is £5000 per annum.

Treasury. There has been no Lord High Treasurer since 1612. The Prime Minister is First Lord of the Treasury. His official income is £5000 per annum.

Exchequer Office. The business of this office is conducted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose duty it is to regulate the imposition of taxes, and to provide for a revenue of over 80 millions sterling per annum. His official income is £5000 per annum.

The *Privy Council Office* is also in Downing Street.

Colonial Office. Here is the office of the Secretary of State for the 44 colonies of Great Britain. His official income is £5000 per annum.

Foreign Office. Here the Cabinet Councils are generally held, as also Foreign Princes and Ministers of State received. The Grand

Staircase and Conference Room are very magnificent. *Passports* are granted here. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs receives £5000 per annum.

India Office. This is the office from which the affairs of our vast Indian Empire are regulated by a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. His official income is £5000 per annum. The rule of the East India Company was merged in that of the Crown in 1860.

The offices of the *Board of Trade* are in Whitehall Gardens, the residence of several of the nobility, also the *National Club-house* for Protestant members of the Church of England; and immediately beyond is a short street (at the corner of which is the *Whitehall Club-house* for members of the scientific professions). In preference, however, to following a direct course through *Parliament Street*, and dropping into *Lucas's Restaurant* for refreshment, we will bear a little to the right, look at the *Local Government Board Office*, where the Fenian Explosion occurred, March 15, 1883, at the corner of *Charles Street*, Westminster (the old notorious headquarters of recruiting-sergeants), and thus pass into *King Street*, Westminster, now a poor mean street, but full of historical interest. This was the ancient thoroughfare to Westminster; in the time of Henry VIII. the *Cockpit Gate* was at its north end. In King Street, Edmund Spenser, the poet, took lodgings at a tavern, after his last return from Ireland, "that he might be near the Court"; and on January 16, 1599, died there, according to Ben Jonson, "for lack of bread." Cromwell took horse from his house in King Street, 1649, with a retinue of gallant men for his life-guard, to Windsor, *en route* for Ireland. In King Street, also, lived Sackville, Earl of Dorset; the Poet Carew; Dr. Sydenham, and others. The *October Club* of a hundred country gentlemen, who drank October ale, and were all High Tories (1712), met at the Bell Tavern, in King Street. The *Institution of Civil Engineers* is at 25 Great George Street, and that of *Surveyors*, at 12, in the same street. The former Society holds its meetings every Tuesday at 8 P.M. (statute holidays excepted) from November to June. Duly qualified persons are elected members by ballot, and there is a class of students attached. The subscription ranges from £4 4*s.* to £1 11*s.* 6*d.* with an entrance fee (except for students) of £10 10*s.*

Opposite the south end of King Street is Westminster Abbey, with the church of St. Margaret's standing by its side. The visitor will obtain from this point, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the views in London. The venerable Abbey, with Henry VII.'s Chapel, is before him; on his left are the Houses of Parliament, Palace Yard, and Westminster Bridge, leading over to Lambeth; on his immediate right is *Storey's* (Storehouse) *Gate*, leading to *Birdcage Walk*, St. James's Park; and between that Gate and the Abbey lies the *Broad Sanctuary;* with *Dean's Yard* and Westminster School beyond.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL and WESTMINSTER SESSIONS HOUSE stand upon the site of the ancient SANCTUARY OF WESTMINSTER, the only one of the many Sanctuaries in the Metropolis of which the name still exists. The right of sanctuary, or the protection of criminals and debtors from arrest, was retained by Westminster after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1540; and the privilege (which was not abolished until James I., in 1623) caused the houses within the precinct to be let for high rents. The Church was removed in 1750, to give place to a Market House, which was pulled down fifty years later, to make way for the *Sessions House*, or Westminster Guildhall, as it is sometimes called, erected by Cockerell, 1805. In Westminster Sanctuary, Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., took refuge when the victorious Warwick was marching on London to dethrone her husband; and here she gave birth to Edward V. To the west of the Sanctuary stood the *Almonry* of Westminster, in which was set up the first printing-press ever used in England, viz., that by William Caxton, in 1474.

The Parish Church of *St. Margaret's, Westminster,* dates from the time of Edward I., but was rebuilt *temp.* Edward IV. It has appeared to some persons unaccountable that this Church should be retained so near to the Abbey, in a position to obstruct the view of Henry VII.'s beautiful chapel. But whether it was originally set up to provide for the parochial, as distinguished from the ecclesiastical, uses of the adjoining Abbey or not, certain it is that its removal would now be a most pitiable mistake, upon both historical and æsthetical grounds. This being the Church of the House of Commons, all the Fast-day Sermons were preached here during the Commonwealth; and, on September 25, 1642, the *Solemn League and Covenant* was read from the pulpit of St. Margaret's, and taken by both Houses of Parliament, by the Assembly of Divines, and the Scots Commissioners. Here Hugh Peters urged the Commons to bring Charles I. to "condign, speedy, and capital punishment." Here Case censured Cromwell to his face; and on a subsequent occasion attacked General Monk, by saying, "There are some who would betray three kingdoms for filthy lucre's sake," simultaneously throwing his handkerchief into the pew where the General was sitting. Recent renovations have altered the internal appearance of the edifice, at the expense of old galleries, and memorials and pews. It is no longer the "little Church" of St. Margaret of Antioch, but one of the handsomest of Perpendicular churches, having an exquisitely beautiful nave of 130 feet, arcaded in eight bays and a half, also a fine panelled-oak roof. The *East Window*, representing the Crucifixion, is considered the most perfect of the ancient stained-glass windows in London, and was pronounced by Winston the most beautiful work of glass-painting he was acquainted with. This window has a history as full of vicissitudes as that of a hero of fiction. It was made at Gouda, in Holland, for the magis-

trates of Dort, who intended presenting it to King Henry VII. for his Chapel in Westminster Abbey; but after that king's death it was sent to Henry VIII., who gave it to Waltham Abbey. Here it remained until the Dissolution, when it was removed by the last abbot for safety to his private chapel at New Hall.* The Villiers family came into possession of New Hall, removed the window out of the way of destruction and buried it underground, whence at the Restoration General Monk again set it up in New Hall chapel. There it remained till the edifice was demolished by a subsequent possessor, a Mr. John Olmins, who, however, preserved the window as an object of *virtù*, and, not finding a purchaser, cased it up for many years. At length it was bought for 50 guineas by Mr. Conyers, of Copped Hall, Essex, and sold by his son in 1758 for 400 guineas to the churchwardens of St. Margaret's. The churchwardens had scarcely put it up before they were denounced and prosecuted by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for erecting "a superstitious image or picture." After seven years' litigation the churchwardens won their suit, and the stained-glass window was allowed to rest in what one may hope to be its final position. The glass painting represents the Crucifixion—angels receiving the blood-drops from the Redeemer's wounds; an angel bears off the soul of the repentant thief to Paradise; a demon hurries that of the impenitent thief to Hell. Angels are seen in the six upper compartments, bearing severally the Cross, the Sponge, the Crown of Thorns, the Hammer, the Rods, and the Nails. In the lower compartment is Arthur, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII., and above him St. George and the red and white rose; on the left is Katharine of Arragon, the bride of Arthur, as well as afterwards of his brother Henry VIII., and above her the figure of St. Cecilia, with a ripe and juicy pomegranate, the emblem of Granada. The large and beautiful new *West Window* was presented in May, 1882, by subscription of a number of American citizens as a memorial of the famous soldier, courtier, poet, historian, and founder of the State of Virginia (in honour of his Queen Elizabeth), whose headless body was buried in the chancel of this church after he was executed in Palace Yard, hard by, to gratify the old malice of Spain. Mr. J. R. Lowell (American Minister at our Court) contributed the Inscription for the Window; and gift and verse affectionately testify that our Transatlantic cousins are, no more than ourselves, forgetful of ancient ties of kindred:

> "The New World's sons,—from England's breast we drew
> Such milk, as bids remember whence we came;
> Proud of her Past, from which our Present grew,
> This window we inscribe with Raleigh's name."

There were originally in this church side-chapels or altars to St.

* At that time, glass windows being then recently introduced luxuries, it was by no means uncommon for noblemen on leaving their country seats for a season in London, to remove their country windows out of the way of damage.

Margaret, St. George, St. Katharine, St. Erasmus, St. John, and St. Cornelius. The old brass Memorials were sold in 1644 at 3*d.* and 4*d.* a pound. In the South Aisle is the *Memorial Window to Caxton*, the first English printer, who was buried in this church 1491. See also a Slab to Harrison, author of 'Oceana'; a Monument, with epitaph, by Pope, to Mrs. E. Corbet; and to Captain Sir P. Parker, with epitaph by Byron. In St. Margaret's churchyard were buried in a pit many of the bodies of the Cromwellians, which at the time of the Restoration were exhumed from their resting-places in Westminster Abbey; such as those of the mother of Oliver Cromwell, Admiral Blake, Sir W. Constable (one of the judges who tried Charles I.), and John Pym. Here lie also the poet Skelton, Nicholas Udall, Sir William Waller, the Parliament General, Hollar, the engraver (near the north-west corner of the tower), the notorious Colonel Blood, who tried to steal the regalia, &c. The *Overseers' box*, with silver mountings, engraved by Hogarth and others, with various historical and other designs, is of some interest.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Is open to the public daily for Divine Service, at 7.45 and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. (Sundays at 10 & 3); and it can be viewed between 11 and 3, and (in summer), from 4 till 6. There is no charge for admission to the Nave, Transepts, and Cloisters; but 6*d.* is charged for admission on any other week day than Monday and Tuesday (when admission is gratis), to the Choir and the Chapels.

The Abbey stands upon the site of a Temple dedicated to Apollo. The first Christian church erected here was founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, 610, "to the honour of God and St. Peter," and it is still known as the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.* King Edward the Confessor wholly rebuilt the Church of West Minster, in which he was buried, but no portion of the present Abbey belongs to Edward's time, unless, perhaps, some part of the foundations, or it may be the Chapel of the Pyx, in the dark cloister near the South Transept. King Harold and William the Conqueror were crowned in Westminster Abbey, and every succeeding sovereign to the present day. Henry III. rebuilt the Abbey, but it was burnt down almost immediately after. Edward I. and II. restored it. In the reign of Edward III. Abbot Litlington added several buildings to it, including the Jerusalem Chamber. In 1502 Henry VII. erected, upon the site of a Chapel to the Virgin, which he had pulled down, the magnificent structure dedicated also to Mary, but generally known as Henry VII.'s Chapel, and styled by Leland "the miracle of the world." Among

* The word Minster,—equivalent to *Monasterium* or Monastery,—has, oddly enough, descended here also in more nearly its Latin form; e.g., the *Monster* Tavern and *Monster* Omnibuses, hard by, derive their name from the ancient *Monastery* now known as Westminster.

its profuse and delicate decorations one may note the "portcullis chained" (the symbol of the House of Beaufort, and since of Westminster); the rose of England, barbed and seeded; the Tudor *fleur-de-lis*. The length of Westminster Abbey is 416 feet; length of transept, 203 feet; length of choir, 155 feet. Its height is 101 feet 8 inches; height of towers, 225 feet. The North Transept is remarkable for its pinnacled buttresses, its triple porch, its clustered columns, and its great rose window 90 feet in circumference. The Interior shows the wonderful effects of "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault." Henry III.'s portions of this Abbey, especially the Choir, are considered to be the most perfect specimens of the Lancet, Early English and Pointed styles. The Early English style is best seen in the North Transept and South Aisle of the Nave, and in the narrow, Lancet-shaped arch in one compartment of the Nave. The Decorated style is shown in the western side of the Nave; the Perpendicular, at its very best, in Henry VII.'s Chapel—"a sublime monument without a parallel of the consummate skill and genius of the architects of old." Of the stained glass, the most ancient is in the north and south windows, the clerestory windows, the east window of Henry VII.'s Chapel and the Jerusalem Chamber; the remainder is modern, viz., the great West window, the large Rose window, and the Marygold window, in the South Transept. The Western Towers of the Abbey had not been completed even down to the time of Sir Christopher Wren. That great architect pulled down the unfinished structures, and erected the present towers in a Grecianised Gothic style, incongruous and unsatisfactory; but he, too, after twenty-five years' labour, left his work unaccomplished, for, although he commenced a central spire, "he left off before it rose so high as the ridge of the roof."

The chief entrances to Westminster Abbey are by the western and northern doorways. We will, however, enter, as visitors frequently prefer to do, by the door in the South Transept at *Poets' Corner*. Here we shall find ourselves at once surrounded by the memorials of all the great and honoured worthies of English literature. Here is the tomb of *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the father of English poetry; and above it is a handsome memorial window to Chaucer, erected 1868; tomb of *Edmund Spenser*, author of the 'Faerie Queen'; a statue of *William Shakespeare*, erected in the reign of George II. (the poet rests at Stratford-on-Avon); of *Michael Drayton*, &c.; also memorial busts and tablets of *Ben Jonson*, *Samuel Butler* (the author of 'Hudibras'), *Sir William Davenant*, *John Milton*, *Abraham Cowley*, *John Dryden*, (*Beaumont*, dramatist, lies near), *L. Shadwell*, *John Philips* (author of the 'Splendid Shilling'), *Matthew Prior*, *Gay*, *Addison*, *Thomson*, *Goldsmith*, *Dr. S. Johnson*, *Gray*, *Mason*, *Rowe*, *Sheridan*, *Southey*, *T. Campbell*, *Thackeray*, *Grote*, *Thirlwall*; and below, close by, repose the remains of *Macaulay* and *Charles Dickens*. In the South Transept, just beyond the Poets' Corner, is a monument to *Isaac Casaubon*

(1614); to *Camden*, the antiquary; to *St. Evremond, temp.* Chas. II.; to *John, Duke of Argyll;* to *Handel*, by Roubiliac; to *Booth* (actor); *Cumberland* (dramatist); *Mrs. Pritchard* (actress); to *David Garrick*, by Webber; and grave-stones over *Old Parr, Chiffinch,* '*Prue*' second wife of Steele, *Macpherson, W. Gifford*, and *W. Spottiswoode.*

From Poets' Corner we pass onward to the Chapels, of which there are twelve in this Abbey,—usually shown by the Vergers to groups of twenty or thirty visitors at a time, in the following order:—

1. *St. Benedict's*—Tombs of *Langham*, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1376; the *Countess of Hertford*, d. 1598; *Cranfield*, Lord High Treasurer to James I., d. 1645. Near this Chapel is the bust of the late Archbishop Tait, by Armstead, R.A.
2. *St. Edmund's*—Tombs of *William de Valence*, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother of Henry III., d. 1296; *John of Eltham*, son of Edward II., d. 1334; *William of Windsor* and *Blanche de la Tour*, children of Edward III.; portrait brasses of *Eleanor de Bohun*, Duchess of Gloucester, and *Robert de Waldeby*, Archbishop of York, d. 1397; *Frances*, Duchess of Suffolk, mother of Lady Jane Grey; and a statue of *Lady Elizabeth Russell*, who used to be, most absurdly, described by the Vergers as having died by the prick of a needle. *Edward, Lord Herbert*, of Cherbury, d. 1678; and *Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton* (novelist and statesman), d. 1873.
3. *St. Nicholas'*—At the entrance is the grave of *Spelman*, the antiquary; monuments to the Wife of Lord Protector Somerset (d. 1578); to *Mildred* and *Anne*, wife and daughter of Lord Burghley (1588–9); brass to *Sir Humphrey Stanley* (d. 1505); altar-tomb of *Sir George Villiers* (1619), and under this tomb (in 1776) *Katharine of Valois*, wife of Henry V.
4. *Henry VII.'s*, or the Virgin Mary's Chapel, consists of a nave and two aisles, with five chapels at the east end. In the nave are the *Stalls of the Knights of the Bath*, who were installed in this chapel till 1812;—the Dean of Westminster being still Dean of the Order, which ranks next after that of the Garter. The Tombs in centre of the chapel are those of *Henry VII. and his Queen* Elizabeth, considered by Lord Bacon one of the stateliest and daintiest tombs in Europe. *South Aisle:* Tombs of *Margaret*, mother of Henry VII.; of the *Mother of Darnley*, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, whose tomb is also here; of *George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham*, assassinated by Felton; also of his two sons (one the profligate Duke), buried below; also of the first Wife of Sir R. Walpole. *North Aisle:* Tombs of *Queen Elizabeth* and *Queen Mary*, buried in the same grave; *James I.* and *Anne of Denmark*, and their infant daughter, also their son, *Prince Henry;* the *Queen of Bohemia* and *Arabella Stuart; Duke and Duchess of Richmond, temp.* James I., and *La*

Belle Stuart; Monument of *Monk*, Duke of Albemarle; Sarcophagus containing supposed bones of *Edward V.* and his brother *Richard*, murdered in the Tower; monuments of *Saville, Marquis of Halifax*, d. 1695; *Montague, Earl of Halifax*, d. 1715; *Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Duke of Montpensier*, brother to Louis Philippe, King of the French. The tomb of *Dean Stanley* (d. 1881), and *Lady Augusta* his wife (d. 1876), appears between the Duke's tomb and that of *Addison*. *Charles II., William and Mary*, and *Queen Anne*, lie in a vault at the end of the south aisle. *George II. and his Queen, Frederick Prince of Wales*, father of George III., and the *Duke of Cumberland*, hero of Culloden, lie in a vault in the central aisle. The pulpit in Henry VII.'s Chapel is the one from which Cranmer preached at the Coronation and Funeral of his Royal godson. In the recess at the east end of the chapel *Oliver Cromwell* was buried, but his body was exhumed from this grave and sent to Tyburn gallows (see p. 129).

5. *St. Paul's*—Tombs of *Sir Thomas Bromley*, Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor; *Lord Bourchier*, Standard-bearer to Henry V. at Agincourt; *Sir Giles Daubeny; Sir D. Carleton* (*Viscount Dorchester*); and *Lord Cottington*. Also colossal statue of *James Watt*, engineer. *Archbishop Usher*, *John Pym*, of the Long Parliament, and *Sir Rowland Hill*, the Post Office Reformer, were buried near this chapel.

6. *Edward the Confessor's*—In the centre is the Shrine of *Edward the Confessor* (in the rear of the high altar of the Abbey), erected by Henry III.; Tombs of *Edward I.*, d. 1307 (*malleus Scotorum*); of *Henry III.*, d. 1272; of *Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.;* of *Henry V.* (whose head, cast in solid silver, was stolen at the Reformation, but whose helmet, shield, and saddle are to be still seen over his tomb); of *Edward III.*, and his Queen, *Philippa*, with the "monumental sword that conquered France"; of the Children of Edward III., Edward IV., and Henry VII.; of *Richard II. and Anne, his first Queen;* of *John de Waltham*, Bishop of Salisbury, Richard's High Treasurer. This Chapel is divided from the choir by a Shrine, having a frieze containing fourteen sculptures, representing the Incidents in the life of Edward the Confessor. Near the screen are the two *Coronation Chairs* still used at the Coronation of the Sovereign of this kingdom; one of them contains the famous stone of Scone, on which Scottish Kings were crowned—a reddish grey sandstone (believed by some to have been Jacob's Pillow), 26 by 16¾ inches, and 11 inches thick, which Edward I. carried off with him from the Abbey of Scone, Scotland, in token of his conquest of that country. The Scots held that wherever it was carried the supreme power would

go with it. The other Coronation chair was made for the coronation of Mary, Queen of William III.

7. *St. Erasmus'*, which contains little of importance, leads to
8. *St. John's*, in which are the tombs of many of the early *Abbots of Westminster*, also of *William de Colchester; A. Carey, Lord Hunsdon*, first cousin and Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth; *Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter*, and his two wives, (the first wife's effigy was placed, and remains on the right side of her husband's, but the second Countess, disdaining to be represented on his left side, solemnly forbade it in her will, so her place is still vacant, though she is buried below); and a monument to *Colonel Popham*, the only one to an officer of the Parliamentary Army allowed to remain; his body was taken away with those of Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, and Blake (see p. 129).
9. *Abbot Islip's*, or *St. John the Baptist's*, in which is an effigy of the Abbot himself, as also the Vault of the family of *Sir Christopher Hatton*. Near the chapel is the monument to *General Wolfe*, with a *bas-relief* of the landing at Quebec.
10. *St. John the Evangelist, St. Andrew and St. Michael.* In this chapel is the celebrated tomb of *Sir Francis Vere* (four kneeling knights are seen supporting a slab, upon which his armour is placed); also Roubiliac's monument to *Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale*, where Death appears launching his dart at the wife, who sinks back into the arms of her husband—her right arm and hand are considered the perfection of monumental art. Among many memorials here may be observed a full-length statue of *Mrs. Siddons*, as Lady Macbeth, and her brother, *John Kemble*, as Cato. Bailey's statue of *Telford* the engineer, Bacon's monument to *Admiral Kempenfeldt*, Noble's to *Sir John Franklin*, a window to *Vincent Novello*, and a tablet to *Sir Humphry Davy*.

In the *Choir* are the tombs of *King Sebert*, of *Edmund Crouchback*, second son of Edward III., and his Countess; also of *Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke;* and of *Anne of Cleves*, wife of Henry VIII.

The *North Transept* contains some remarkable monuments of comparatively recent date. Here are Bacon's *Lord Chatham;* Nollekens's group of the *Three Captains*, mortally wounded in Rodney's naval victory, 1782; Roubiliac's *Sir Peter Warren;* Rysbrach's *Admiral Vernon;* Flaxman's *Lord Mansfield; Warren Hastings;* Westmacott's *Mrs. Warren and Child;* Chantrey's *George Canning, F. Horner*, and *Sir J. Malcolm;* Gibson's *Sir Robert Peel;* Bank's *Sir Eyre Coote*; Moore's Sarcophagus to *Jonas Hanway* (philanthropist); Jackson's *Lord Palmerston*, buried here, also *Lady Palmerston.* Thomas's *Londonderry* (better remembered as *Lord Castlereagh*); Noble's bust of the Earl of Aberdeen, Weekes's bust of *Sir G. C. Lewis;* Woolner's bust of *Richard Cobden*, and many more. The stained window in the transept is a memorial of the loss of H.M.S. *Captain*, which

foundered off Cape Finisterre with Captain Cowper Coles, her designer, and 450 officers and men—all perished, 1870. Under the pavement lie *Chatham*, *Pitt*, and *Fox*, *Castlereagh*, *Grattan*, *Lord Colchester*, and *Wilberforce*; and in the North Aisle of the Choir, called *Musicians' Corner*, lie *Purcell* and *Arnold*, *Dr. Blow*, *Dr. Burney*, *Dr. Croft*, and *Dr. Sterndale Bennett*, and a bust of *M. W. Balfe* stands near. Here is also a monument to *Spencer Perceval*, by Westmacott, and, crowded by many others around, memorials of *Sir T. F. Buxton* and *W. Wilberforce*, while high above are inserted windows to the engineers *R. Stephenson*, *J. Locke*, and *I. K. Brunel*. At hand is a bust of *Sir Chas. Lyell*, d. 1875; with tablets to *Banks* the sculptor; *John Hunter* the surgeon, buried here, 1859; and *Charles R. Darwin*, d. April 19, 1882.

The *Nave* of the Abbey contains every kind of memorial, bust, statue, tablet, tomb. In the pavement is a stone to *Rare Ben Jonson*, here buried on his feet (his skull was seen in 1840, about a foot below this stone, and his body in an upright posture); here also are a memorial to *Tom Killigrew* and his Son; monuments to Wives of Sir Samuel Morland; to *Sir P. Fairborne*; to *Sir William Temple*; to *Sprat*; to *Atterbury*; to *Sydney, Earl of Godolphin*; to *Heneage Twysden*; to *Colonel Townshend*. Here also lie *Robert Stephenson*, d. 1859; *Sir Charles Barry*, *R.A.*, d. 1860; *Colin Campbell*, *Lord Clyde*, d. 1863; *Sir G. Pollock*, *K.C.B.*, d. 1872; *Dr. Livingstone*, d. 1873; and *Tompion* and *Graham*, horologers, d. 1713 and 1751; *Lord Lawrence*, d. 1879; *George Peabody*, d. 1869; *Sir G. G. Scott*, *R.A.*, d. 1878; and *Mr. Street*, *R.A.*, d. 1881. A monument to *W. Pitt*, son of Chatham, d. 1806, appears over the west door.

In the *South Aisle of the Nave* are memorials of *Sir Isaac Newton*; *Secretary Craggs*, d. 1720; *Charles Kingsley*, d. 1875; *F. D. Maurice*, d. 1872; *W. Wordsworth*, d. 1850; *John Keble*, d. 1866; *William Congreve*, d. 1728; *Dr. Buckland*, d. 1859; *Lord Howe*, d. 1738; *General Wade*, d. 1748; *Sir J. Outram*, d. 1863; *Major André*, d. 1821; *Paoli*, d. 1807; *Dr. Isaac Watts*, d. 1748; *John and Charles Wesley*, d. 1791 and 1788; *Sir Cloudesley Shovel*, d. 1707; *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, d. 1723; and many more.

Cloisters—In the South Cloister are Monuments of several *Abbots of Westminster*; of which the earliest is to *Abbot Vitalis*, d. 1082; in the East Cloister is one to *Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey*; also tablets to the *Mother of Addison*, and to *General Withers*. In the West Cloister are memorials of *George Vertue*; *Woollett*, engraver; and *Dr. Buchan*. In the East *Ambulatory* lie *Aphra Behn* (1689), *Henry Lawes*, *Betterton*, *Tom Brown*, *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, and *Samuel Foote*.

"When I see kings," wrote Addison, "lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and disappointment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind."

The Chapter-house and Crypt, recently restored at a heavy expense by Sir Gilbert G. Scott, were built by Henry III. The entrance is near Poets' Corner. It is an elegant octagon of English Gothic style supported by massive buttresses. The seats all round are of stone in two ranges, with a sort of footplace between them. In the arcading are to be seen remains of some fine paintings, now reduced to three, with part of a fourth much decayed and mutilated. The Central Arch contains a painting of the Saviour, as if showing his wounds; the side arches, a number of angels skilfully depicted in the style of Giotto. The other sides contain scenes from the Apocalypse, but are of inferior merit. For 300 years the House of Commons met in this Chapter-house, and here must have occurred almost all the great struggles for liberty against the Crown, even up to the time of the Reformation; for the Parliament sat here down to the death of Henry VIII. In 1547 the Commons moved to the Chapel of St. Stephen, vacant by the suppression of the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster. The Records and *Domesday* Book formerly preserved in this Chapter-house were in 1860 removed to the Record Office, Rolls Court, Chancery Lane (see p. 63).

In the *North-west Tower* are monuments to *C. J. Fox*, d. 1806; *Lord Holland*, d. 1840; *G. Tierney*, d. 1830; and memorials of *Sir J. Mackintosh*, d. 1832; *Marquis of Lansdowne*, d. 1863; *John, Earl Russell*, d. 1878; *Zachary Macaulay*, d. 1838; and others.

The *Jerusalem Chamber* on the south-west of the Abbey, and near the Cloister doorway, may be seen upon application at the porter's lodge. It dates from 1386, and was so named from the coloured glass, brought from Jerusalem, which decorates it. There is also some fine tapestry on the walls. In it died Henry IV.; the death of this King, as described by Shakespeare, is singulalry dramatic:—

"KING HENRY. Doth any name particular belong
Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?
WARWICK. 'Tis call'd Jerusalem, my noble lord.
KING HENRY. Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.
It hath been prophesied to me many years,
I should not die but in Jerusalem;
Which vainly I suppos'd, the Holy Land:—
But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;
In that Jerusalem shall Harry die."

The *Jerusalem Chamber* has witnessed many remarkable scenes and received many and various guests; but perhaps none more worthy of note than that *Westminster Assembly of Divines* which sat here for five years and a half, and produced the "Assembly's Catechism" and "Confession of Faith;" followed, after a long interval, by the *Committee for the Revision of the Holy Scriptures*, appointed May 5, 1870, which gave us the Revised New Testament, May 17, 1881, and has recently completed the Revision of the Old Testament.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, is in *Dean's Yard*, near the western entrance to the Abbey. In front of Dean's Yard is a *Memorial Column* to the scholars of Westminster School who died in the Crimean War. This College was founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1560, to consist of a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, twelve Almsmen, and forty Scholars, with a master and an usher. Such was the original foundation; but Westminster School now contains about 200 scholars, admitted from 10 to 14 years old, for whom tuition fees of 30 guineas per ann. are charged with 65 guineas for board or 24 guineas for half-board. The forty Queen's Scholars, elected by open competition (about ten yearly, at Whitsuntide), from boys who have been a year at the School, and who were under fifteen on 25th March, pay £30 per annum for board and education. Six School Exhibitions, worth £20 to £30 per annum, are competed for at Easter, besides which there are many valuable scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes. In the ancient College Hall, before Christmas, are given performances of the Latin plays of Plautus, Terence, &c., for which Westminster scholars have long been noted.

At the north-east corner of *Victoria Street* (which leads to the Victoria Station, of the London, Brighton and South Coast, and London, Chatham and Dover Railways) is *Westminster Palace Hotel*, one of the largest at this end of the town. The *Royal Aquarium* is scarcely a stone's throw from the Hotel, and in the same building as the Aquarium is the *Imperial Theatre* (now being altered so as to form part of the main structure) together with several stages for other performances, a *Restaurant* on a large scale, &c. The *Royal Architectural Museum* at 18 Tufton Street, Dean's Yard, contains a large number of casts and models for the use of carvers in stone and architectural students; also provides instruction to *Evening Classes* at small fees. Open daily free from 10 to 4, Saturdays till 6.

Observe the too lofty structure, of Mr. H. A. Hankey, at the end of this street, providing suites of chambers, as well as club accommodation, for families of the wealthier classes. Upon part of the site of this building, known as *Queen Anne's Mansions*, stood 19 York Street, Westminster, a house in which John Milton resided while Latin Secretary to Oliver Cromwell, was first overtaken with blindness, and began 'Paradise Lost.' Jeremy Bentham for many years lived in the house; and afterwards lent it to Hazlitt. *St. James's Park Railway-station* is in this street.

NEW PALACE YARD, Westminster, is the space enclosed within the gilded railings in front of Westminster Hall. It was in *Old Palace Yard*, south-west of the Houses of Parliament, that the Pillory stood, and where *Sir Walter Raleigh* (disgracefully sacrificed by James I. to propitiate Spain to a marriage never completed) was beheaded in 1618. At the south-east corner of Old Palace Yard stood the house through which the Conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot carried their powder-barrels into the vault, and in the same

yard Guy Fawkes, Winter, Rookwood, and Keyes, were executed, in 1606. In the present *New Palace Yard*, Perkin Warbeck was set in the stocks, 1498; Stubbs and his servant had their hands cut off for libelling Queen Elizabeth; Leighton was pilloried and publicly whipped; William Prynne was pilloried, and his *Histrio-Mastix* burnt; Titus Oates was pilloried, 1685.

WESTMINSTER HALL was added by William Rufus to the ancient Palace of Westminster, and he held his first Court in it, 1099. It was repaired and raised in height by Richard II., whose device, a White Hart, *couchant*, still appears on the stone mouldings. The Hall is 290 feet long by 68 feet wide, and 92 feet high, and now forms the vestibule to the *Houses of Parliament*. Parliament assembled in Westminster Hall as early as 1248. In Westminster Hall the High Courts of Justice were held for seven and a half centuries. In it the Coronation feasts were always given. Here King Edward III. entertained his prisoner, King John of France; here Sir William Wallace was tried and condemned. Here patrolled, with a "straw in their shoes, to denote their quality," the ruffian "men of straw," who were ready to sell their testimony to the first comer; here were tried and condemned Protector Somerset and Sir Thomas More, also the Earl of Strafford, whose motto was 'Thorough.' Here sat the High Court of Justice which tried and condemned Charles I.—the King sitting covered, and the Naseby banners hanging over his head. Here Cromwell was inaugurated Lord Protector, June 26, 1657. At Westminster Hall Gate, Charles II. was proclaimed, May 8, 1660. Upon the south gable were set the heads of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw. Cromwell's head remained there for twenty years. Here the Seven Bishops were acquitted in the reign of James II. Here were tried Dr. Sacheverell; also the rebel lords of 1745; Lord Byron, for killing Mr. Chaworth; Lord Ferrers, for murder; and the Duchess of Kingston, for bigamy. Here Warren Hastings' seven years' trial took place, and Lord Melville's, in 1806, besides many more of historical note. The interior of Westminster Hall was, until the middle of the last century, filled with shops and stalls, principally of booksellers. Many books, tracts, and pamphlets before that time bear the imprint of Westminster Hall. The Courts of Law at the side of the Hall were removed to the Strand, January 11, 1883, and the buildings, by Sir John Soane, were subsequently demolished; by this removal, the exterior of the Hall has been laid open to view.

Adjoining to those Courts of Law stood the ancient *Houses of Lords and Commons*, which were accidentally destroyed, October 16, 1834, by some officials employed to burn the used wooden tallies of the Court of Exchequer, and who, in doing so, overheated the flues and set fire to the woodwork of the library. Westminster Hall was saved with difficulty, and the Abbey itself was at one time in danger.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT were built 1840–1857, upon the site of the old Palace of Westminster and of St. Stephen's Chapel, by Sir Charles Barry, the whole pile covering eight acres, and having four principal fronts, of which the river frontage is 940 feet long. The edifice contains 11 open quadrangular courts, 500 apartments, and 18 official residences, besides the Royal State Apartments, the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the Central Hall. The style of the building is Gothic (Henry VIII.), with portions of the Halls of the Netherlands. The *Clock Tower*, with *Big Ben* for a bell, is 40 feet square and 320 feet high. Here an electric light burns when Parliament is sitting. A bell, 'Great Tom of Westminster,' was at one time as noted as 'Big Ben' is now. It was 'Great Tom' (removed by permission of William III. to the cathedral of St. Paul on New Year's Day, 1699) that the sentinel heard strike thirteen. The story goes that John Hatfield, in the reign of William and Mary, was tried and condemned by court-martial for falling asleep whilst on duty as a sentinel upon the terrace of Windsor Castle. He pleaded innocence, and alleged that he had heard 'Great Tom' at midnight strike thirteen; a statement disbelieved both on account of the distance, and the improbability. But several persons came forward and swore that the clock did strike thirteen, and the man was pardoned. The present *Clock* is one of the best time-keepers in the world,—never varying more than 4 seconds in a day and some days less than 1 second. It is wound up twice a week; the winding up of the going part occupies ten minutes, of the striking part five hours. The chief approach for the public to the Houses of Parliament is through Palace Yard and Westminster Hall, up the broad flight of steps at the farther end into *St. Stephen's Hall*, on either side of which are ranged statues of our greatest statesmen; Hampden, Selden, Fox, Chatham, Clarendon, Grattan, Falkland, Walpole, and Mansfield; and thence into the *Octagon Hall*, 80 feet high, and having a beautifully-groined stone roof. From the Octagon Hall the right-hand passage leads to the House of Lords; the left, to the House of Commons.

The grand *Victoria Tower* is 75 feet square and 340 feet high, and its entrance archway to the House of Lords is 65 feet high. The Royal Entrance by the Victoria Tower leads to the Norman Porch, decorated with statues of the Norman kings, thence to the *Robing-Room*, which faces the river, and is embellished with frescoes by Dyce, R.A. The *Victoria Gallery*, 110 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 feet high, also decorated with frescoes, gilded ceiling, and stained-glass windows, contains paintings by Maclise, R.A., of the *Meeting of Wellington and Blücher*, after the Battle of Waterloo; the *Death of Nelson*, &c., &c. Her Majesty passes through this gallery, and the Prince's Chamber, to the House of Lords, when she goes to open Parliament and tickets are to be obtained upon such occasions from the Lord Chamberlain to view the procession.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS is a magnificent chamber, extremely rich in gilding and colour, wrought metal, and carved work. It is 97 feet long, 45 feet high, and 45 feet wide, and was opened April 15, 1847. On either side of the *Throne*, but upon a less elevated dais, is a chair for the Prince of Wales and the personage next in honour. The *Woolsack* (covered with crimson cloth corresponding in colour with the other seats of the House) is in front of the Throne, and hereon sits the Lord Chancellor. The Peers are ranged on either side, or upon the cross benches. The *Reporters' Gallery*, with the *Strangers' Gallery* behind it, face the Throne. Frescoes in six compartments, three at either end, decorate the walls. The subjects illustrated are, the *Baptism of Ethelbert*, by Dyce, R.A.; *Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince*, and *Henry, Prince of Wales, committed to prison for assaulting Judge Gascoigne*, both by Cope, R.A.; the *Spirit of Religion*, by Horsley, R.A.; and the *Spirit of Chivalry* and the *Spirit of Law*, by D. Maclise. The twelve stained-glass windows are lighted at night from the outside. On the cornice below the Gallery, are the arms of the Sovereigns and of the Chancellors of England since Edward III. Of the frescoes commissioned by various artists for the decoration of this magnificent edifice, Mr. Herbert's *The Judgment of Daniel* is the most recently finished.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 70 feet in length by 45 feet in breadth and 45 feet in height, is not so gorgeous in colour as the House of Peers, but it is, nevertheless, a fine apartment. The *Speaker's Chair* in the Commons fills the place which in the Upper House is occupied by the Throne. Over the Speaker's Chair is the *Visitors' Gallery*. The surrounding galleries are arranged for the Members, for Reporters, and for the public, who are admitted by Members' orders. The *Ladies' Gallery* is a small apartment holding scarcely 40 persons. Members, of whom there are about 650, are obliged to ballot for the privilege of introducing ladies there, and no member can succeed in his ballot oftener than once in a week. The *Members' Entrance* is either by the public approaches, or by a private door and staircase from the *Star Chamber Court* (so called from its occupying the site of the old much-dreaded Star Chamber). The *Upper Waiting Hall* contains a number of frescoes from scenes by eight British poets, including: *Griselda*, from Chaucer, by Cope, R.A.; *Lear and his Daughter*, from Shakespeare, by Herbert; *Ithuriel's Spear*, from Milton, by Horsley; *St. Cecilia*, from Dryden, by Tenniel. In the *Peers' Corridor*, beginning upon the left hand, on the way to the House of Commons, are the following eight frescoes: *Burial of Charles I.; Expulsion of Fellows at Oxford for refusing to subscribe to the Covenant; Defence of Basing House, attacked by Roundheads; Charles I. erecting his Standard at Nottingham; Speaker Lenthall opposing the Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.; Departure of London Trainbands to relieve Gloucester; Embarkment of the Pilgrim Fathers*

for New England; Lady Russell taking leave of her Husband before his Execution. In the *Commons' Corridor* are the following eight frescoes: *Alice Lisle concealing the Fugitives after the Battle of Sedgemoor; The Last Sleep of Argyll; William and Mary receiving the Crown from Parliament in the Banqueting-house, Whitehall; Acquittal of the Seven Bishops, temp. James II.; General Monk declaring in favour of a Free Parliament; Landing of Charles II. at Dover; The Execution of Montrose; Jane Lane assisting Charles II. to escape from his Pursuers.* In the *Peers' Robing-room* is a fresco by Herbert, of *Moses bringing the Commandments from Mount Sinai.* It is said to be impossible now to burn down the Houses of Parliament. If by accident a fire should occur, it would only destroy the furniture and fittings, but the flooring, walls, and roof would remain intact. The New Houses of Parliament cost about three millions; their chief demerit arises from the decay of the stone with which they were built.

Strangers are not now allowed to see the Houses of Parliament, the order was issued directly after the dynamite explosion in 1885 and is still in force. Admission to hear the Debates—in the House of Lords, by a Peer's written order; in the House of Commons, by the written order of a Member. The doors are opened at 4, but, upon a night when the Debate is expected to be interesting, the stranger should be in attendance much before that hour, for the Strangers' Galleries are but small, and strangers are admitted according to priority of arrival. The Speaker takes the chair a little before 4, when prayers are read and business begins. The best nights for Debates are Mondays or Fridays. On Wednesday the House only sits till 6 P.M.

Baron Marochetti's Equestrian Statue of *Richard Cœur de Lion* ornaments Palace Yard; the Statues of *Canning*, *Peel*, *Palmerston*, *Derby*, and *Beaconsfield*, are set up in Parliament Square.

Westminster Bridge, said to be the widest bridge in the world, and certainly one of the handsomest structures in London, was built upon the site of a former bridge, 1856–62, by Mr. Page, to connect Westminster with Lambeth. It is 85 feet wide (the roadway, 53 feet; footways, 15 feet each), 1160 feet long, and consists of seven arches of iron (the centre arch being of 120 feet span, and 22 feet above high water), resting upon stone piers, with foundations 30 feet below low-water mark. The roadway rises only 5 feet 4 inches at the centre arch. It was upon the older bridge that the lonely and unaided poet Crabbe walked meditating suicide; and, from the same place at early morning, the view suggested Wordsworth's well-known sonnet:—

> "Earth has not anything to shew more fair;
> Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
> A sight so touching in its majesty;
> This city now doth like a garment wear
> The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,

Ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples lie
Open unto the fields and to the sky,
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep,
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt a calm so deep!
The river glideth at its own sweet will,
Dear God, the very houses seem asleep,
And all that mighty heart is lying still."

Upon the Lambeth side of the Bridge is the entrance to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, an ancient Foundation by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, in the year 1213, for Converts and Poor Children. Remodelled in 1215 by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, for Canons regular; it was surrendered to Henry VIII., in the 30th year of his reign, and purchased by the Citizens of London in 1544, and opened for the reception of patients in November, 1552, under Charter from the Crown. The Hospital remained on its old site in the borough of Southwark, near to London Bridge, from its foundation, until the year 1862, when the South-Eastern Railway Company obtained possession of the premises, and the Hospital was removed to a temporary location at Newington, Surrey. The new Hospital Buildings (of which the Foundation Stone was laid by the Queen, on the 13th May, 1868) were opened by Her Majesty on the 21st June, 1871, and are arranged for about 600 beds. The gross income of the Hospital, chiefly derived from rents, aided by donations, is about £45,000, but from this a large deduction has to be made, leaving about £33,000; for Hospital purposes. The *Albert Embankment* runs in front of the Hospital, and Lambeth Palace, towards Vauxhall Bridge, and the ancient thoroughfare, *Stangate* (stone gate) or paved way adjoins it.

Astley's Amphitheatre (now styled a Theatre Royal) stands in Westminster Bridge Road, not many yards beyond the entrance to St. Thomas's Hospital. It derived its original name from its first proprietor, Philip Astley, a cavalry soldier of handsome build and an expert rider, who, after his discharge from the army, took to equestrian performances in an open piece of ground in St. George's Fields. Here he made a little money, which was increased by £60, the produce of a diamond ring which he had the good fortune to find one day at the foot of Westminster Bridge, and built therewith his first theatre, opened in 1780. This, and two other theatres which succeeded it, were burnt down on this site. Andrew Ducrow, son of Peter Ducrow, of Bruges, was 'Flemish Hercules' at Astley's, and one of its most successful riders. The present edifice contains both a stage for dramatic purposes and a circle for horsemanship. Admission from 6*d*. Pit 1*s*. 6*d*.

Canterbury Hall and Fine Arts Gallery, one of the largest of London Music Halls, is situated in Westminster Bridge Road, near the part

spanned by the Railway Bridge. It provides Entertainments which include Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, and Ballet. Admission 6*d.*

Upon the south-east side of Westminster Bridge Road are the *Lambeth Baths*, more famous for its Temperance Meetings and social assemblies of working people than even for its sanitary appliances. When the water has been drawn out of the spacious bath, the place serves for a lecture and concert-room. Here all kinds of simple amusement, in the way of songs, chorused by the people, newspaper readings, social discussion, and temperance meetings, are held regularly through the winter. Near Westminster Bridge Road, by the Railway Bridge, runs a thoroughfare leading eastwards to Waterloo Bridge Road, and familiarly known as the *New Cut*. The stranger, who may take the trouble to make his way through this street on Saturday night or Sunday morning, would see one of the busiest scenes in London. This is then the market for the poorest classes of the district, and the whole street is alive with people; costermongers,* quack medicine vendors, and all manner of dealers in all kinds of wares and articles. The excuse for all this traffic on Sunday—and it is scarcely to be overruled—is, that the poor buyers have no place to keep their food if they bought it before the very moment they are ready to consume it.

What was until recently the *Victoria Palace Theatre*—or, in popular parlance, "the Vic"—is now the *Royal Victoria Music Hall and Coffee Tavern*, conducted upon Temperance principles, with capacity for 2000 persons. It is situated in *Waterloo Road*, Lambeth.

THE STRAND.—FROM CHARING CROSS TO FLEET STREET.

STANDING with our backs to the Nelson Column and facing east, we shall observe the *National Liberal Club*, the *Northumberland Avenue*, with the *Constitutional Club* and the *Grand Hotel* on left hand and the *Hôtel Métropole* and *Avenue Hotel* on the other; this is the new thoroughfare to the Thames Embankment, for the sake of making which *Northumberland House*, the family mansion of the Duke of Northumberland, which stood here since 1603, was pulled down in 1876, at a cost of £500,000, and other expenses incurred amounting to £150,000 more. The land sold for building purposes will, however, repay more than the whole of the expenditure, and other advantages will be obtained by opening up the Avenue; for it is said that, whereas the average time occupied by a Hansom cab

* Properly costardmongers; from costard,—an ancient name for a large sort of apple, sold by such dealers.

in travelling from Charing Cross to the Mansion House, by way of the Strand, is 22 minutes, the journey by the Embankment takes but 12 minutes. The *Colonial Institute* in this Avenue was incorporated 1881, for the use of gentlemen connected with the British Colonies. The *Avenue Theatre*, built by Mr. Fowler for M. Marius to hold 1200 persons, was opened on the 11th of March, 1882.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE was the last of the many old palaces of the nobility which once graced the Strand, and had been the residence of the ancestors of the Dukes of Northumberland for two centuries and a half; its well-known Strand front, surmounted by a lion, the crest of the Percys, dated from about 1605, and is best represented perhaps in the painting by Canaletto, engraved by Bowles, 1753. At the south-east corner of Trafalgar Square is the *Charing Cross Post Office*, at which letters and papers for the country can be posted half an hour later than at district post-offices.

In *Northumberland Street* is the office of the *Pall Mall Gazette* newspaper. At 7 *Craven Street* lived Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in 1771, while representing in this country, the interests of his American fellow-colonists. In front of the *Golden Cross Hotel*, in the Strand, once a well-known hostelry and place of departure for old mail-coaches, Mr. Pickwick is described as having been assailed by the hackney-coachman, and to have been thereupon taken under the protection of Mr. Jingle. *Bowles's American Reading Rooms* are at No. 14 Strand.

CHARING CROSS RAILWAY-STATION is the West-end terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, and the *Charing Cross Hotel* is one of the largest in London. The Station occupies the site of *Hungerford Market*, which was demolished to make way for it, and the railway-bridge is partly supported upon the piers of the old Hungerford Suspension Bridge (built for foot-passengers only), which was taken away and set up across the Avon at Clifton, near Bristol, soon after this bridge was built in 1863. There is still a way for foot-passengers over the Charing Cross Railway-bridge, by a staircase entered from *Villiers Street*—at the bottom of which street is the *Charing Cross Station of the Underground Railway*, and beyond it, the *Charing Cross Steamboat Pier*. In front of the Charing Cross Railway-station (S.E. Railway) stands a handsome copy by the late E. M. Barry, R.A., of the *Cross* originally erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor in the centre of the ancient village of Charing. Opposite the station is *Adelaide Street*, named after the late Queen Dowager, and once noted for Concert-rooms styled the *Adelaide Gallery*, now and for many years used as *Gatti's Restaurant*, of which there is a branch in Villiers Street under the Railway-station. In *King William Street*, Strand, running east from the top of Adelaide Street, is the little theatre once known as Woodin's Polygraphic Hall, afterwards as Charing Cross Theatre, then as the Folly, and now as *Toole's Theatre*. The *Beefsteak Club* rooms are in this street. In *Agar Street* is the chief entrance to

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

WEST STRAND, W.C.

FOUNDED 1818.—INCORPORATED 1884.

President.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

Treasurers.

J. B. MARTIN, Esq., and GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq.

Secretary.

ARTHUR E. READE, Esq.

THIS HOSPITAL, bordering on its north side a large district thickly inhabited by the working poor, and having on its south side the Strand and other thoroughfares crowded from early morn till late night with an amazing vehicular traffic, treats annually nearly

20,000 Sick and Injured Patients.

The Income is about £6,000.

The Expenditure averages £12,000.

Amidst the wonders and the many Institutions that must specially surprise and interest visitors to London, its great and numerous charities are foremost. The doors of its Hospitals are ever open to the sick poor, of whatever creed or nationality they may be; and among these no Charity is more deserving of the sympathy and help of the benevolent, in proportion to their means, than the Charing Cross Hospital.

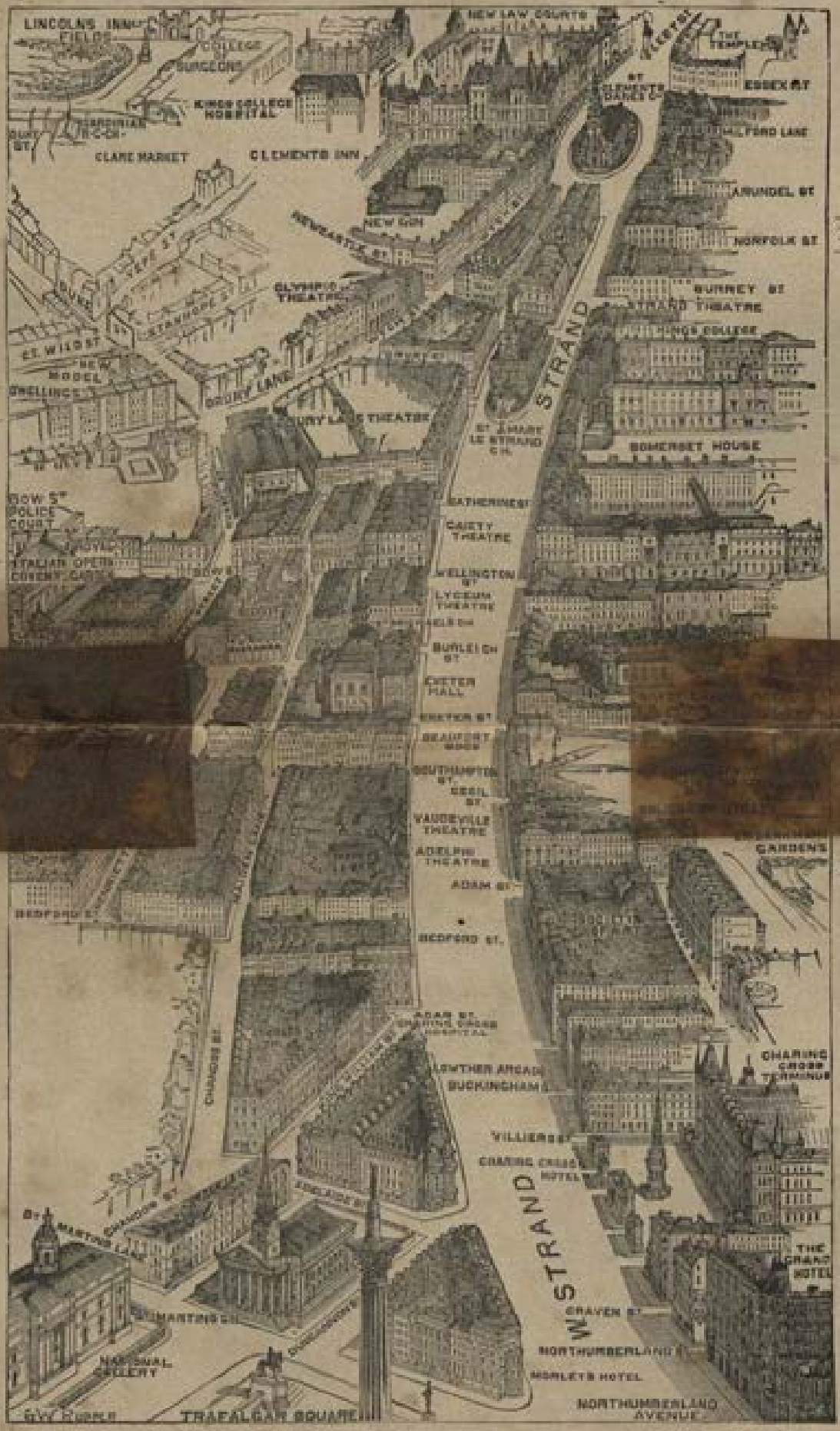
The Governors earnestly plead for Contributions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing Cross; Messrs. Coutts, 59, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet Street; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to Charing Cross Hospital, *London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of pounds sterling, to be paid, free of legacy duty, out of my personal estate, as soon after my decease as may be possible.*

PLATE II.



THE STRAND,

FROM CHARING CROSS TO FLEET STREET.

Charing Cross Hospital, erected in the Grecian style by Decimus Burton in 1831. This is an important institution, increasing in value with the wants of an increasing population, and is one of the medical schools of London. *Lowther Arcade*, named after Lord Lowther, a former Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, consists of 25 shops for toys. *Villiers Street*, on the south of the Strand, was named after the Dukes of Buckingham, whose mansion upon this site originally formed part of *York House*—once the residence of the Archbishop of York (see p. 18), and afterwards the home of Lord Bacon, who was born in it, January 22, 1561. The beautiful *York Stairs*, or *Water Gate*, at the bottom of *Buckingham Street*, designed by Inigo Jones (one of the lions was carved by Nicholas Stone, and all of them were from Stone's model), will afford us some idea of the style of the edifice which the first Duke of Buckingham purposed erecting upon the site of York House. Peter the Great lodged at No. 15 Buckingham Street, Strand. Samuel Pepys lived at the house then opposite to it. *George Street*, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, *Buckingham Street*, and *Of Lane*, which once connected them, perpetuate the memory of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,—

> "Who in the course of one revolving moon,
> Was chemist, fiddler, statesman and buffoon."

At 9 *Buckingham Street* is the office of the *Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings*, and at No. 15 that of the *Society for Charity Organisation*.

In *Bedford Street* (named after the Dukes of Bedford, who own much of the land in this district) is a Branch of the *Civil Service Supply Association*, of which the chief Store is at 136 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.* At No. 20 *Bedford Street* is the *Green Room Club*.

Passing *Coutts's Bank* (whose cellarage, filled with valuable property, extends far back into the ADELPHI) and *Durham Street*, named from old Durham House, we turn down *Adam Street*, *Adelphi*, and find ourselves upon a handsome terrace overlooking the Embankment and the Thames, and occupying part of the site of *Durham House*, the town palace of the Bishop of Durham, once extending from the Strand to the river. David Garrick died at No. 5 *Adelphi Terrace*, not far from that *Durham Yard* (now *Street*) where Foote remembered him in early life attempting to earn his living "with three quarts of vinegar in the cellar, calling himself a wine merchant." The grandfather of Garrick was a Huguenot refugee named Garrique, who fled to England from Bordeaux in 1685. The *Junior Garrick*, the *French Club*, the *Crichton Club*, and the *New Thames Yacht Club* at the *Caledonian Hotel*, all occupy premises overlooking Adelphi Terrace.

DURHAM HOUSE, then the residence of the Earl of Northumberland, was the scene of the marriage of Lady Jane Grey; and of her arrest and removal to the Tower. It had in Henry VIII.'s reign become a royal palace. Queen Mary restored it to Tunstall, Bishop of Durham,

but Queen Elizabeth took it away again, and granted the use of it to persons who happened to be in royal favour—among others, to Sir Walter Raleigh. Aubrey describes *Raleigh's Study* to have been "on a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is as pleasant perhaps as any in the world, and which not only refreshes the eyesight, but cheers the spirits, and (to speak my mind) I believe enlarges an ingenious man's thoughts." Upon the site of the stables of Durham House was built by the Earl of Salisbury the *New Exchange*, opened by James I. It was an open paved arcade, above which were shops occupied by perfumers, milliners, &c. Nan Clarges, a sempstress here—daughter of the blacksmith who lived in Maypole Alley and reared the Maypole—managed to captivate Monk, and became Duchess of Albemarle. Frances Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnell, when reduced in circumstances, took up her place at a stall in this Exchange—sitting in a white mask and white dress, and was therefore named the *White Milliner*. She was soon discovered and provided for. The title of the Adelphi is derived from four architects, brothers (ἀδελφοί), named Adam, who built vast arches over the site of Durham House, and erected the streets above them upon a level with the Strand, which they named after themselves, *John, Robert, James, and William Streets*. They eventually (1774) disposed of the whole property in a lottery containing 110 prizes, of which the highest was valued at £25,000. The *Dark Arches of the Adelphi* had long an evil reputation as the night-resort of thieves, but gas-light and police supervision have abolished the evil. The rooms of the *Society of Arts* are in John Street, Adelphi; they are open free, daily, from 10 to 4, except Wednesday and Saturday.

Opposite to the Strand end of Adam Street, Adelphi, is the *Adelphi Theatre*, a well-known and popular house of entertainment, first built by Scott, and known as the *Sans Pareil*, opened November, 1806; named the *Adelphi Theatre*, in 1820, by Rodwell and Jones. They transferred it to Terry and Yates. The latter joined Mathews the elder, and afterwards sold it to Mr. B. Webster, who rebuilt it in 1858. It has been chiefly noted for melodrama and farce, and for the acting of John Reeve, Wright, P. Bedford, Webster, Toole, Mrs. Keeley, Madame Celeste, and Miss Woolgar. Three Restaurants in this vicinity—viz., *Romano's*, at No. 399 Strand; the *Vienna*, at [illegible] and the *Adelphi Restaurant*, at 68—provide foreign viands and beverages. At No. 80 Strand, is the *Scandinavian Club*.

The *Vaudeville Theatre*, but a few doors east of the Adelphi Theatre, was opened in 1870. A French Vaudeville is a light comedy liberally interspersed with songs; its name comes from the Vaux de Vire,—Valleys of the Vire in Normandy,—once famous for the humorous drinking songs of Oliver Basselin.

Opposite the Vaudeville Theatre is *Salisbury Street*, which, with *Cecil Street* close by, occupies the site of *Salisbury House*, once the

residence of the great Sir Robert Cecil. Salisbury House was subsequently divided into two houses, known as Great and Little Salisbury House, both of which were removed to make way for Cecil Street and Salisbury Street, rebuilt by Mr. Payne, the architect. In Salisbury Street lived a once-noted man, *Partridge*, who combined, with his ordinary business of a shoemaker, the study of astrology, and realised a reputation by his almanacks which he would not have achieved by his boots. Partridge also sold pills and other medicines in Salisbury Street, and transmitted the good-will of his businesses to his widow, who after his death continued the publication of the almanack, and the manufacture and sale of pills, &c., at the sign of the Blue Ball. The chief feature of Salisbury Street for the last twenty years has been the *Arundel Club*, founded 1859, for literary men and artists, whose club-house is at No. 12, the last edifice in the street, upon the left-hand side of the way. From the balcony of this club one used to look upon a busy scene below; just beyond was the pier for the halfpenny steamboats—to and from which a continual stream of passengers seemed to flow uninterruptedly, except perhaps a few who eddied, so to speak, round the picturesque old tavern known as the 'Fox under the Hill.' The Thames Embankment now occupies the site of a former wharf; the river, once so near, has retired with the barges and the coals, and mine host of the 'Fox,' to a respectful distance; but the relics of the old tavern, before which Charles Dickens remembered himself as a boy resting from his labours at the neighbouring blacking factory in Hungerford Stairs, and watching the coalheavers dancing to the sound of street music, are not yet demolished.

The Egyptian Obelisk named *Cleopatra's Needle* is placed upon the Thames Embankment at the foot of Salisbury Street. It is 70 feet high, and 8 feet wide at the base, weighs 200 tons, and is formed of granite. It was presented by Mohammed Ali to the British Government, but for many years lay unclaimed in the sand at Alexandria along with a similar monolith, since set up in New York; such obelisks were usually placed in pairs outside of Egyptian temples. The cost and difficulty of removing it to England were surmounted in 1878, the former by the munificence of Mr. Erasmus Wilson, who gave £10,000 for its removal, the latter by the skill of Mr. Dixon, C.E., who triumphed over every obstacle by his practical engineering science. This huge block of granite, after being lifted and placed in the cylinder-barge in which it was to be floated to England, had a most tempestuous voyage. The Steamboat which towed the Obelisk nearly escaped destruction by cutting it adrift in the Bay of Biscay, and for days nothing was to be heard of it. At length a passing vessel picked up the strange-looking object, a veritable—

"Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens,"

and earned salvage thereon. Mr. Dixon's genius had secured the buoyancy of the huge bulk, and through him England's title of possession was fully substantiated. The scenes on the pyramidion represent the monarch Thothmes III., under the form of a sphynx with hands, offering water, wine, milk, and incense to the gods, Ra and Atum, the two principal deities of Heliopolis. The inscriptions give the names and titles of the deities, the titles of Thothmes III., and the statement of each of his special gifts. The bronze Sphinxes set up east and west of the Needle were designed by Mr. G. Vulliamy, as were also the wing supports at each corner of the Obelisk. The statue of *Robert Raikes*, founder of Sunday-schools, was set up in 1880 in the ornamental gardens hard by.

SOUTHAMPTON STREET, on the north side of the Strand (named after Lady Rachael, daughter of the Earl of Southampton, and wife of Lord William Russell), leads directly to Covent Garden. At the foot of Southampton Street stood BEDFORD HOUSE, the town mansion of the Earl of Bedford. Halfway up the street, upon the left, is *Maiden Lane*, upon a second floor in one of the houses of which lodged Andrew Marvell, when M.P. for Hull, and it was here that he refused to accept a bribe of £1000 from the King. J. M. W. Turner, the great English painter, was born at the corner of Hand Court, Maiden Lane. The old *Cider Cellars*, under the Jewish Synagogue at 21A, Maiden Lane, have for many years been closed. They were last used for suppers and vocal music in the style of Evans's. Lord Campbell remembered to have frequently seen, in his journalistic days, the great Greek scholar Porson indulging himself here with others of more or less note,—smoking and drinking brandy and water. "I have heard him" wrote Campbell, "first recite an Ode of Pindar, and then a whole act of the 'Mayor of Garratt' without being at loss for a word,—also his giving the beginning of the third book of 'Paradise Lost' in a manner to electrify all present. When he came to the words of the blind poet,—

> 'But thou
> Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
> To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn,'

his voice faltered, the tears rolled down his cheeks, and he seemed touched by inspiration. Yet, afterwards, in attempting to find his way home, he was perhaps [like many another bon vivant of that age] picked up in the kennel by the watchman." The Virgilian motto over the entrance to the Cider Cellars, "*Honos erit huic quoque pomo*"—Honour shall be [given] also to the Apple,—may have been suggested, as Lord Campbell says it was, by Porson; but his lordship does not seem to have been aware that John Philips used it long before for his poem on 'Cider.' The *Bedford Head Tavern*, in Maiden Lane, long maintained its associations with literature, art, and the drama, by means of the *Re-union Club*. The *Savage Club*, a similar society, which

for many years possessed rooms overlooking the Piazza, Covent Garden, has for some years made its way to the Savoy.

Passing northwards, up Southampton Street, we enter

COVENT GARDEN, a place of great celebrity and interest, derived its name from the Convent Garden of Westminster, that once occupied not only this site, but the entire space from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to Long Acre. After the dissolution of the Monasteries, the Garden was granted, with other lands, by Edward VI. to his uncle, the Lord Protector Somerset, but after the Protector's attainder it reverted to the Crown, and was given, in 1552, to John, Earl of Bedford. In 1634 Inigo Jones built for the then Earl of Bedford the church of *St. Paul's, Covent Garden*, which, except the portico, was totally burnt down in 1795. The present edifice was erected by John Hardwick, upon the same plan and proportions as the original. In and around it were buried Samuel Butler, the author of 'Hudibras;'—

> "Of all his gains by verse he could not save
> Enough to purchase flannel and a grave;"

the notorious Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset; Sir Peter Lely; Wycherley, the dramatist; Grinling Gibbons, Mrs. Centlivre, Dr. Arne, Dr. Armstrong, Sir Robert Strange, T. Girtin (the father of the school of English Water-colours), Macklin, the actor, Dr. Wolcot, &c. *Covent Garden Market-house* was built in 1830. The whole square has been much improved of late years, during which period it has been undergoing a process of rebuilding. The visitor, who wishes to see Covent Garden Market at its busiest time, should go thither about six o'clock in the morning, of a Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday; but the middle row is at all times an interesting sight, no matter what the time of year; for you may be always sure of seeing here the finest fruit and flowers that skill can produce and that money can buy. The old song gave good advice which said—

> "If ever you go to London town,
> Just take a peep at Covent Garden."

In past times Covent Garden has witnessed many a scene of riot, dissipation, night-brawling, and bloodshed, as also occasionally, of great political excitement,—for the hustings stood here in front of the church. In the time of the Commonwealth it was sometimes a place of execution. Colonel Poyer, one of three Welsh Royalist prisoners who defended Pembroke Castle, was shot in Covent Garden. All three had been condemned by court martial to die, but it was agreed to pardon two. "Let them draw lots which two." As the prisoners were unwilling to decide their own fate, a child drew the lots,—pieces of paper upon two of which were written "Life given by God." The third lot was blank and fell to Colonel Poyer; "he died like a soldier" here in Covent Garden.

Hogarth's well-known print of 'Morning' shows St. Paul's Church,

Tom King's Coffee-house under the portico, and the mansion close by, built for the Earl of Orford, and long known as Evans's Hotel—in the rear of which were the noted concert and supper-rooms called *Evans's.* This Hotel was lately converted into the *New Club*, for gentlemen of artistic tastes. In a line with Evans's Hotel frontage runs the so-called *Piazza*, just rebuilt upon the site of the old hotels for which this place was long noted, and of which the *Bedford*, *Tavistock* and *Hummums* remain good examples. In the north-east corner is the entrance to the *Floral Hall*, connected with the Italian Opera-house, Covent Garden. Upon the south side are the *Covent Garden Hotel* and *Ashley's Hotel*, near to which is the new Flower-market constructed as a large Hall of light iron work. The word *Piazza* is the Italian equivalent for *Place* or *Square.*

In *Russell Street*, Covent Garden, were the three celebrated Coffee-houses, 'Will's,' 'Tom's,' and 'Button's.' WILL'S was the house on the north side of Russell Street, at the corner of Bow Street (then the centre of fashion). It is well to remember what an important influence coffee-houses exercised upon public opinion, in Queen Anne's time, before newspapers existed. "There were coffee-houses, where medical men might be consulted; Puritan coffee-houses, where no oath was heard; Jews' coffee-houses, for money-changers; and Popish coffee-houses, where, as good Protestants believed, Jesuits planned over their cups another Great Fire and cast silver bullets to shoot the King (Wm. III.)." Persons at that time commonly asked of such and such a one not where he lived, nor what was his address, but whether he frequented the 'Grecian' or the 'Rainbow.' WILL'S (then the 'Rose') was The Wits' coffee-house, where Dryden had his arm-chair in winter by the fireside, in summer in the balcony; the company met on the first floor and there smoked. Ward says that "the young beaux and wits, who seldom dared approach the principal table, thought it a great honour to have a pinch from Dryden's snuff-box." "Nowhere," says Macaulay, "was the smoking more constant than at 'Will's,' that celebrated house sacred to polite letters. There the talk was about poetical justice, and unities of place and time. There was a faction for Perrault and the Moderns, a faction for Boileau and the Ancients. Under no roof was a greater variety of figures to be seen. There were earls in stars and garters, clergymen in cassocks and bands, pert Templars, sheepish lads from the University, translators and index-makers in ragged coats of frieze." BUTTON'S was Addison's house, "over against 'Tom's.'" Here met Pope, Steele, Swift, Arbuthnot, &c., and here Ambrose (Namby Pamby) Philips hung up the birchen-rod with which he threatened to chastise Pope for a bitter epigram. At 'Button's' was set up the *Lion's Head* to receive letters and papers for the *Guardian.* Pope describes Addison as having "usually studied all the morning, then met his party at 'Button's,' dined there, and stayed for five or six

hours and sometimes far into the night. I was of the company for about a year, but found it too much for me. It hurt my health, so I quitted it." Tom's was at 17 Russell Street, the north side of the way. Daniel De Foe, in 1722, wrote of this house: "After the play the best company generally go to 'Tom's' and 'Will's' coffee-houses near adjoining, where there is playing at Picket and the best of conversation till midnight." 'Tom's' was a favourite resort of Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, &c.

A new Police Court superseded the *Old Bow Street Police Court*, which was used for the last time on April 2, 1881. Nearly opposite to it is the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, occupying the site of old *Covent Garden Theatre*, which was built in 1732, by Rich, the celebrated actor. Garrick played in it in 1746. In 1803 John Kemble became proprietor and stage manager. In September 1808 it was burnt down, and twenty persons killed. It was rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A., and reopened December 31, 1808, at increased prices, which enraged the people. Riots ensued in favour of the old prices (which became known as the *O. P. Riots*), and after seventy-seven nights the manager succumbed. In 1817 John Kemble retired, and Charles Kemble in 1840. Charles Mathews, Madame Vestris, and Macready, subsequently leased the theatre, and later the Anti-Corn Law League used it for its meetings and Bazaar. In 1847 it was converted into the Royal Italian Opera-house. In 1856, while being used for a masquerade by Professor Anderson, the so-called Wizard of the North, it was burnt down. It was rebuilt by Mr. E. M. Barry, and reopened as an Italian Opera-house in 1858. The former opera-house was the one in which Grisi and Mario, Viardot, &c., achieved their great success; the latter has had for its chief artistes Patti and Albani. It holds about 2000 persons. The bas-reliefs on the Bow Street front were by Flaxman.

But a few yards from the bottom of Bow Street, eastwards, is the *Theatre Royal, Drury Lane*, the oldest in London (1812), and the fourth erected upon this site. The first Drury Lane Theatre, built for T. Killigrew, under a patent of Charles II., and opened 1663, was burnt down in January, 1671–2. It was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and opened with a prologue by Dryden, 1674. Rich, Steele, Doggett, Wilks, Cibber, and Booth were successively patentees. Garrick succeeded them, and in 1747 opened with a prologue by Dr. Johnson. Garrick here took leave of the stage, June 10, 1776. Sheridan followed, and in 1788 John Kemble. In 1791 the theatre was taken down, rebuilt, and reopened, 1794. It was burnt down in 1809, rebuilt by B. Wyatt, and reopened, October 12, 1812, with a prologue by Lord Byron. The 'Rejected Addresses,' by Horace and James Smith, were written *à propos* of this opening. At *Drury Lane Theatre* appeared Nell Gwynne, 1666; Booth, 1701; Mrs. Siddons, 1775; J. P. Kemble, 1783; H. Mellon, Duchess of St. Albans, 1795; Edmund Kean, 1814. Macready here took farewell of the stage,

February 26, 1851. The *Albion Tavern*, near the entrance to the theatre, is a good house, much resorted to for dinners and suppers by members of the literary, theatrical, and other professions. The *Middlesex Music Hall* (a minor house) is in Drury Lane.

Retracing our steps through Covent Garden and Southampton Street, we will now return to the Strand, at the point from which we left it.

Beaufort Buildings, on the south side of the Strand, occupy the site of an ancient mansion known by different names, but eventually as *Worcester House*, after its then owner, the celebrated Marquis of Worcester, author of the 'Century of Inventions.' His eldest son became Duke of Beaufort, and the mansion, *Beaufort House*. Here was married by Protestant rites at midnight, in September 1662, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., to Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon. The mansion underwent some changes, was reduced in size, and the smaller house was burnt down. *Simpson's Tavern and Divan* occupy the site of the *Fountain Tavern* described by Strype, and noted for its political club. *Fountain Court* took its name from the tavern. The *Coal Hole*, in this court, one of Edmund Kean's tavern haunts, and the scene of Nicholson's Judge and Jury trials, is now the *Occidental* Tavern,—a big name for *Western*.

Exeter Hall, famed for its May Meetings of Religious Societies, has been recently reconstructed in its lower floors for the use of the *Young Men's Christian Association*. On its front is the Greek word ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΟΝ (hall of brotherly love). The Great Hall, holding over 3000, was opened in 1831.

The *Lyceum Theatre* was built in 1765 as an academy for a society of artists; its chief entrance is in Wellington Street. After many vicissitudes it was opened in 1809 as the English Opera-house; was rebuilt in 1816 and destroyed by fire; again rebuilt and again opened for English opera in 1834. Madame Vestris and C. Mathews managed it subsequently; and Mr. H. Irving has now made it the home of the legitimate drama. The Sublime Society of Beefsteaks, otherwise the *Beefsteak Club* (now in King William St., Strand), originally held their meetings in a room at this theatre, dining every Saturday from November to June off beefsteaks, cooked upon a gridiron, and served with arrack punch. The Society was founded at Covent Garden Theatre, by Rich and Lambert, who, there in the painting-room, used to cook their own steaks and invite an occasional dropper-in to partake with them. The number of members increased at length to 25, of whom George IV., then Prince Regent, was one, and the celebrated Captain Morris was the poet-laureate. The name of the Lyceum, derived from the ancient Grecian gymnasium,—a place for promoting exercise and health,—has the same origin as *Lukios*, the Greek name of Apollo, the healer; as also of *Luke*, the physician Evangelist. It was, no doubt, copied by us from the French *Lycée*,—a title ordinarily given in France to a school. We take *Academy* from the

Greek for the same purpose. Aristotle, at the head of the Peripatetics, discoursed at the Lyceum. Plato taught "in the groves of Academus." In *Wellington Street* is the office of the *Morning Post*, a fashionable newspaper, founded in 1772, also other newspaper offices, and Sotheby's Book Auction Rooms of literary fame. The *Globe* office is at 367 Strand.

The SAVOY was so named from a palace built in 1245, by Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond (uncle of Eleanor, the wife of Henry III.), in which John, King of France, lived during his captivity, and died soon after his release. The *Chapel Royal of Mary le Savoy* was the chapel of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, and is the only relic of the old palace, which was burnt down by the rebels under Wat Tyler to punish John O'Gaunt, its then owner. It is a building of the late Perpendicular style, with a rich fine ceiling, and is historically remarkable as the scene of the *Savoy Conference* for the revision of the Liturgy at the Restoration of Charles II. Fuller, the noted divine and writer, was at this time lecturer of the Savoy, and Cowley was a candidate for the office of Master. Twelve bishops took part in the Conference on behalf of the Established Church, and Calamy, Baxter, and Reynolds for the Presbyterians. George Withers, poet (d. 1667), and the Earl of Feversham (d. 1709), who commanded James II.'s troops at Sedgemoor, were buried here, without monuments. *Savoy Street* now connects the Strand with the Thames Embankment, and here, near the Savoy, will be built the *Examination Hall* of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Queen, 24th March, 1886.

The *Savoy Theatre*, opened October 11th, 1881, with approaches from the Thames Embankment and from Beaufort Buildings, Strand, was built for Mr. D'Oyley Carte, to receive the company which had established a reputation at the *Opera Comique* by the performance of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pinafore*, the *Mikado* &c. This theatre, built by Mr. C. J. Phipps, was the first house of the kind at which the electric light was used in London, both before and behind the curtain.

WATERLOO BRIDGE (named from the number of suicides from it, "the English Bridge of Sighs") was built by John Rennie, and opened, June 18, 1817. It was projected by the Strand Bridge Company under the name of the Strand Bridge, but the name was changed (before its completion) in honour of the victory. *Strand Bridge* in olden times was a name given to a bridge *in* the Strand over a stream which flowed under it near *Strand Lane* into the Thames. Waterloo Bridge is of granite, and consists of nine semi-elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span and 35 feet high. It cost a million of money, including the approaches, or by itself £400,000, and proved a poor speculation to the company that built it. It is now free of toll. The Terminus of the South-Western Railway is in *Waterloo Bridge Road*.

Upon the north side of the Strand is the *Gaiety Theatre and*

Restaurant, built on the site of old *Exeter Change*, in 1868, by Mr. C. J. Phipps, for Mr. J. Hollingshead. The performances consisting of comedy, farce, operetta, burlesques, and extravaganzas, commence usually at seven. The chief entrance is in the Strand, but there is a side entrance in *Catherine Street*.

SOMERSET HOUSE, in the Strand, stands upon the site of the old Palace, built by the Lord Protector Somerset, at an immense cost, and occupied by the wives of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., as described by Samuel Pepys. The present building was begun, in 1776, by Sir William Chambers, and completed in 1786, all but the west wing, which was finished by Mr. Pennethorne in 1852. The style of Somerset House is Italian, "refined to a degree scarcely excelled by Palladio himself." The exterior is the perfection of masonry, the sculptors employed in its decoration were Carlini, Wilton, Geracci, Nollekens, Bacon, Banks, and Flaxman. The Entrance archway from the Strand has been much admired, and the Terrace front in the Venetian style, facing the Thames, 800 feet in length, enriched with columns, pilastered pediments, &c., is regarded as one of the noblest works of the kind in London. The building is in the form of a quadrangle, and contains a large number of Government offices. The learned societies, which at one time (as well as the Royal Academy of Arts) were accommodated with rooms at Somerset House, have been removed to Burlington House, Piccadilly. The chief Government offices at Somerset House are the *Audit Office*, where the accounts of the kingdom and colonies are audited, the *Office of Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, the *Office of Inland Revenue*, a centre for the receipt from district collectors of all taxes, stamp, money, legacy, and excise duties, and the *Wills and Probate Office*, removed here in 1874, from Doctors' Commons near St. Paul's, and which occupies the south side of the quadrangle. Here all Wills are proved (since 1861 they may be proved without a solicitor) and administration granted; the calendars may be searched for one shilling; the originals of a will be seen for one shilling; and the wills of living persons may for security be deposited. The wills of Shakespeare, Newton, Dr. Johnson, and of many other great Englishmen, are to be found here. The Inland Revenue Department has rooms below the level of the street, wherein all the mechanical work is done, such as the stamping of documents, patent medicine labels, postage envelopes, post cards, and postage and receipt stamps. The bronze *Statue of George III.*, and the figure of *Father Thames* in the quadrangle, were by John Bacon, and cost £2000. The *Story of the Watch-face* (which is to be seen a little above the entrance to the office of Stamps and Taxes) must once again be told. The tradition is that a workman employed on the building fell from a scaffolding and was saved from being killed by the ribbon of his watch which caught in a piece of projecting stonework and broke his fall.

The labourer was supposed to have let it remain there in memory of his miraculous escape. The story is fabulous. The watch-face was placed there as a meridian mark for a transit instrument in one of the windows of the rooms then occupied by the Royal Society.

KING'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL occupy a part of Somerset House, which was left unfinished by Sir William Chambers, and was completed by Sir R. Smirke, extending from the entrance in the Strand to the east wing of the river front, and containing, besides theatres, lecture-room, museum, library, and chapel, the residences of the Principal and the Professors. Over the lofty Strand entrance are the arms of the College, and the motto, "Sancte et sapienter."—Holily and wisely. The Institution, a proprietary one, was founded in 1828. The School is for lads between nine and sixteen. The other departments of the College are the Theological, General Literature and Sciences, Applied Sciences, and the Medical; in connection with which last was established, in 1839, *King's College Hospital*, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, now one of the most important Hospitals in London. A limited number of matriculated students are resident in the College.

In *Strand Lane*, which formerly led to landing-stairs called Strand Stairs, is an old *Roman Spring Bath*. The cold clear water in it was believed to be derived from the neighbouring well of Holywell Street, famed for its miraculous cures.

Opposite Somerset House, No. 332, used to be the office of the old *Morning Chronicle*, once the rival of the *Times*. The *Morning Chronicle* reckoned among its staff many of the foremost men of the period—as James Perry; J. Campbell, afterwards Lord Chancellor, who began upon it his London career, and was its theatrical critic in 1810, as Hazlitt was afterwards. In it Dickens obtained early fame by his *Sketches by Boz*. Coleridge and Thomas Campbell were contributors. Black and Mackay were also upon its editorial staff.

The *Maypole*, in the Strand, stood upon the site of the little churchyard of St. Mary-le-Strand, opposite Maypole Alley, "where Drury Lane descends into the Strand." The Maypole set up here at the Restoration, in lieu of one which had been removed by the Puritans, was 134 feet high, with a crown, vane, &c., richly gilt, at the top of it, and a balcony about the middle of it, with the King's arms, "far more glorious, bigger and higher than ever any one that stood before it." It was broken by a high wind in 1672, and in 1713, being old and decayed, was taken down. Samuel Pepys mentions a May-day incident of *Drury Court*: "To Westminster" (May 1, 1667), "in the way meeting many milkmaids with their garlands upon their pails, dancing, with a fiddler before them, and saw pretty Nelly (Gwynne) standing at her lodging-door in Drury Court, in her smock sleeves and bodice, looking upon me; she seemed a mighty pretty creature."

The church of *St. Mary-le-Strand* was built by James Gibbs (the architect of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields), in 1714–17. It

consists of two Orders, in the upper of which the lights are placed; the wall of the lower being solid, to keep out noises from the street. There was at first no steeple designed for this church, only a campanile or turret; but a column, 250 feet high, in honour of Queen Anne, was to have been set up by the same architect, 80 feet westward of the church. The Queen died, the idea of the column to her was abandoned, and Gibbs was ordered to erect a steeple instead of the campanile.

In *Newcastle Street*, named after the ground landlord, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, is the *Globe Theatre* (a Shaksperian name), erected upon the site of old *Lyon's Inn;* once an inn in Chancery, but more recently let out in small residential chambers, in one of which lived Weare, the victim of Thurtell:—

> "They cut his throat from ear to ear,
> His brains they battered in;
> His name was Mr. William Weare,
> He dwelt in Lyon's Inn."

Wych Street is an old thoroughfare (Via de Aldwyche) from the Strand to Drury Lane (named after the family mansion of Sir W. Drury). The *Olympic Theatre*, at its west end (named after the Greek Olympic games), was originally built by Philip Astley, as a circus on the site of *Craven House* (the residence of Lord Craven), and near to that of the *Old Cockpit Theatre* abolished under the Commonwealth. It was burnt in 1849, and rebuilt. Many actors and actresses of repute have appeared here—Elliston, Keeley, C. Kean, Vestris, Nisbett, Foote, Liston—among the latest, F. Robson, who drew all London hither. In Wych Street is the chief entrance to *New Inn*, whereat Sir Thomas More studied before he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. He afterwards described "New Inn fare, wherewith many an honest man is well contented."

Danes Inn, at the end of Wych Street, consisting of residential chambers, was built on the site of the old *Angel Inn*, whose covered galleries and waggon-yard dated from 300 years ago,—a noted hostelry.

Holywell Street, named from a well said to have been situated under the *Old Dog Tavern*, is still one of the most picturesque of the streets of London,—a few of the old lofty gabled houses even yet remaining. It has long been noted for its old book-stalls, and for questionable literature; but its chief business of late seems to be in new cheap books, at a 25 per cent. discount off the published prices. Holywell Street has, by one or two of its bookselling tenants, been dignified as Booksellers' Row, Strand; but the old name, not perhaps more honoured, is better known. For myself, I by no means disdain a place for my books on these popular shelves, but rather pray with the poet,—

> "Holywell, let my labours obvious lie,
> Ranged down thy stalls for every curious eye;
> So shall each gazer this production know,
> And to my work his information owe."

the Strand, about this point, and nearly facing each other, are small theatres; the *Strand Theatre*, famous for burlesques (once 's Playhouse); and a new theatre known as the *Opera Comique*, hiefly noted for its production of the earliest English Comic as by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan.

tween *Surrey Street* (in which Congreve the dramatist died, 1729), *lk Street*, *Howard Street* (in which lived Mrs. Bracegirdle, the ss), and *Arundel Street*, stood ARUNDEL HOUSE, or PALACE (taken n in 1678), wherein the Earl of Arundel collected the celebrated delian Marbles, afterwards given to the University of Oxford. rundel Street, on the site of the old *Crown and Anchor* Tavern, built the Whittington Club-house, now about to be converted the *Courts of Justice Central Hotel*. At the foot of Arundel Street e entrance to the *Temple Station of the Underground Railway*, to Mansion House, &c., and at this part of the Thames Embankment been set up *Statues of Isambard Brunel, Esq.*, the engineer, and *Stuart Mill, Esq.*, the great political economist.

Clement's Danes' Church, frequented by Dr. Johnson, was the in which that venerable man used to "repeat the responses with us energy." A tablet to his memory appears where he sat, No. 18 pew, in the north gallery. St. Clement's was so named use the Danes, left in the kingdom after the Conquest, were ricted to the district between Ludgate and Westminster, and built urch here called *Ecclesia Clementis Danorum*—the Clement referred eing, some think, Clement the martyr Pope, third Bishop of Rome. anchor which forms the symbol of the Church and of *Clement's Inn* , it is said, derived from the anchor attached to the Bishop's y when he was cast into the sea; but, as the patron saint of tholic sailors, St. Clement's anchor-symbol is adequately accounted The body of old St. Clement's Church was taken down and rebuilt 682, to the old tower, by Edward Pierce, under the gratuitous ction of Sir C. Wren. In 1719 Gibbs added the present tower and ple. In the church were buried Rymer, compiler of the historical ers called the *Fœdera;* Otway and Nat. Lee, the dramatists; and, he churchyard, in Portugal Street, hard by, Honest Joe Miller, cetious memory.

Clement's Inn, one of the Inns of Chancery once attached to the Inner ple, and named from the parish church, is used now chiefly for bers and offices, but formerly only by students-at-law. Shake- re has immortalised this Inn, in connection with Justice Shallow (Henry IV.):

"*Shallow.* I was once of Clement's Inn; where, I think, they will talk of mad Shallow yet.

"*Silence.* You were called—lusty Shallow, then, cousin.

"*Shallow.* By the mass, I was called anything; and I would have done anything, indeed, and roundly too. There was I, and Little John Doit of Staffordshire, and

black George Bare, and Francis Pickbone, and Will Squele a Cotswold man—you had not four such swinge-bucklers in all the inns of court again.

* * * * * * * * *

"*Falstaff.* We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.

* * * * * * * * *

"*Shallow.* I remember at Mile-end green, (when I lay at Clement's Inn—I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show).

* * * * * * * * *

"*Falstaff.* I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring."

The Chimes are still heard at midnight, as Falstaff heard them; but they are now "grown hoarse with age and sitting up." The name of *Clare Market* indicates the site of the ancient palace of John, Earl of Clare, 1657.

Essex Street and *Devereux Court*, upon the south side of the Strand, formerly called the Outer Temple, were named after Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; on this site stood *Essex House*. Dr. Johnson established a Club, called 'Sam's,' at the *Essex Head Tavern*. *Essex Street Chapel* dates from 1774, the oldest Unitarian Chapel in London, but was taken down in the present year, and on its site, a public Hall for the Unitarian denomination will be built. The *Grecian Coffee-house*, kept by a Greek, in *Devereux Court*, was mentioned in No. 1 of the 'Spectator':—"My face is likewise very well known at the Grecian;" and here it is said two friends quarrelled so bitterly over a Greek accent that they went out into Devereux Court and fought a duel, in which one was killed on the spot.

Palsgrave Place was the site of the *Palsgrave Head Tavern*, named after the Palsgrave Frederic, afterwards King of Bohemia, affianced at Whitehall to the Princess Elizabeth, 1612. In 1883 a new and remarkably handsome edifice, consisting of numerous sets of chambers and offices for legal gentlemen, was erected upon the ground of Old Palsgrave Place facing the New Law Courts. It is known as the *Outer Temple*. The *Palsgrave Tavern and Restaurant* occupy the ground floor and basement of this building, and a new covered passage leading into Essex Court from the Strand, provides easy communication between the New Courts of Justice and the Temple.

THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Royal Courts of Justice, erected, 1868-82, by the late Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., on the north side of the Strand, to a little beyond the line of Temple Bar and of old Shire Lane—(so called "because it divideth the City from the Shire"), extend back to Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn. They were opened by Her Majesty with great ceremony upon being completed; and the business of the several Courts

ustice was transferred hither from Westminster Hall on Jan. 11, , the first day of Hilary Term. A statue of the eminent architect ately been placed in the Central Hall from the designs of H. H. stead, sculptor, the frieze below the figure, represents handi- s connected with architecture. This vast and handsome edifice composite form of architecture, chiefly resembling the ancient s of the Flemish style, was planned so as to allow of all the isions of the High Court of Justice and both branches of the reme Court being assembled under one roof. The Eastern part of building contains the wing for Masters, Registrars, and Officials, the whole structure occupies five acres. The Strand front is ortland stone, 500 feet in length, and about 80 feet in height, ed with Gothic windows, and set off by gables and pinnacles. he City side of the site of Temple Bar stands a great campanile, ll tower, 160 feet high. In the centre of the main building the reaches a height of 130 feet, and contains a great rose window, e the main window of the central hall,—which is 230 feet long, et wide, and 80 feet high. At each end of this new *salle des pas* s appears a marble gallery, like the wooden galleries at the end e Halls of Trinity College, Cambridge. At the north end of entral hall a corridor runs east and west the whole length of the ng; while another corridor, continuing the direction of the l hall, leads out into *Carey Street*, past two jury halls, as large rts, and a refreshment-room for the members of the Bar, with n, cellar, larder, robing-room, &c. The level of Carey Street at orthern front of the building is 17 feet above the Strand, and 12 igher than the central hall. The Chief Entrance from the Strand under an arch of 50 feet, on either side of which are Gothic d windows with Lancet arches; and above the windows are re- for sculpture. Through the central arch we reach an entrance A second porch succeeds to this, from which rise steps leading south gallery of the central hall and to the level of the courts; e eight courts round the central hall are above its level, while or of the hall is 4 or 5 feet higher than the Strand. The long d and Carey Street fronts are formed by two buildings, of which westernmost, called the Main building, contains the courts and tral hall. The Eastern building is joined to the Main build- a narrow front to the Strand, and by a like erection, without at the Carey Street end; but except for these two communica- the two wings are separated from each other by an open space the Quadrangle, which is more than twice as large as the central The Carriage Entrance sweeps into it from the Strand between maller arches for pedestrians. From the Quadrangle, which light and air to both buildings, many entrances lead into each. astern building differs in style from the other, and the brown nd stone, which in the western part of the building holds all

the prominent positions, is here largely relieved by red brick. From the tower in Fleet Street a Janus clock, facing two ways, shows conspicuously from the east and from the west, in the style (well suited to London) of the clock of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside. Including staircases, corridors, halls, and rooms, there are 800 apartments in the main edifice, and 300 in the eastern building. The contract price was about £700,000. The land upon which these courts are built cost Parliament £1,453,000. It was occupied of late years by some of the filthiest and most wretched tenements in London, and very few noteworthy houses or streets were removed in clearing the ground.

Mention, however, may be made of *Butcher's Row*, demolished about 1803, under the sweeping plans of Alderman Picket; also of *Shire Lane*, above referred to, noted as the birthplace of Sir C. Sedley, and the abode of Ashmole, the astrologer, alchemist, and antiquary; of Isaac Bickerstaff, the 'Tatler;' and of Christopher Kat, a maker of mutton pies, at whose house originated about 1700 the *Kit-Kat Club*, of Protestant politicians, who zealously supported the House of Hanover. The Jacobites, at a later date, having found that KIT would serve as initials for King James the Third, used them to disguise a Jacobite toast, whilst apparently showing loyalty to the ruling power; with somewhat similar duplicity they drank to "the King," and waving their wine-glasses over the water-bottle, signified that their compliment was really meant to "the King over the water." The curve made in the Strand to the south of St. Clement's Danes' Church was one of the many improvements made by Alderman Picket; but, in widening the thoroughfare at this point, many old houses of more or less note were removed, and the size and picturesque character of *Old Milford Lane* were considerably diminished.

In one of the ancient wooden edifices of Butcher's Row the *Gunpowder Plot* was planned in 1605. "We met," confessed Winter, "behind St. Clement's—Catesby, Percy, Wright, Guy Fawkes, and myself, and having upon a primer given each other the oath of secrecy; we afterwards, in another room, heard Mass and received the Sacrament upon the same."

FLEET STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LUDGATE HILL, LUDGATE STREET, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

TEMPLE BAR, recently demolished, was one of the City gates marking the boundaries of the City of London and at this point separating it from the City of Westminster; it was built by Sir C. Wren 1670–2, after the fire of 1666 which destroyed a previous "Bar," and opened, not immediately, into the City itself, which terminated at Ludgate, but into "the liberty or freedom thereof." Each façade of

CHEAPSIDE.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD

PATERNOSTER ROW

LUDGATE HILL.

CHEAPSIDE.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

LUDGATE HILL.

Henry Bell's Advertising Offices, 107.

CHANCERY LANE

TEMPLE BAR.

St. Henry Bell's Advertising Offices.

THE TEMPLE.

FLEET STREET AND LUDGATE HILL,

TO ST. PAUL'S AND CHEAPSIDE, ETC.

Temple Bar had four Corinthian pilasters, an entablature, and arched pediment. On the west, in two niches, were statues of Charles I. and Charles II. in Roman costume; on the east, in similar niches, statues of James I. and Queen Elizabeth—all by Bushnell (d. 1701), who "received £150 for each, stone included." In the centre of each façade was a window lighting an apartment over the Bar, rented by Messrs. Child, the neighbouring bankers. Above the centre of the pediment, upon iron spikes, were formerly placed the heads and limbs of persons executed for high treason, as mentioned in Macaulay's lines:—

> "Fast, fast, the gallants ride in some safe nook to hide,
> Their coward heads predestined to rot on Temple Bar."

Upon the visit of the Sovereign to the City, it was customary to keep the gates closed till admission was formally demanded; they were then thrown open, the City sword was surrendered by the Lord Mayor to the Sovereign, who thereupon returned it to the Lord Mayor.

The *Temple Bar Memorial*, designed by Mr. Horace Jones, the City Architect, and unveiled Nov. 1880, was intended to mark the exact site of the old Bar, removed because of its obstructing the thoroughfare. The Memorial is 31 feet 6 inches high, 5 feet wide and 7 feet 8 inches long, and serves as a refuge for pedestrians crossing the road. In niches on the north and south sides of it are life-size marble statues of the Queen and Prince of Wales, by Mr. Boehm, A.R.A., and in the pedestal are four basso-relievos, showing "the Queen's first Entrance into the City through Temple Bar, 1837;" "The Procession to St. Paul's on the Day of Thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales's recovery from illness, 1872;" and "The First Temple Bar," and "The Last Temple Bar." The portrait medallions on the east and west fronts represent Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Lord Mayor Sir F. Truscott, in whose year of office the Memorial was erected, at a cost of £10,696. The whole is surmounted by a small pedestal with an heraldic Dragon or Griffin, by C. B. Birch, A.R.A. If I am asked "What is a dragon?" I can only answer in the words of those ancients who alone knew anything of the species, "*Serpens nisi serpentem comederit, non fit draco*," *i.e.* a dragon is only to be produced by one serpent devouring another. This winged monster, representing one of the heraldic supporters in the City Arms, is certainly hideous enough to account for the censure bestowed by the public upon it. May it not, however, remind one of the Griffin of the elder Pliny, "which, with singular cupidity, guarded the treasure of the gold mines against the Arimaspi,—a one-eyed race continually battling for it." From this point of view the Griffin is no unfitting symbol of the life and death struggle continually going on in London for the possession of the precious metal.

One of the most noteworthy incidents connected with Temple Bar, and there were many, was the appearance of brave Daniel De Foe in

the pillory here, after he had undergone similar punishment in parts of the City. His so-called crime was the having written a (directed against the High Church party), entitled 'The Shortest with the Dissenters.' The people drank his health and hung the p with flowers, while they sang a verse from his 'Hymn to the Pillor

> "Tell them the men who placed him here
> Are scandals to the times;
> Are at a loss to find his guilt,
> And *can't commit his crimes.*"

And now we find ourselves in FLEET STREET, so called fr river Fleet which used to run between it and Ludgate Hil empty itself into the Thames at Blackfriars. The first house City side of the Bar, south, is Child's Banking House, dating from and recently re-built on the site of the *Devil Tavern* (named in co ment to the neighbouring church of St. Dunstan and that musc Christian's victory over the fiend), where Ben Jonson reigned Dryden afterwards did at Will's. The Apollo room at the *Devil* immortalised in verse, and the "oracle of Apollo" was Rare Jonson himself. "I myself, simple as I stand here, was a wi the last age. I was created Ben Jonson's son in the 'Apollo,'" bo Oldwit, in Shadwell's play of *Bury Fair*. A few steps beyond Chi Bank is the Entrance to Middle Temple Lane, and a little farther do Fleet Street is the Gateway of the Inner Temple; it will be well, th to furnish here a few particulars of these two famous Inns of Cour

THE TEMPLE was so named from the Knights Templar, who remo their abode hither from Thavie's Inn, Holborn, in 1184, and who w succeeded (upon the forfeiture of their estates by the Pope) by Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. From these the In and Middle Temples were demised to certain students of the Com Law, and the Outer Temple to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Ex and Lord Treasurer, who was afterwards beheaded. The law retained their hold upon the Temple at the dissolution of monasteries, and James I. confirmed them in their claims by gran the Temple to the Benchers of the two Inns of Court and t successors for ever, "in trust to be applied for the lodging education of students and professors of the laws of England" (6 I.). The Entrance *Gateway to the Middle Temple* from Fleet St was built by Sir C. Wren in 1684. *Middle Temple Hall*, towa the bottom of Middle Temple Lane, was built in 1572, and is sai have been the first building in which Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* played (Feb. 2, 1601-2). The roof of this hall has been speci praised as a fine example of Elizabethan architecture, and the ca screen and music-gallery in the *Renaissance* style have also been n admired. There are here some portraits and marble busts of siderable interest.

The *Inner Temple Hall*, by Smirke, is of smaller architectural note. Proceeding to it from Fleet Street down *Inner Temple Lane* we shall pass *Dr. Johnson's Buildings*, built on the site of premises occupied by the great lexicographer, who lived, when Boswell first called on him, at No. 1 Inner Temple Lane,—the "Giant's den" being on the first floor. *Temple Church* was one of four circular churches built by the Knights Templar in 1185 after their return from the second crusade, the other three being at Cambridge, Northampton, and Maplestead in Essex. The style is partly Romanesque and partly Early English Gothic. The round is the only remaining portion of the ancient building of the Templars; the Choir, in pure Lancet style, was almost rebuilt in [illegible]. The Church is divided into three parts by clustered marble columns, and the groined roof is richly coloured in arabesque and decorated with sacred emblems. Oliver Goldsmith was buried east of the choir in 1774; in testimony of which a tablet appears in a recess on the north side of the choir. Goldsmith was not of the Temple, but he had chambers in it; first on the staircase of the Inner Temple Library, then in King's Bench Walk, and last on the second floor of 2 Brick Court, where he died, April 4, 1744. Upon the pavement of the Church are figures of crusaders sculptured in different attitudes, but all with the legs crossed. The best authorities assign five of them as follows:—Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, A.D. 1144; William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, 1219; Robert, Lord de Ros, A.D. 1245; William Mareschall, junior, 1231, and Gilbert Mareschall, 1241, Earls of Pembroke. Here are also memorials of the learned Selden, Plowden, Hooker, Gibbon the historian, and several busts and monuments of less note. North-east of the choir is the house of the Master of the Temple, as the preacher of the church is called. Hooker and Sherlock were among the Masters of the Temple. The Choral Service of the Temple, and the high reputation of the present Master, attract many visitors to this church. The "Round" is open to all, but the Choir is reserved for benchers and students and for persons presenting a *Bencher's Order*. A story may here be told—but of course not for imitation—(for the regulations and the present officials are far above all tampering), of a substitute for a Bencher's Order, which was many years ago ingeniously devised by a Londoner, who had brought a lady visitor from the country to the morning service at the Temple; but who, for want of the usual written order from a Bencher, could not obtain admission. Retiring from the crowd, who, in similar difficulty, blocked up the entrance, this Londoner wrote a few words in pencil upon a slip torn from an old letter, then bidding the lady retake his arm, boldly went forward with her and presented his paper. The verger at first scrutinised the document with some caution through his gold eye-glasses (he was a grave, greyheaded man), then a light twinkled in his eye, and then

the visitors were immediately passed to a well-placed pew. "What could you have written upon that paper," asked the lady when the service was over, "that proved so serviceable?" "You won't tell," responded her friend. "Not if you wish it." "Well; only a few words, 'Pass two. By Order. Signed, Half-a-crown.' The clerk paid him when he handed me the hymn-books." The cloisters adjoining Temple Church were built by Sir C. Wren. The Temple *Gardens* are beautiful green retreats from the midst of a dirty noisy city; and, to a stranger turning in suddenly from Fleet Street, are a peculiarly agreeable surprise. Shakespeare has made these Gardens for ever famous by his scene descriptive of the origin of the Wars of the Roses: there are no roses nowadays in Temple Gardens; the smoke will not let them grow.

"SUFFOLK. Within the Temple Hall we were too loud;
The garden here is more convenient.

* * * * *

PLANTAGENET. Since you are tongue-ty'd, and so loath to speak,
In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts:
Let him that is a true-born gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

SOMERSET. Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

* * * * *

WARWICK. This brawl to-day,
Grown to this faction, in the Temple Garden,
Shall send, between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night."

Of the well-known armorial bearings of the Inner Temple, a Pegasus —of the Middle, a Lamb,—it has been said ironically of the lawyers:

"The *Lamb* sets forth their innocence,
The *Horse* their expedition."

"It is a strange trade, I have often thought," wrote Carlyle, "this of advocacy. Your intellect, your highest heavenly gift, [is] in the shop window, like a loaded pistol, for sale; will either blow out a pestilent scoundrel's brains, or the scoundrel's salutary gentleman's (in a sense)—as you please to choose, for your guinea."

Nearly opposite Middle Temple Lane, and upon the north side of Fleet Street, is the *Cock Tavern*, once a noted place for stout and fine old port; and, as such, made memorable by Tom Moore, whose address to the "plump head-waiter at the 'Cock,'" to "fetch a pint of port," exhibits a sense of humour for which the immortalised official was by no means grateful:—

"O plump head-waiter at the Cock,
To which I most resort,
How goes the time? 'Tis five o'clock.
Go fetch a pint of port;
But let it not be such as that
You set before chance-comers,
But such whose father-grape grew fat
On Lusitanian summers."

Izaak Walton's House, near the Cock Tavern, as well as other ancient houses, have had recently to succumb to the genius of change—the widening required for the widening of Fleet Street at this point. No. 17 Fleet Street, a hairdresser's shop, is advertised, without evidence, as "formerly the Palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey." Mrs. Salmon, the Madame Tussaud of her time, who had her waxwork exhibition here about 1795, described it as "once the Palace of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I.," a statement corroborated by an enriched plaster-ceiling in the first-floor front room, inscribed P. (triple-plumed) H., which, with part of the carved wainscoting, seems to belong to the period of James I.

Fleet Street still maintains the closest associations with literature. It is famous for the number of its newspaper offices. Here, besides a multitude of weekly papers and periodicals, are published the *Daily News*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Morning Advertiser*, the *Standard*, the *Daily Chronicle*, *Punch*, the *Citizen*, &c. The *St. James's Gazette* office is in Dorset Street, hard by.

"Dr. Johnson," says Leigh Hunt, "is the *Genius loci*, the presiding spirit of Fleet Street. He was conversant for the greater part of his life with this street, was fond of it, frequented its *Mitre Tavern* (not the present public-house) and has identified its name and places with the best things he ever saw and did. Here he walked and talked and shouldered wondering porters out of the way, and mourned and philosophised and was a 'good-natured fellow' (as he called himself), and roared with peals of laughter till midnight echoed to his roar." When Boswell replied to Dr. Johnson's question as to Greenwich Park, "Is not this very fine?" "Yes, sir, but not equal to Fleet Street;" Johnson heartily responded, "You are right, sir." Johnson lived in Fleet Street, first in Fetter Lane, then in Boswell Court, then in Gough Square, then in Inner Temple Lane, then in Johnson's Court, and for the longest period in Bolt Court, where he died. In Gough Square he wrote the greater part of his Dictionary.

Charles Lamb was as fond of Fleet Street as Dr. Johnson. He too loved to walk about London, and trembled with delight before a puppet-show or a puppet-show. Lord Chancellor Stowell, noted for his eccentricity, prided himself upon seeing every exhibition, great or little. One day his lordship was about to pay a shilling to see a mermaid, but the showman, ashamed of deceiving so regular a

customer, returned the money, saying, "No, no, my lord, I reely mustn't charge you this time. You know our mermaid well. She's only the ould sarpint with a new tail."

CHANCERY LANE, considered the principal legal thoroughfare of London, extends from Fleet Street, past Lincoln's Inn to Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn. *Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane,* was rebuilt by Sir Robert Smirke in 1838; but the old Hall, since the abolition of Serjeantcies at Law, has been converted into Offices. *(Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street,* was the residence of serjeants-at-law, *temp.* Henry VI.) Farther north upon the left of Chancery Lane is a fine old *Gateway to Lincoln's Inn,* of the time of Henry VIII., and on the eastern side of the street is the Rolls Yard, in which is *Rolls Court,* presided over by the Master of the Rolls. In *Rolls Chapel,* formerly a Hospital for Converted Jews, and afterwards a place where the Rolls or Records were kept, a fine monument of Italian work, attributed to Torregiano, of the sixteenth century, is to be seen. On the site of Southampton Buildings stood *Southampton House,* the residence of the unfortunate Lord William Russell. It was in passing this house on his way to the scaffold, that he was for a moment unmanned by the recollection of his domestic happiness herein, but recovering himself, he said, "The bitterness of death is now passed." Wentworth, Lord Strafford, was born in a house in Chancery Lane, nearly opposite Southampton House, and the *Athenæum* office is near this Lane. The *Patent Office and Library* are at 25 Southampton Buildings. The Fees for Patents were considerably reduced in 1883, and the new scale of charges came into operation on Jan. 1, 1884. "One enthusiastic inventor hailing from north of the Tweed took up his station outside the door soon after midnight. Towards 4 A.M. two others joined him, and when the time for opening the office door had arrived, there was a crowd of fifty applicants. By 4 P.M. 266 applications had been received—the largest number ever entered in one day."

Returning to Fleet Street we observe the Church of *St. Dunstan's-in-the-West,* built by J. Shaw in 1831–33, but set back 30 feet from the site of the former church—three doors from which stopped the great fire of 1666. The old church was noted for its clock, which struck the quarters by two wooden figures of savages, life-size, standing within an alcove, each having a club in his hand. To these Cowper likens a lame poet,

> "Where labour and where dulness hand in hand,
> Like the two figures of St. Dunstan's, stand," &c.

The clock and figures were bought when the old church was taken down, and removed to the grounds of the Marquis of Hertford, Regent's Park, where they are still to be seen. The present Church of St. Dunstan's is in the latest Pointed style, and has a lofty tower surmounted by an elegant lantern, 130 feet high, of Ketton stone.

Over the entrance porch are the heads of Tyndale, the Reformer, and Dr. Donne, the poet, once vicar of this church. The *Statue of Queen Elizabeth* set up here, was removed from Ludgate, having survived the Great Fire of London. The interior of St. Dunstan's is very elegant.

By the side of St. Dunstan's Church is the entrance to *Clifford's Inn*, one of the old Inns of Chancery, now threatened with destruction. The Hall of Clifford's Inn is Modern Gothic. Harrison, the regicide, was clerk to an attorney in Clifford's Inn. "There are three things to notice in Clifford's Inn: its little bit of turf and trees, its quiet, and its having been the residence of Robert Pultock (probably a briefless barrister), author of 'Peter Wilkins.'"

Fetter Lane, named from the Faitors or beggars who infested this quarter. "Down, down, dogs, down faitors!" bawled Pistol in Henry IV.; and Spenser wrote "Lo, faitour, there thy meed unto thee take." *Peele's Coffee-House*, at the corner, was long noted for its complete files of newspapers, both town and country, which are, however, now no longer preserved here. In this street lived the leatherseller, Praisegod Barebones, and his brother, Damned Barebones, this being the contraction for his full name, which was, "If-Christ-had-not-died-I-had-been-Damned-Barebones." Mrs. Brownrigg, who murdered her apprentice in 1767, lived at No. 16. Canning, in the *Anti-Jacobin*, wrote,—

> "She whipp'd two female 'prentices to death,
> And hid them in the coal hole."

The house, No. 17, which for many years has borne a small memorial slab with the inscription "Here lived John Dryden. Born 1631. Died 1700. Glorious John," is threatened with demolition for the purpose of widening the street.

Strange labyrinths of courts lie between Chancery, Fetter, and Shoe Lanes. The *Public Record Office*, built by Pennethorne, between Chancery and Fetter Lanes, 1856, is a capacious fireproof building, containing the most complete national archives in the world, including the original 'Old Domesday Book, or Survey of England made by William the Conqueror.' There is no difficulty in obtaining admission to the Reading-Room at the Record Office. The *White Horse Inn*, in Fetter Lane, was one of the most famous of the old coaching-houses. The *Moravian Chapel*, No. 32, dates from before the Great Fire, which it just escaped. Here Baxter preached, 1672–82. In the extremely anxious crisis when Queen Anne's expected decease rendered it not improbable that the Stuarts might return to the throne and overturn the Protestant Interest, Bradbury was preacher at this chapel. It was a memorable incident of the time, that Bishop Burnet sent a messenger to his friend Bradbury, to announce the death of Queen Anne, and the safety of the Protestant Succession. The messenger arrived whilst Bradbury was still preaching; and

dropped a handkerchief, as he had been instructed in that event to do, from the gallery of the chapel. Bradbury thereupon announced to his startled but delighted congregation the Accession of George I., and they all, after a few words of fervent thanksgiving, heartily joined in a psalm of triumph at the defeat of the Jacobite conspiracy. The Moravians bought the chapel in 1738 (when they first came to England), and still retain it. John Wesley here joined the Moravians at his first dissension from the Church of England in 1739, but in 1740 he was excluded (on account of some of his opinions) from this pulpit, and his Methodists thenceforth became a distinct sect. The *Independent Chapel*, at 95, is also a Nonconformist place of worship of some note. Its last great preacher was the Rev. Caleb Morris.

Crane Court was famed for the mansion in which the Royal Society met from 1710 till 1782. Until but recently the room was preserved intact, in which Sir Isaac Newton sat as president of that society. The house was bought by the Scottish Corporation when the Royal Society, in 1782, removed to Somerset House, but was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1877. It was rebuilt in 1880, and, in 1881, as *Newton Hall*, Fleur de Lis Court, became a meeting-house of the Positivist Society founded by Comte. At 183 Fleet Street William Cobbett published his *Political Register*.

Passing down Bouverie Street, on the south side of Fleet Street we shall come to Whitefriars, formerly the site of a Convent of Carmelites or White Friars, founded 1244. The Hall of the dissolved monastery became the *Whitefriars Theatre*. The precinct retained the privileges of sanctuary, and these were confirmed by James I. in 1608. It, in consequence, became the asylum of debtors and thieves, and obtained the cant name of *Alsatia*, suggesting the scene of Shadwell's 'Squire of Alsatia,' and incidents in Sir Walter Scott's 'Fortunes of Nigel.' *Lombard Street* still exists, as well as *Hanging Sword Alley*, named from a tavern called the 'Hanging Sword,' mentioned by Stowe.

Richardson, the novelist, lived in Salisbury Square or Court (the site of the old Town Palace of the Bishops of Salisbury), as it was then called, and wrote 'Pamela' there. Nichols says he was "the son of a joiner, and was educated (but little) at Christ's Hospital."

Salisbury Court became remarkable in Hanoverian annals for its prominence at the period of *Mughouse Riots*. In it was a Mug-House, so-called because ale was retailed there only in earthenware mugs, to be drunk only by friends of the House of Hanover. The Jacobites pulled down some of the mughouses and killed one or two of the frequenters; consequently some of the Jacobites were hanged. Then upon the popular agitation came to an end.

The *Salisbury Square Hotel* is noted as the rendezvous of country squires and others interested in Agriculture. A Debating Society

the *Cogers* (it may be from the cogency of their reasoning), dating back to 1755, still maintains its existence. It was last reported at the 'Barley Mow' in Salisbury Square.

St. Bride's steeple is one of the most beautiful of Wren's works, though not so perfect as he made it, for it was shortened in a storm and not rebuilt. At the west end of this church was buried Richard Lovelace, the most elegant of cavaliers, who sang—

> "Stone walls do not a prison make,
> Nor iron bars a cage,
> Minds innocent and quiet take
> That for a hermitage."

Milton once lodged in St. Bride's Churchyard.

By the side of St. Bride's, or St. Bridget's Church, a passage leads down towards the western front of New Bridge Street, Blackfriars. Upon this site stood formerly the *Palace* and subsequently the *Prison of Bridewell* (named from the well of St. Bride's near by), granted by Edward VI. for the purpose mentioned in the following lines, which used to be seen under a portrait of His Majesty in old Bridewell Chapel—

> "This Edward of fair memory the Sixth,
> In whom with greatness, goodness was commixt,
> Gave this Bridewell, a palace in old times,
> For a chastising house of vagrant crimes."

Shoe Lane leads to Holborn Hill, past St. Andrew's Workhouse, in the burial-ground of which (near Farringdon Market) Chatterton was buried. *Fleet Market*, formerly held upon the ground of the now clear and open Farringdon Street, was removed towards Shoe Lane, and has been since known as *Farringdon Market*. *Fleet Ditch* flowed beneath what is now called Farringdon Street to the Thames. The little river *Fleet* took its rise in the hills of Hampstead, passed through Kentish and Camden Towns, on through the Bagnigge Wells Road and Clerkenwell Fields, where it was joined by the water from the Wells, and thence to the bottom of Holborn or Old Bourne (indicating its junction with another stream). The Fleet was crossed by Holborn and Fleet Lane bridges. Its character is depicted by Pope in the 'Dunciad:'

> "To where Fleet ditch, with disemboguing streams,
> Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames,
> The king of dykes, than whom no slime of mud
> With deeper sable blots the silver flood."

The ditch has been so thoroughly covered over, that no sign now exists by which passers-by would observe any token of its existence. *Fleet Prison* was abolished in 1846, after a history of nearly eight centuries. Its site is partly occupied by the *Memorial Hall*, built by Nonconformists, in memory of the victims of religious

bigotry who were incarcerated here in the reign of Queen Mary and of Charles I. Hither were sent, in the former reign, Bishop Hooper, who but quitted the Fleet for the stake and the fire at Gloucester. Many of the political victims of the Star Chamber were sent to Fleet Prison, including Prynne, and Lilburne—who led the forlorn hope in their time in favour of the noble liberty since acquired—of unlicensed printing. After the abolition of the Star Chamber, the Fleet Prison was used for debtors only. The building was destroyed by fire in the riots of 1780, and the prisoners were liberated by the mob, but it was rebuilt immediately after in a long brick pile, parallel with Farringdon Street; above the entrance was the figure '9', and the polite form of addressing debtors confined in this prison was "at No. 9, Fleet Market." Fleet Marriages were not put an end to until 1754. "How impossible it would be now," says Leigh Hunt, "in a neighbourhood like this, for such nuisances to exist as a fetid public ditch, and scouts of degraded clergymen asking people to 'walk in and be married.' Yet such was the case a century ago. They performed the ceremony inside the prison to sailors and others for what they could get. The parties retired to a gin-shop to treat the clergyman, and there and in similar houses the register was kept of the marriages." The Fleet Prison possesses some literary associations besides those of Pickwick. The anonymous author of *Fleta* named his well-known legal work after the prison in which it was written; also 'Oldys the antiquary, Norroy King-of-Arms, historian of Raleigh, and author of the lines, "Busy, curious, thirsty fly," passed six years of his life in this prison. In 1792, when the Tower of London was threatened with the fate of the Paris Bastille, a placard was set up on Fleet Prison announcing "This house to let. Peaceable possession will be given by the present tenants on or before Jan. 1, 1793. The Republic of France having rooted out tyranny, Bastilles are no longer necessary in Europe."

At the north end of Farringdon Street is a railway-station of the London, Chatham and Dover Line.

New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, leading to *Blackfriars Bridge* (rebuilt by Cubitt, 1864–9, at a cost of 320,000*l.*), is a continuation, so to speak, of Farringdon Street. The district known as Blackfriars extends from Ludgate Hill to the Thames, and derives its name from a monastery of Dominican Friars (*Frères* or *Brothers*),* founded 1276. In the church of this monastery many parliaments and other

* London once contained buildings of the four chief fraternities,—as shown by the localities still named after them, viz., the Blackfriars (or Dominicans), the Whitefriars (or Carmelites), the Austin (or Augustin) Friars, and the Grey (or Franciscan) Friars, who occupied the site of Christ's Hospital in Newgate Street. The Carthusians at the neighbouring Charterhouse were monks, not friars; the former kept aloof from the world, the latter were originally missionaries, preaching and travelling from place to place,—mendicants "without purse or scrip," relying upon the offerings of the people.

great meetings took place, and in the mansion attached thereto, the Emperor Charles V. of Spain was lodged by Henry VIII. after the Dissolution. Here was held the Parliament which decided upon Henry's divorce from Katharine of Arragon, and that which condemned Wolsey. Richard Burbage took advantage of the privilege of sanctuary belonging to the district, to build a playhouse in the Blackfriars precinct when he was ejected from the City. Shakespeare had a share in this Theatre, which is for ever memorable in literature as the House wherein many of the great dramas of our greatest poet were first produced. The site is still called PLAYHOUSE YARD. The Great Fire of London destroyed the fine buildings of Blackfriars; the church of *St. Andrew by the Wardrobe* (named from a building that once stood here, the Royal Wardrobe) stands in the place of old Blackfriars Church. In Bridge Street is the *City Station* of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, which crosses the Thames by a bridge running near and parallel to Blackfriars Bridge; a second railway bridge is just constructed to *St. Paul's* Station, Queen Victoria Street; the line also spans the foot of Ludgate Hill by a *Viaduct*, awkwardly dividing the view of St. Paul's from the bottom of Fleet Street.

LUDGATE HILL extends from LUDGATE CIRCUS to *St. Martin's Church*, Ludgate, which was rebuilt by Wrên after the Great Fire of London, and is considered to contribute to a fine architectural effect, backed by the campanile towers and majestic dome of St. Paul's. In this old church was the following quaint epitaph:

Earth goes to Earth treads on Earth as to Earth shall to	Earth	As mold to mold. Glittering in gold. Returns here shold. Goe ere he wold.
Earth upon Earth goes to Earth though on Earth shall from	Earth	Consider may. Passed away. Is stout and gay. Passe poor away.

LUDGATE STREET connects St. Paul's Churchyard with Ludgate Hill. The old City Gate called Ludgate stood between the present sites of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and the *London Coffee-house;* the name of Ludgate has been ascribed to King Lud, 66 B.C., but is more probably due to the Flud or Flood-gate of Fleet river. The *Gate*, which was used as a prison for debtors of the City of London, was much injured by the Fire of London, 1666, and was taken down altogether 1760–62. On Ludgate Hill, near the Gate, was ended the rebellion under Sir Thomas Wyat, who here, after his adherents had forsaken him in his attempt to oppose the revival of Roman Catholicism, threatened by Queen Mary's accession to the throne, flung himself on a bench opposite the *Belle Sauvage Inn*, and began to repent his rashness and lament his folly. The original Belle Sauvage was probably the Indian Princess Pocahontas who rescued Capt. John

Smith, Governor of Virginia (buried in the neighbouring St. Sepulchre's Church).

The OLD BAILEY derives its name from the *ballium*, or outer space near the wall of Ludgate, and reaches from Ludgate Hill past Newgate Prison to Newgate Street. Its position alongside of the ancient wall of the City could be traced in some massive stonework near Seacoal Lane, at the bottom of *Breakneck Steps*. The *Old Bailey Sessions House* stands upon the site of *Surgeons' Hall*, where Oliver Goldsmith went up for examination and was rejected by the examiners, December 21, 1758. (See p. 153.)

A narrow thoroughfare, upon the southern side of Ludgate Street, named *St. Martin's Court*, conspicuous by its cheap book shop, leads into *Printing House Square*, the site of the King's printing-house in the days of the Stuarts, and now of the offices of the *Times* newspaper, where a roll of paper, three or four miles long, is printed off nightly at the rate of a hundred *Times* per minute. Admission to view the machinery and offices is sometimes granted upon written application to the *Times* Printer. The new offices for advertisements front Queen Victoria Street. *Apothecaries' Hall*, built for the Apothecaries' Company, has long served as a great laboratory and warehouse for drugs, but its business does not belong to the Company, which is fifty-eighth upon the list of City Companies, and has for its arms Apollo slaying the Python, with the motto from the legend as given by Ovid, "*Opiferque per orbem dicor.*" ("Through the world I am spoken of as a helper.") Garth wrote of Apothecaries' Hall—

> "Nigh where Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams,
> To wash his sooty Naiads in the Thames,
> There stands a structure on a rising hill,
> Where tyros take their freedom out to kill."

HERALDS' COLLEGE, or the College of Arms, now in Queen Victoria Street, received its first charter of incorporation from Richard III. It has consisted since 1622 of thirteen officers, viz., three kings-of-arms—Garter, Clarencieux and Norroy; six heralds — Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, and Chester; and four pursuivants—Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, Blue Dragon—holding their places by appointment of the Duke of Norfolk as Hereditary Earl Marshal. The mode of obtaining a grant of arms is by a petition to the Earl Marshal, prepared on behalf of the applicant by some member of the Heralds' College, setting forth that the memorialist cannot prove his title to arms, and praying for an authorisation to bear armorial ensigns. A warrant is issued and a patent made out, exhibiting a painting of the armorial ensigns granted under the application, and describing in official terms the proceedings and the correct blazon of arms granted. This patent

is registered in the books of the Heralds' College. Thus may a man write *Armiger* after his name, at a cost of seventy-five guineas. There are several wonderful curiosities at Heralds' College, including a pedigree of the Saxon kings, from Adam.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, which lies between Knightrider Street and St. Paul's Churchyard, was so called from the Doctors of Civil Law dining here together four days in each term. The recent transfer of the Will Office from Doctors' Commons to Somerset House considerably reduced the legal business of this locality. Marriage Licences are granted at 5 Dean's Court inside the well-known archway leading from St. Paul's Churchyard, where old Tony Weller procured the document which made him landlord of the Markis o' Granby, Dorking.

STATIONERS' HALL COURT, Ludgate Hill. "It is worth anybody's while," says Leigh Hunt, "to go to Stationers' Hall to see the portraits of Steele, Prior, and Richardson." All publications have to be registered here, in order to protect them from piracy under the Copyright Act; and hence arises the phrase so frequently seen on prints, music, &c., "Entered at Stationers' Hall." The word stationery, used in no other language for writing materials, is derived from *statio*, the open street stall of the earliest stationers.

PATERNOSTER ROW (see p. 160), AVE MARIA LANE, CREED LANE, SERMON LANE, AMEN CORNER, are said to have been so named from the number of rosary or paternoster makers and text writers who dwelt there, and sold horn-books of the alphabet, with the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c., added thereto. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have recently built some handsome edifices in Ave Maria Lane; so also has the Stationers' Co. at Amen Corner. In the most easterly of narrow passages from Paternoster Row to Newgate Street, called PANYER ALLEY, is a stone built into the wall of one of the houses on the east side, and carved to represent a wicker-basket or pannier with a boy sitting on the top of it. Beneath is the inscription—

> "When ye have sought the citty round,
> Yet still this is the highest ground."—Aug. 27, 1688.

This carving reminds one of an old Tavern sign-board recorded by Larwood, called the *Naked Boy and Woolpack*, near London Bridge. The *Daniel Lambert Tavern* in Ludgate Hill perpetuates the fame of the fattest of men, who died at the age of 40, weighing it is said nearly 53 stone, though he only drank water. He was exhibited in London about 1806. Amongst the numerous odd names of Taverns which are to be seen in London, may be here mentioned the *Goose and Gridiron*, hard by, a Tavern noted for the Lodge of Freemasons which met there under the Mastership of Sir Christopher Wren (see p. 72). This sign is only the unlettered public's description of the *Swan and Harp*,—well-known symbols of the Company of Musi-

cians. The *Angel and Steelyards* was another vulgarised sign-board, indicating Justice holding her Scales; the *Bull and Bedpost*, showed a bull fastened to a stake to be baited; the *Ship and Shovel* is either a memento of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's naval exploits, or, more probably, the Coalheavers' Arms,—a collier ship to bring the coals, and a shovel as the best instrument to discharge such a cargo. *Apropos* of this subject, we may add that, as the *Swan with two Nicks* (not Necks) or marks made to distinguish the birds of one owner from another, is a symbol of the Vintners' Co., so the *Green Man and Still* represents the Distillers. Other City Companies doubtless originated the following signs: *Adam and Eve with apple* are the arms of the Fruiterers' Co.; *Angel and Trumpet*, Stationers' Co.; *Bull and Crossed Axes*, Butchers' Co.; *Elephant and Castle*, Cutlers' Co.; *Flower de Luce* (*Fleur de Lis*), Parish Clerks' Co.; *Goat*, Cordwainers and Curriers' Co.; *Griffin*, Barbers' Co.; *Lamb*, also *The Fleece*, Drapers' Co.; *Ram*, also *The Pelican*, Clothworkers' Co.; *Ram's Head*, Glovers' Co.; *Compasses* (*Three*), Carpenters' Co.; *Castle*, Masons' Co.; *Cupid and Torch*, Glaziers' Co. (still seen in their shop-windows); *Crown and Fan*, Fanmakers' Co.; *Crown and Rasp*, Snuffmakers' Co. (Rappee); *Dolphin*, Watermen's Co.; *Hammer*, Blacksmiths' Co.; *Horse*, Saddlers' Co.; *Horse-shoes* (*Three*), Farriers' Co.; *Maiden hand*, Mercers' Co.; *Pewter Platter*, Pewterers' Co.; *Stag and Goat*, Curriers and Leathersellers' Co.; *Tuns* (*Three*), Brewers' Co.; *Wheels* (*Three*), Wheelwrights' Co.; *Wheatsheaf*, Bakers' Co. The *Crossed Keys* are the keys of St. Peter and the badge of the Pope; the *Black Lion*, of Owen Glendower; the *Red Lion*, of John o' Gaunt, and of Scotland; the *White Lion* and *Rising Sun* were the cognisance of Edward III., the *Falcon*, of his son and of Bolingbroke; the *White Hart*, of Richard II.; the *Rose*, of Henry V. and VI.; the *Rose and Crown*, of Henry VII. and VIII. (as well as the *Portcullis* and *Dragon of Wales*); the *White Boar*, of Richard III. (painted blue, after his defeat, to disguise it, and now sometimes seen as the *Blue Pig* or *Blue Boar*, which was the cognisance of the Earl of Oxford, a supporter of Henry VII. It was in relation to Richard III.'s *White Boar* that the distich was written:—

> "The Cat (Catesby), the Rat (Ratcliffe) and Lovell our Dog,
> Rulen all England under an Hog.")

The *Feathers* represent the Black Prince; the *Bush*,—tho' "good wine needs none,"—reminds of the Crown found under the Bush at Bosworth Field; and the *Royal Oaks*, the refuge of Charles II. from his pursuers. The *Salutation* is the Annunciation to the Virgin. The *Saracen's Head* dates from the Crusades; the *Crown and Anchor* indicates the Royal Navy; the *Crescent* or *Half Moon*, the Northumberland family; the *Sun* represents the House of York:—

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by the *Sun* of York."

The *Star and Garter* remind us of the Order of the Garter; *The Three Crowns*, of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The *Cat and Fiddle* are connected by catgut; and the *Catharine Wheel* perpetuates the martyrdom (on the wheel) of St. Catharine. The *Gun* dates beyond Queen Elizabeth; the *Bear and Ragged Staff* was the cognisance of the Earl of Leicester. The *White Horse* is the symbol of the Hanoverian dynasty; the *Peacock* (Juno's bird), of the Duke of Rutland; the *Bolt-in-Tun*, of Prior Bolton; the *Lamb and Flag*, the Agnus Dei or Holy Lamb of the Middle Temple; the *Flying Horse* is the Pegasus of the Inner Temple; the *Apple Tree* fitly indicates Cyder; and the *Pear Tree*, Perry; the *Bag o' Nails* is supposed to have originated in the *Bacchanals*; the *Bear and Rummer* would be understood if Bear were spelt Beer,—the Rummer was a glass used in drinking rum; the *Black Jack* is the old leathern drinking cup; the *Bladebone* is a suggestive name for a grill-room; the *Bleeding Heart*, as we shall see, belongs to the House of Douglas; the *Last* is the symbol of the shoemaker; the *Corner Pin* indicates the game of *Ninepins*; the *Chequers* was the ancient sign of a money-changer, and the *Crooked Billet* of the wood-seller. The *Dog and Stile* remind of the adage that one should always help a lame dog over; the *George and Vulture* may have originated in the exhibition at an inn of such a bird at a time when zoological collections were uncommon. The *Goat* is indicative of Wales; the *Goat in Boots* is a parody of Puss in Boots; the *Goat and Compasses* was probably a combination made by a Welsh Freemason. The *Hog in Armour* was the popular name of the animal we style the Armadillo. The *Two Spies* from Canaan, bear back the grapes as a sign of plenty. The *Pig and Whistle* may have been derived from the "Pig with the straw in his mouth," supposed to foretell wet weather; the invitation to "wet your whistle" is not only an incentive to a draught, but a hint that music is improved thereby.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE present magnificent edifice, by Sir Christopher Wren, the most prominent feature of London, is the third church dedicated to St. Paul which has been reared upon this site—originally, we are told, the place of a temple in honour of Diana. The first church was built A.D. 610, and lasted till the time of William the Conqueror—it was burnt down in 1087. The second, usually known as *Old St. Paul's*, was 690 feet in length, 130 in breadth, and its tower and

spire, 520 feet high, were equal to that of the present Cross with the Monument superadded. Old St. Paul's was used as a promenade by the young gallants of the time, described as "Paul's Walkers." The proverb of "dining with Duke Humphrey," originated with the poorer frequenters of Old St. Paul's. Those who strolled about in want of a dinner used as a resting-place the tomb of Duke Humphrey, of Gloucester, and were ironically spoken of as dining with Duke Humphrey. Old St. Paul's was remarkable for its splendid shrine and magnificent robes, crosses, jewels, and plate, its chapels, altars, and its numerous clergy. Henry VIII. swept its wealth into his treasury. In the time of the Commonwealth, Old St. Paul's was turned to several "base uses;" the Parliamentary soldiers played at ninepins in the churchyard; they sawed timber in sawpits dug in the body of the church, and stabled their horses in another part of it. Inigo Jones's lofty and beautiful portico was converted into milliners' shops and lodgings, and the statues on the top of it were knocked down and broken to pieces. In the Great Fire of 1666, the church was reduced to a heap of ruins. It was eight years before the site was cleared for the present St. Paul's, the first stone of which was laid on the 21st of June, 1675, by the Architect and his lodge of Freemasons; the Trowel and Mallet then used are preserved in the Lodge of Antiquity, of which Sir Christopher Wren was Master. The entire Cathedral was completed in 1710, i.e., in 35 years; under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, one master-mason, Mr. T. Strong, and one bishop, Dr. H. Compton, at a cost of £747,954. Wren received £200 per annum for his services, and for this, said the Duchess of Marlborough, "he was content to be hoisted in a basket three times a week, to the top of St. Paul's, at a great hazard." Sir Christopher lived to a good old age, ninety years, and it is said his chief delight, as an old man, was to be carried once a year to look at his noble work. His epitaph in Latin, now rescued from the vaults of the church where no one could see it, and repeated in gold letters over the North Door, is—

"Subtus conditur hujus ecclesiæ et urbis conditor Ch. Wren qui vixit annos ultra nonaginta, non sibi sed bono publico. Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice." Which may be translated: "Beneath is buried Ch. Wren, architect of this Church and City, who lived for more than ninety years, not for himself, but for the public good. Reader, if thou seekest his monument, look around."

"The reader," says Leigh Hunt, "does look around, and the whole interior of the Cathedral, which is finer than the outside, seems like a magnificent vault over his single body." Macaulay writes, "In architecture, an art which is half a science, an art in which none but a geometrician can excel, an art which has no standard of grace but what is directly or indirectly dependent on utility, an art of which the creations derive a part at least from mere bulk, our country

could boast at the time of the Revolution of one truly great man, Sir Christopher Wren; and the fire which laid London in ruins, destroying 13,000 houses and 89 churches, gave him an opportunity unprecedented in history of displaying his powers. The austere beauty of the Athenian portico, the gloomy sublimity of the Gothic arcade, he was, like most of his contemporaries, incapable of emulating, and perhaps incapable of appreciating; but no man born on our side of the Alps has imitated with so much success the magnificence of the palace churches of Italy. Even the superb Louis XIV. has left to posterity no work which can bear a comparison with St. Paul's."

The Cathedral has been thus described. Exterior: The ground plan is that of a Latin cross, with lateral projections at the west end of the nave. Length, from east to west, 550 feet, width 125 feet, except at the west end, where the campanile towers are each 222 feet high, and the chapels beyond make the principal front, facing Ludgate Hill, 180 feet in width; the height to the top of the cross is 370 feet. The upper part of the exterior is of the Composite, the lower of the Corinthian order; the surface is Portland stone. At the west end a noble flight of steps ascends to a doubled portico, terminated by a pediment, in the tympanum of which is sculptured the Conversion of St. Paul; on the apex is a colossal figure of St. Paul, and on the right and left St. Peter and St. James. Beneath the portico are the doors, above which there is a marble group, "St. Paul preaching to the Bereans." All the figures, as well as the *Statue of Queen Anne* on the pedestal in front of the building, were sculptured by Bird. Each dome has a gilt pine-apple at the apex; the south tower contains the clock, the north the belfry, and in the west façade are statues of the Four Evangelists. At the northern and southern ends of the transepts the lower order Corinthian is continued into porticos of six fluted columns standing on the segment of a circle, and crowned with a semi-dome. The interiors of the nave and choir are each designed with three arches longitudinally springing from piers strengthened as well as decorated on their inner faces by an entablature whose cornice reigns throughout the nave and church. The entrances from the transepts lead into vestibules, each communicating with the centre and its aisles, formed between two massive piers and the walls at the intersections of the transepts with the choir and nave. The eight piers are joined by arches springing from one to the other so as to form an octagon. The choir contains some of the finest carvings in the world—by Grinling Gibbons. The side aisles or oratories were added to the nave as first planned by Wren—it was said, by order of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., who wished "to have them ready for the Popish service, when there should be occasion." Wren remonstrated with tears, but in vain. The Monuments are remarkable as memorials rather than as works of art. "In general, while civil eminence has been

commemorated in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's has been made a Pantheon for our heroes." The following are the chief statues: *Howard*, the philanthropist (sometimes from his keys mistaken for St. Peter), *Dr. Johnson*, both by Bacon; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, by Flaxman; *Sir William Jones*, the Orientalist, by Bacon; *Lord Nelson*, by Flaxman; *Lord Cornwallis*, by Rossi; *Sir Ralph Abercromby* and *Collingwood*, by Westmacott; *Lord Howe*, by Flaxman; *Lord Heathfield*, by Rossi; *Sir John Moore*, by Bacon; *Sir W. Hoste*, by Campbell; *Major-General Gillespie*, by Chantrey; *Lord Rodney*, *Captains Morse* and *Rivers*, by Rossi; *Captain Westcott*, by Banks; *General Ponsonby*, by Baily; *Generals Gore* and *Skerrett*, by Chantrey; *Earl St. Vincent*, by Baily; *General Picton*, by Gahagan; *Admiral Duncan*, by Westmacott; *General Dundas*, by Bacon; *Dr. Middleton*, by Lough; *Bishop Heber*, by Chantrey; *Sir Astley Cooper*, by Baily; and *Dr. Babington*, by Behnes: also two fine works by Chantrey, in memory of *Colonel Cadogan* and *General Bowes*. The monuments to *General Sir W. Napier* and *General Sir C. J. Napier* are in the north transept; to *Admiral Sir C. Napier*, in the north aisle; to *Henry Hallam*, the historian, in the north-east ambulatory; to *Dean Milman*, in the choir, south aisle; and the *Crimean Memorial*, at the end of the nave. The *Duke of Wellington's Monument* occupies the west chapel in the south nave aisle. In the crypt, south aisle, is the grave of *Sir Christopher Wren;* near him lie *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, *Barry*, *Opie*, *West*, *Fuseli*, *Lawrence*, *J. M. W. Turner*, *Foley*, and *Sir E. Landseer*. *Nelson's Tomb* is in the middle of the crypt. He was buried in a sarcophagus said to have been made for Henry VIII. at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey. Nelson's coffin was made out of the mainmast of *L'Orient*—a present to Nelson from his friend Captain Hallowell, of the *Swiftsure*, after the Battle of the Nile, with the statement that it was sent "so that when you are tired of this life you may be buried in one of your own trophies." Nelson's flag was to have been enclosed with his coffin, but just as it was about to be lowered, the sailors who had borne him to the tomb, moved as if by one impulse, rent the flag in pieces, so that each might keep a fragment. *Lord Collingwood* lies, as he requested, near Nelson, and opposite, *Lord Northesk*. The *Duke of Wellington's Tomb* is in the east crypt, and near him sleeps the brave *General Picton*, of Waterloo fame. The Laureate's lines respecting the burial of Wellington and Nelson in this crypt, beginning with Nelson's inquiry, are here recalled to us—

> "Who is he that cometh, like an honour'd guest,
> With banner and with music, with soldier and with priest,
> With a nation weeping, and breaking on my rest?"
> "Mighty Seaman, this is he
> Was great by land as thou by sea.
> Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man,
> The greatest sailor since the world began.

Now, to the roll of muffled drums,
To thee the greatest soldier comes;
For this is he,
Was great by land as thou by sea."

Mylne, the architect of Old Blackfriars Bridge, and *Rennie*, builder of Waterloo Bridge; also *Dance*, the architect, and *George Cruikshank; Professor Palmer, Captain Gill*, and *Lieut. Charrington*, who, having been sent out during our war in Egypt in 1882, were murdered by the Arabs; *Boyce* and *Atwood*, musicians, all lie in this crypt, in which are also preserved the following monuments, which belonged to Old St. Paul's: *Dean Colet*, founder of St. Paul's school, *Sir Nicholas Bacon, Sir Christopher Hatton*, and *Dr. Donne*.

The WHISPERING GALLERY is reached from an angle under the dome by 260 easy steps. There, a low whisper from one side is carried to the opposite side with great distinctness.

The LIBRARY in the gallery over the southern aisle contains many thousands of valuable books and MSS. relating to Old St. Paul's. The GEOMETRICAL STAIRCASE of 110 steps was built by Wren for private access to the Library from the aisle. In the MODEL ROOM is to be seen Wren's Original Design for St. Paul's. The CLOCK ROOM is in the south-west tower. THE CLOCK was made by Bradley in 1708, and is remarkable for its size and good workmanship. It has two dial-plates (south and west) each 51 feet in circumference, and the numerals are 2 feet 2½ inches in height, the minute hands are 9 feet 8 inches long, and weigh 75lbs. each, and the hour hands are 5 feet 9 inches long, and weigh 44lbs. each. The Clock goes eight days, and strikes the Great Bell, which has been heard at midnight twenty miles off (see p. 35). The INNER DOME, painted by Sir James Thornhill, portrays events in the history of St. Paul. The STONE GALLERY is outside the base of the dome. The OUTER GOLDEN GALLERY is at the summit of the dome, and the INNER GOLDEN GALLERY at the base of the lantern, whence the ascent is made by ladders to the *Ball and Cross*. From the OUTER GOLDEN GALLERY may be obtained, at early morning, the most perfect view of London possible. "In high winds the creaking and whistling resemble those of a ship labouring in a storm." The Cathedral is open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. until 5 P.M. Week-day Services at 8 and 10 A.M., 1.15, 4 and 8 P.M. Sunday Services at 8 and 10.30 A.M., 3.15 and 7 P.M. Between the Services upon Week-days visitors have free access to view the Nave, Transept, and Monuments. The other parts are shown on payment of the following fees, viz.: Crypt, 6*d.*; Library, Clock and Galleries, 6*d.*; and the Ball, 1*s.* 6*d.* for each person. A large new bell, cast by Messrs. J. Taylor & Co., named *Great Paul*, which may be heard daily at 1 and 4 o'clock P.M., was set up in 1882 in the south-west or Dean's Tower, at a cost of £2250 and £1000 more for fixing it.

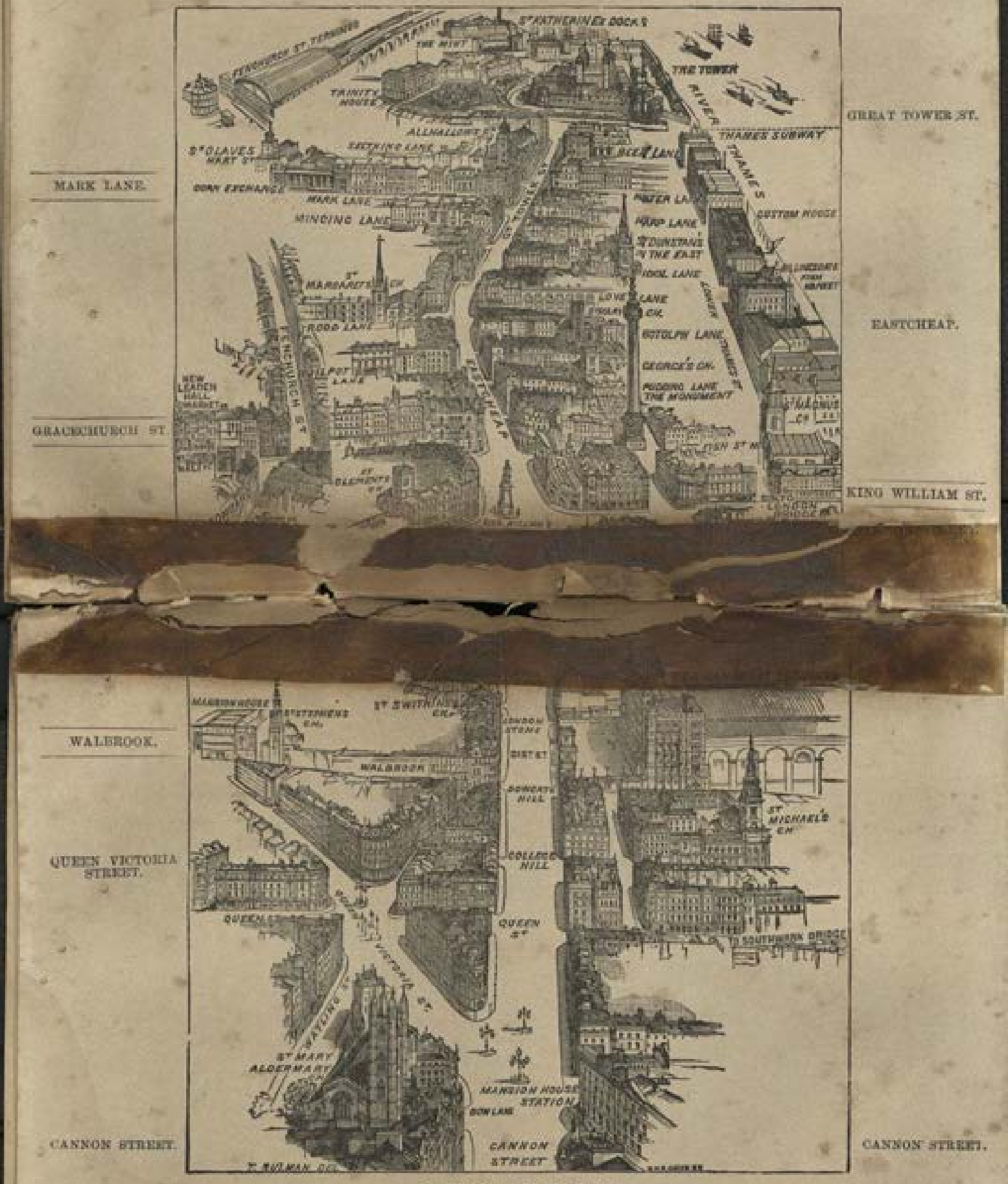
The *Chapter-house* of St. Paul's stands in St. Paul's Churchyard opposite the north door of the Cathedral.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD is itself but a small area of a little over two acres, containing no memorials of interest. In the adjoining thoroughfare, known under the same name, are some of the busiest shops of London. On its east side stood *St. Paul's School*, founded by Dean Colet in 1509 for 153 boys (all free) of every nation, country, and class, between nine and nineteen years of age—the number of 153 being derived from the 11th verse of St. John, chap. xxi., "Simon Peter went up and drew the net to land full of great fishes, an hundred and fifty and three." The education comprises classics, mathematics, and French. Admission to the school is obtained by means of presentations in the gift of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Mercers' Company. The School was transferred, July 23, 1884, to a new Gothic edifice in the Hammersmith High Road, built to accommodate 1000 boys—500 on the Classical, 500 on the Modern side—and costing £120,000 besides £40,000 for the site, occupying 14 acres. The total value of the endowment is about £12,000 *per ann.* There are numerous exhibitions to the Universities connected with this school. Of the eminent men who were educated therein may be mentioned John Milton, Leland the antiquary, the great Duke of Marlborough, Samuel Pepys, and Halley the astronomer. Towards the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard leading to Cheapside, stood, as we have said, *Paul's Cross*, a campanile, or bell-house (to summon people to the *Folkmote*, now represented by the *Common Council*), which was taken down in the time of Henry VIII. Before *Old Paul's Cross*, Jane Shore was made to do penance in a white sheet with taper in her hand. Upon the south-west side of the Cathedral stood the parish church of *St. Gregory*, over which was the LOLLARDS' TOWER,—infamous, like its namesake at Lambeth, for the ill-treatment of so-called heretics.

CANNON STREET, EASTCHEAP, THE TOWER, THAMES STREET, &c.

AT the south-eastern corner of St. Paul's Churchyard begins a large wide thoroughfare running east, and now named CANNON STREET (said to be a corruption of Candlewick Street), in which the wax-chandlers dwelt who supplied Catholic churches with tapers, &c. *St. Mildred's Church*, Bread Street, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Mary Magdalen* in Old Fish Street, were all by Sir C. Wren. *St. Mary Aldermary* (wherein Milton was married, Feb. 22, 1662, to Elizabeth Minshull) faces the *Mansion House Station of the Underground Railway*.

PLATE IV.



CANNON STREET,

TO THE MANSION HOUSE, THE TOWER, ETC.

WATLING STREET, said to be derived from Atheling (noble), forms part of the direct old Roman road from Dover through London to Chester, and to a certain extent marks the line of separation between the Danish settlers in the north and east, and the Saxons of the south and west. TOWER ROYAL is a name indicating the site of an old royal palace, in which the widow of the Black Prince was residing when the rebels under Wat Tyler broke in upon her. BUDGE ROW was named from the sellers of Budge or lambskins who dwelt there. The *Cannon Street Railway Station* is the City terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, which by means of the *Cannon Street Bridge* over the Thames communicates every five minutes with Charing Cross or with London Bridge, and joins the South-Western Railway at Waterloo Station, halfway to Charing Cross. The *Cannon Street Railway Hotel* is one of several large and commodious railway hotels built of late years in London for the use of travellers, and found to be, generally, admirable investments of capital. Opposite the Station is the *Church of St. Swithin*, rebuilt by Wren and since modernised. Dryden was married here in 1663 to Lady Elizabeth Howard.

LONDON STONE is to be seen fixed into the south end of St. Swithin's Church, facing the Cannon Street Station. It formerly stood on the south side of the street, but was removed in 1798, set in a large stone case and eventually built as we see it into the outer wall of St. Swithin's. London Stone was the Milliarium or central milestone, from which all other milestones marked distances, even as the Milliarium in the Forum at Rome was the centre from which all Roman roads radiated. It is worthy of remembrance that our English word Mile is derived from the Old Roman *millia*—a thousand paces; and that we alone of all the nations of Western Europe retain this old Roman designation. In Stowe's time, *London Stone* was "fixed in the ground, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set that if carts do run against it through negligence, the wheels be broken and the stone itself unshaken." Strype describes this stone as much worn, "but a stump remaining before the fire of London," but "it is now for the preservation of it cased over with a new stone." Shakespeare in 'Henry VI.,' act iv. sc. 6, describes Jack Cade entering Cannon Street with his followers in triumph, and, "striking his staff on London Stone," saying, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city. And here, sitting upon London Stone, I charge and command, that, of the city's cost, the conduit run nothing but claret wine this first year of our reign. And now, henceforward, it shall be treason for any that calls me other than—Lord Mortimer." When looking at this old fragment of the past, and remembering that it has been here for a thousand years, that it is perhaps the most perfect historical relic of the Roman occupation, being in fact the "quorna or umbilicvs castri Londinensis," and that it has been recognised as such, or as, at all events, one of the most ancient of London landmarks, by every

historian, dramatist, and antiquary known to English literature, we shall esteem London Stone as one of the most interesting of old world relics.

In St. Swithin's Lane is the *Hall of the Company of Salters;* also the *Counting-House of Baron Rothschild*, whose name, meaning "red shield," was probably derived from the sign-board of a Dutch ancestor and money-changer. The counting-house stands a little back from the street upon the west side. The *City Carlton Club* is at Nos. 24 to 27; and at the northern end of St. Swithin's Lane, upon the east side, is a long-noted house for cheap city luncheons, the *Bay Tree.*

Abchurch Lane is named from the parish of *St. Mary Abchurch* or *Upchurch. St. Dunstan's-in-the-East*, restored by Wren, is near Eastcheap.

The *Boar's Head* in Eastcheap (rendered for ever memorable by Shakespeare as the scene of Falstaff and Prince Henry's roysterings), was burnt down in the Great Fire. It stood upon the site occupied now by the *Statue of William IV.*, at the end of *King William Street.* There is proof that in Shakespeare's time the *Boar's Head Tavern* in Eastcheap existed, and was of some repute, for Robert Harding, Alderman of London, who died in the 11th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is recorded to have been seised of a "messuage, sive tenem. sive tabern, called the Boare's Head lying in East Cheape in the parish of St. Michael in Crooked Lane, London, in the tenure of Edward Betham." The Tavern was rebuilt after the Great Fire, and had over its central door a boar's head carved in stone. Goldsmith, Boswell and Washington Irving have each given us an ideal picture of the ancient hostelry. Many a traveller to London, before and since, has set himself to find some relic of the old 'Boar's Head' in Eastcheap, where Falstaff swallowed his "intolerable quantity of sack to but a ha'porth of bread." So long as a house stood upon the ground, it was possible for fancy to supply some comfort to the Eastcheap pilgrim. William IV.'s Statue to such a man must seem a mockery and a wrong.

Gracechurch Street, formerly written Gracious Street, but also, and more properly, Grasschurch Street, from the parish church of *St. Benet* (recently abolished), called Grasschurch, because of the herb-market there kept. *Mark Lane*, originally *Mart Lane*, is noted all over the world for its *Corn Exchanges*, Old and New.

Mincing Lane, named after the Minchuns (Saxon for Nuns) of St. Helen, is the site of a busy mart (30–4) for wholesale dealers in Tea, Wine, Spices, and every variety of other Foreign produce; and these commodities are disposed of by auction in the various *Commercial Sale Rooms*, simultaneously, by perhaps half-a-dozen different auctioneers in as many apartments—the purchasers being generally composed of distinctly separate classes of traders. No other house in London, perhaps in the world, collects together and disperses so

many products of the earth. Here are we peculiarly reminded of the extent to which we are indebted for our necessaries and luxuries to remote and widely separate climes. "Our food often grows in one country, and our sauce in another. The fruits of Portugal are corrected by the produce of Barbadoes, and the infusion of a Chinese plant is sweetened by the pith of an Indian cane. . . . Whereas no fruit grows originally in this climate but hips and haws, acorns and pignuts." The *Hall of the Clothworkers' Company* is on the east side of Mincing Lane. Samuel Pepys was Master of the Company in 1677, and presented to it a richly chased silver "Loving Cup," still used upon festive occasions. A tablet and bust to his memory was set up in 1884 by public subscription in St. Olave's Church, Hart Street, Mark Lane, where Pepys and his wife were buried.

CRUTCHED FRIARS is named from a Priory of cruxed or crossed Friars which formerly stood here.

From Gracechurch Street through Little Eastcheap and Great Tower Street we shall best reach the Tower of London. The *Church of Allhallows, Barking* (so called from its founders, the nuns of Barking Abbey), is at the end of the last-named street, and contains some fine examples of brass memorials, and one or two altar tombs of great antiquity. In this church were buried several of those personages who had been beheaded on Tower Hill. Of such Old City Churches, with their various peculiar features, Dickens wrote as follows: "In the churches about *Mark Lane* there was a dry whiff of wheat, and I accidentally struck an airy sample of barley out of an aged hassock in one of them. From Rood Lane to Tower Street and there about, there was sometimes a subtle flavour of wine; sometimes of tea. One church near Mincing Lane smelt like a druggist's drawer. Behind the Monument the service had a flavour of damaged oranges, which a little farther down the river tempered into herrings, and gradually turned into a cosmopolitan blast of fish." The 'Czar's Head' public-house near Tower Hill was named after Peter the Great, who is said to have frequented it with his companion soakers and smokers.

TOWER HILL is a large open space of great historical note. On the site of the present garden of Trinity Square stood the wooden scaffold whereon many most eminent persons were beheaded, including Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More, Cromwell Earl of Essex, Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, Thomas Lord Seymour, of Sudely, the Protector Somerset, John Dudley Earl of Northumberland, Lord G. Dudley, Sir Thomas Wyat, Wentworth Earl of Strafford, Archbishop Laud, Algernon Sydney, Duke of Monmouth, Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmuir, Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, and, last of all, Simon Lord Lovat, in 1747. Since that time there has been no beheading in this kingdom, nor any execution upon Tower Hill. Of the few other historical associations of this quarter, may be

mentioned the fact that Edmund Spenser was born (1552) near h
William Penn was born (1644) in a court then upon the east sid
Tower Hill; Otway, the poet, died, it is said of hunger, at the 'B
public-house; and, "in a by-cutler's shop of Tower Hill," says
Henry Wotton, "Felton bought a tenpenny knife (so cheap was
instrument of this great attempt) with which he assassinated
Duke of Buckingham." *Postern Row*, which marks the site of the
Postern gate and the boundary wall of the City, had once an
reputation as the favourite lurking-place for crimps and press-ga
A portion of the old Roman wall is still to be seen upon the eas
side of Tower Hill.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

[The Tower is at present closed to the public and has been so since the dyn
explosion in Jan. 1885. The necessary repairs have, however, been completed
then and it is expected that the exhibitions in the Tower will be again soon o
the public. The regulation used to be—Admission from ten to four; and
days from May 1 to Sept. 30th from ten to six; free on Mondays and Satur
upon other days 6*d.* for the Armoury and the White Tower, and 6*d.* for the
Jewels. The entrance is near the end of Lower Thames Street, and here the t
for admission are obtained.]

THE TOWER OF LONDON has a history, which, like that of
kingdom itself, recedes into the dim distance of fable. The
is little doubt that for many centuries before the Conquest
important structure stood on this site. Shakespeare but repeats
tradition that Julius Cæsar reared the pile. Heywood says:

> "Cæsar himself
> That built the same, within it kept his court,
> And many kings since he; the rooms are large,
> The building stately and for strength besides,
> It is the safest and the surest hold you have."

William the Conqueror built the White Tower or Keep in 1
William Rufus and Henry I. added St. Thomas's Tower over Trai
Gate. Henry III. largely improved it, and made it into a pala
dwelling. Edward III. imprisoned in it Baliol, Bruce, Wallace,
John, King of France. Richard II. occupied the Tower during
Wat Tyler insurrection; in the upper chamber of the White Towe
abdicated his sovereignty in favour of his cousin Henry Bolingbr
Shakespeare describes Richard as saying upon this occasion—

> "With mine own tears I wash away my balm,
> With mine own hands I give away my crown,
> With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
> With mine own breath release all duteous oaths:
> All pomp and majesty I do forswear."

IV. imprisoned here Prince James, son of Robert III. of Scotland, and beheaded his brother-in-law, the Earl of Huntingdon. V. brought hither his captives from Agincourt, and hence sent r of the Lollards, the good Lord Cobham, to the stake at St. Giles's. Henry VI. died here, under circumstances which suggested had been murdered by Richard of Gloucester. The Duke nce fell the next victim, then Hastings, and then the two princes, Edward V. and Richard of York. The last of the Plantagenets, Edward, son of the murdered Duke of Clarence, was beheaded here, for no offence save being the heir of his father. Warbeck went hence to Tyburn, where he was deservedly In Henry VIII.'s reign the Tower was specially busy and and, if it were possible to exceed in blackness the records of murders just recited, the open and legalised executions of this must be held to have done so. The best blood of England forth lavishly on the slightest pretence during this period the scaffold of Tower Hill, or upon the more private block on green by St. Peter's ad Vincula, inside the Tower. After the to Henry VIII.'s claims to be his own Pope, came those who for not properly comprehending the new orthodoxy; such Askew, who was racked in the Tower before she was burnt Smithfield—Lord Chancellor Wriothesley himself having pulled at to give the poor creature an extra wrench. Bloody Mary her father but mildly so far as the Tower is concerned—her victims being the Lady Jane Grey and her adherents. Good Bess imprisoned many persons here, but executed only a few, se chiefly to assert her supremacy in Church and State. I. filled the Tower dungeons with the Gunpowder Plot conand these were all duly sent out of the world after undergoing the traitors' penalty of being hanged and disembowelled alive. reign was stained by comparatively few other atrocities Tower—the principal being the poisoning of Sir Thomas In Charles I.'s reign began a new chapter of Tower After Sir John Eliot had suffered incarceration and death, another of the king's chief supporters, Strafford, Laud, and went the old way of the scaffold. Charles II. is answerable little beyond his revenge taken on the regicides; but James II. ample use for this time-worn instrument of tyranny, although did not cut off so many heads as his predecessors, for the times had improved a little. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that s imprisoment of the six bishops in the Tower led to the of his sovereignty, for it gave the deathblow to the of "passive obedience" in the minds of many a staunch of the divine right of kings. The few victims who followed reign were sacrificed to the *manes* of the House of Stuart,

whose cause they too ardently espoused; the last Tower executions were of the adherents of the Young Pretender.

The parts of the building exhibited to the public, by means of the Beef-eaters (Buffétiers) or Yeomen of the Guard—old soldiers who still wear the handsome costume which was made for them at their institution by Henry VII., may be thus described:—

We enter under the MIDDLE TOWER, defended by gates and a portcullis. Next is the BYWARD TOWER, the chief entrance to the external line of fortifications. We pass over the moat which surrounds the whole building, and which, now used as a garden, might be flooded at high water, if need be, for defence. TRAITORS' GATE or ST. THOMAS'S TOWER—

> "That gate misnamed through which before
> Went Sidney, Russell, Raleigh, Cranmer, More"—

is seen towards the river. It was the principal entrance for those prisoners who were brought hither by water, but is no longer in use. Almost opposite Traitors' Gate is the BLOODY TOWER, wherein were murdered, by command of Richard III., the infant princes, Edward V. and the Duke of York, sons of Edward IV. Near by is the RECORD or WAKEFIELD TOWER, where the Records used to be kept. Passing onwards we come to the BELL TOWER, the Governor's House, not now exhibited. Here were imprisoned, Queen Elizabeth when Princess, Lady Lennox, grandmother of James I., Bishop Fisher, and subsequently Guy Faux, and the Gunpowder Plot conspirators.

THE WHITE TOWER, the most ancient part of the fortress, was erected for William the Conqueror by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, noted for his architectural skill, 1079–80. It has three lofty stories, and vaults below, each story having one large room and two smaller ones. The smallest apartment on the first floor, called *Queen Elizabeth's Armoury*, has a doorway communicating with a cell 10 feet long by 8 feet wide, but unlighted except from the door. Sir Walter Raleigh, imprisoned in these rooms during twelve long years, for conspiring in favour of Lady Arabella Stuart, beguiled the time as well as he could by experiments in chemistry, and by writing his celebrated 'History of the World.' There are inscriptions near the door of the cell of Rudstone, Fane and Culpepper, adherents of Sir Thomas Wyat (see p. 67) in his rebellion, 1553. Above is ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, "one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture in England," but long unused for religious purposes. Upon the next floor is the *Council Room and Banqueting Hall*, where the Kings of England held their Court at the Tower, but which is now used for storage of small arms, arranged in various ingeniously contrived groups and devices.

BEAUCHAMP TOWER was named after Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, imprisoned here in the reign of Richard II., 1397. At the entrance, is the name of Marmaduke Nevile, one of the Neviles who conspired

against Queen Elizabeth in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, and near it are three wheat sheaves (arms of the Peverels), also a crucifix, a bleeding heart, a skeleton, and the name 'Peverel.' Over the fireplace is an inscription by Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, an ardent Roman Catholic who fell under Queen Elizabeth's displeasure for his welcome of the Spanish Armada. On the right of the fireplace are sculptured a device and inscription by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; a lion and bear grasping the ragged staff are seen, and four lines beneath referring to the Earl and his three brothers, who were imprisoned for their attempts to make Lady Jane Grey (married to Lord Guilford Dudley) queen. Near the north-western recess is an inscription in Latin—"Deo servire, penitentiam inire, fato obedire, Regnare est. A. Poole, 1564, IHS." "To serve God, to be repentant, to be submissive to fate, is to reign;" and another in English, "A passage perilous maketh a port pleasant," A°. 1568. Arthur Poole, Æ. suæ (in the year of his age), 37. Under the former inscription is the word IANE—the royal name of Lady Jane Grey, who was not (as some have asserted) imprisoned here, but "at Master Partridge's lodgings," probably the rooms of one of the Tower officials. Neither was Anne Boleyn imprisoned here, but in the Palace of the Tower. In the upper chamber of the Beauchamp Tower are some other inscriptions on the walls.

The Devereux Tower was named after Devereux, Earl of Essex, who was imprisoned herein by Queen Elizabeth (see p. 88). In the Bowyer Tower (named from being the residence of the King's Bowyer), the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., having been permitted to choose his mode of death, is said to have been drowned in a butt of Malmsey, 1474. In the Jewel or Martin Tower the Crown jewels were formerly kept. In the Salt Tower is a curious device on the wall, of a sphere, the signs of the Zodiac, &c., said to have been drawn by Hugh Draper, of Bristol, 1561, imprisoned here on suspicion of sorcery.

The Horse Armoury contains a line of twenty-two equestrian and other figures, in the armour of several reigns, from Henry VI., 1422, to James II., 1685. The *First Compartment* contains helmets of 12th, 13th and 14th centuries; also a portion of chain armour and Guisarmes—weapons used at the Battle of Hastings. The adjoining stand of arms is formed of battle and pole axes, "morning stars," &c. The *End Compartment* shows the arms and accoutrements of the time of Agincourt down to that of the Wars of the Roses. Under the wall (painted white and green to denote the colours of the Tudor liveries) is the *Third Compartment*, containing suits of armour of the period of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and including the figure of Henry VIII. himself in the King's own armour on horseback. In the *Fourth Compartment* (under the red and yellow colours of the Stuarts) are figures in the armour of the period from James I. to Charles II.,

including a figure in the armour of General Monk, and another in the armour which belonged to James II. In the reign of William III. defensive armour was abandoned, and the old suits were sent to the Tower. The last stand of arms shows the halberds and other weapons used at the Battle of Sedgemoor.

In the *Eastern Vestibule* are weapons from Indian battle-fields, and at the side are helmets, shields, &c., and some masks, one of which is an executioner's. Upon leaving the Vestibule, visitors will see on their right some specimens of Toledo swords, then the Military Trophy at the east end of the Armoury, and on the wall some suits worn by the pikemen early in the 17th century. In the Room above are two compartments, one containing Oriental Arms and Armour, the other cannon captured at Waterloo, and kettledrums taken at Blenheim. In the *Centre of the Room* is a Model of the Tower; along the east side is the cloak upon which General Wolfe died at the capture of Quebec, 1756, also some blunderbusses, &c. In the other parts of the room are interesting specimens of Burmese, Chinese, Saracenic, and Indian and Turkish armour.

The Regalia or Crown Jewels, now kept in the Record or Wakefield Tower (named after the Yorkists imprisoned there after Queen Margaret's victory at Wakefield), consist of the following—all the regalia to the time of Charles I. having been melted and converted into coin at the Mint after the King's death in 1649.*—(1.) The *Crown of Queen Victoria*, made for Her Majesty's coronation. The cap of purple velvet is enclosed in hoops of silver surmounted by a ball and cross, all resplendent with diamonds. In the centre of the cross is the "inestimable" sapphire, and in front the heart-shaped ruby said to have been worn by the Black Prince. (2.) *St. Edward's Crown*, made for Charles II., and used at every coronation since, is of gold embellished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, and sapphires. This is the crown which Colonel Blood stole from the Tower. He was forthwith captured, and the Regalia restored. Blood was said to have escaped punishment for this and other serious offences, in consequence of his services to the Government as a spy and informer, and these eventually earned for him a pension of £500 per annum. (3.) The *Prince of Wales's Crown*, made of pure gold, and without jewels, is placed before his Royal Highness's seat in the House of Lords.

* A *MS.* in the British Museum, No. 19,027, pp. 37, *et seq.*, shows what the regalia consisted of, and the sum realised for each item, "delivered to Sir John Wollaston, &c., by order of the Council of State to be coyned":—The Imperial Crown of gold (7 lb. 6 oz.), £280; with many pearls and precious stones, £1001 10*s.*; the Queen's Crown of gold (3 lb. 10½ oz.), £337; the Queen's small Crown, with diamond, £200; the Globe (1 lb. 5¼ oz.), at £3 6*s.* per oz., £57 10*s.*; Queen Elizabeth's Crown, silver-gilt (50¾ oz.), £16; King Alfred's Crown, of gold wire-work, set with stones and two little bells (79½ oz.), £248; a Dove of gold, set with pearls, &c., £26; two Sceptres, set with pearls, &c., £65 19*s.* 7*d.*; and divers other jewels and articles of gold.

(4.) The ancient *Queen's Crown*, worn at coronations by the Queen Consort. (5.) The *Queen's Diadem*, adorned with pearls and large diamonds, made for the Queen of James II. (6.) *St. Edward's Staff*, 4 feet 7 inches long, of beaten gold, surmounted by an orb said to contain a portion of the true Cross, is carried before the king or queen at the coronation. (7.) The *Royal Sceptre*, of gold, the pommel and cross adorned with jewels, is placed in the right hand of the sovereign by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the coronation. (8.) The *Rod or Sceptre with the Dove*, is placed in the sovereign's left hand at the coronation. (9.) A smaller *Sceptre* adorned with jewels. (10.) The *Ivory Sceptre*, made for the Queen of James II. (11.) The *Golden Sceptre*, made, as is supposed, for Mary, Queen of William III. (12.) The *Curtana, or Pointless Sword of Mercy.* (13 and 14.) The *Swords of Justice* (temporal and ecclesiastical), borne before the sovereign at coronation. (15.) The *Coronation Bracelets.* (16.) The *Coronation Spurs*, used in the coronation ceremony whether the sovereign be king or queen. (17.) The *Anointing Vessel and Spoon* (sole relic of the ancient regalia). (18.) The *Golden Salt Cellar.* (19.) The *Royal Baptismal Font*, dishes, spoons, and plate, used at royal christenings. (20.) An elegant *Silver Wine Fountain*, presented by the Corporation at Plymouth to Charles II. on his restoration.

The WELLINGTON BARRACKS in the Tower, named in honour of the Iron Duke, were built since 1845, on the site of a former building which had been burnt down. They are occupied by the troops.

In the three or four Towers of minor interest, the CRADLE TOWER and WELL TOWER (of which only a portion remains), the DEVELIN or IRONGATE TOWER (the site of which is now occupied by a modern building), the BRICK TOWER, the CONSTABLE TOWER, and the BROAD ARROW TOWER, the ordinary visitor need take little interest, and particulars about them are unnecessary here.

The CHAPEL OF ST. PETER AD VINCULA, in the inner ward of the Tower at the north-west corner of the parade, dates from 1305–6, and consists of a nave and chancel and a north aisle; it is 66 feet long by 54 wide. Its name indicates that it was dedicated to the memory of St. Peter in Fetters (a memorial of the Apostle's deliverance from prison by an angel, and a favourite symbol of St. Peter, though perhaps not now so generally known as the Crossed-Keys assigned to him as the fabled keeper of Heaven's Gate). Many other churches have been so named,—notably, S. Pietro in Vincoli at Rome. St. Peter's was therefore appropriately the Chapel for the Prisoners of the Tower; St. John's for the Court. St. Peter's has been so often renovated that little is left of the earliest structure; what remains is chiefly of the reign of Henry VIII. The great historical interest which attaches to a spot where so many remarkable persons have been buried far exceeds that which the building possesses on the score of antiquity. "There is no sadder spot on earth," says Macaulay,

"than this little cemetery. Hither have been carried through successive ages by the rude hands of gaolers, without one mourner following, the bleeding relics of men who had been the captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senates, and the ornaments of courts." The memorial tablet at the entrance contains the names of thirty-four persons of historical note who were buried in this chapel; of these we may mention the most prominent. 1. *John Fisher*, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded 1535, by Henry VIII., for refusing to take the new oath of succession to the crown; and (2) the body of *Sir Thomas More*, who was beheaded for the same cause a month afterwards. Sir Thomas More's head was set upon a pole on London Bridge, and was obtained by Mrs. Roper, one of his daughters, by bribing the executioner. She had it embalmed, and it was buried with her in 1544, in a vault at St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury, where it was found in 1835, "in a niche in the wall in a leaden box." 3. *George Boleyn*, Viscount Rochford (brother of Anne Boleyn), beheaded 1536. 4. *Queen Anne Boleyn*, executed 1536, on the green outside this chapel. "The queen was beheaded with a sword, according to the French manner, by an executioner brought specially from Calais. With her own hands she took the coifs from her head and gave them to her ladies, then putting on a little cap of linen to cover her hair withal, she said, 'Alas! poor head, in a very brief space thou wilt roll in the dust on the scaffold.'" She addressed a few words to the people and to her ladies, then knelt down on both knees. "And thus without more to say or do, was her head stricken off; she making no confession of her fault, and only saying, 'O Lord God, have pity on my soul.' Suddenly the hangman of Calais smote off her head at one stroke with a sword; her body, with the head, was buried in a common chest of elm made to put arrows in) in the quire of the chapel in the Tower." Froude thus describes the execution: "A little before noon on the 19th of May, Anne Boleyn, Queen of England, was led down to the green where the young grass and the white daisies of summer were freshly bursting in the sunshine. A little cannon stood loaded on the battlements, the motionless cannoneer was ready with smoking linstock at his side, and when the crawling hand upon the dial of the great Tower clock touched the mid-day hour, that cannon would tell to London that all was over. The yeomen of the guard were there and a crowd of citizens, the Lord Mayor too, and the deputies of the guilds and the sheriffs, and the aldermen; they were come to see a spectacle which England had never seen before, a head which had worn the crown falling under the sword of the executioner." The site is marked by a railing and a stone, with the words, "Site of the ancient scaffold. On this spot Queen Anne Boleyn was beheaded May 19, 1536." 5. *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of Essex, the son of a blacksmith of Putney, whom Wolsey raised from the forge to eminent good fortune, and who, after "having

cared for no man's displeasure to serve His Majesty," fell in his turn under Henry VIII.'s displeasure, and suffered the same death as Fisher and More. 6. *Margaret Plantagenet*, the aged Countess of Salisbury, niece of Edward IV., who had been governess to the Princess Mary, and who was accused of wishing to marry her son Reginald Pole to the princess, and of other plots. 7. *Queen Katharine Howard*, Henry VIII.'s wife, beheaded with (8) *Jane Lady Rochford*, her attendant, and buried within the choir of this chapel. 9. *Lord Thomas Seymour*, brother of Lady Jane Seymour, and of the Protector Somerset. This nobleman married Katharine Parr, the widow of Henry VIII., and was subsequently charged with a design to marry the Princess Elizabeth and thus to reach the throne; beheaded 1548. 10. The *Lord Protector Somerset*, beheaded 1552, and buried in the church on the north side of the choir. 11. *John Dudley*, Duke of Northumberland, the powerful rival of the Protector Somerset, who was in his turn overthrown, his crime being the proclaiming, upon the death of Edward VI., his own daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, Queen. The Duke repented, but too late; he turned Catholic to propitiate Mary, but without avail, he was beheaded, and his body, with the head, was buried by the body of Edward, late Duke of Somerset; "so that there lieth before the high altar two dukes between two queens, to wit, Somerset and Northumberland between Queen Anne and Queen Katharine." 12. *Lady Jane Grey*, beheaded outside this chapel on the 12th of February, 1553–4, the same day that her husband suffered on Tower Hill. "She had the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a saint, yet the death of a malefactor." 13. *Henry Grey*, Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey; beheaded 1553, and said to have been buried here. 14. *Thomas Howard*, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded 1572, for having evinced a disposition to take as his third wife, Mary, Queen of Scots, an arrangement which Queen Elizabeth forbade. "When the warrant for his committal to the Tower was brought, the first peer in the land, the head of the proud House of Howard, and the aspirant for the hand of England's expectant Queen, fell upon his knees and cried for mercy like a poltroon." 15. *Sir John Perrott*—"the first man of quality," says Swift, "I find upon record, to have sworn by 'God's wounds'"—a phrase which was vulgarly reduced to "zounds!" Sir John was said to have been a natural son of Henry VIII. by Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Perrott of Haroldston, Pembrokeshire,—"his qualities, gesture, and voice, were that of the King." He had been sent as Lord-Deputy to Ireland, in 1583, but was recalled in 1588. His haughty manner and severity of rule were complained of, and he was sent to the Tower for some "incautious and treasonable utterances," which his enemy, Sir Christopher Hatton, made the most of, "What!" said Sir John, "will the Queen (Elizabeth) suffer her brother to be offered up as a sacrifice to the envy of strutting adversaries?"

The queen heard of this speech, relented, and respited his execution, but left him in prison, where he died suddenly, it was said of a broken heart, September 1592. The burial register records "Sir John P'rott, 1592," condemned for high treason. 16. *Philip, Earl of Arundel*, who also died, 1595, a prisoner in the Tower, on suspicion of assisting in Catholic intrigues on behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was imprisoned for about ten years, of which he spent nine in the Beauchamp Tower, and carved the inscription still to be seen on the wall of the staircase—"*Sicut peccati causa vincire opprobrium est, ita e contra pro Christo custodiæ vincula sustinere maxima gloria est.* Arundell, 26 May, 1587."—"Even as it is an infamy to be imprisoned on account of crime, so on the contrary it is the greatest glory to endure prison chains for Christ's sake." Over the fireplace in the room is the inscription: "*Quanto plus afflictionis pro Christo in hoc sæculo, tanto plus gloriæ cum Christo in futuro.* Arundell, June 22, 1587." "*Gloriâ et honore eum coronâsti Domine, in memoriâ æterna erit justus.*"—"The greater the affliction endured here for Christ, the greater will be the glory enjoyed with Christ hereafter." "O Lord, Thou hast crowned him with glory and honour. The righteous will be held in everlasting remembrance." His body was buried in the chancel of this chapel, but was removed, 1624, to the family vault at Arundel. 17. *Robert Devereux*, Earl of Essex, beheaded outside the chapel, February 25, 1600. This favourite of Queen Elizabeth (his career and end savoured rather of romance than fact), gave his royal mistress much anxiety when he even dared to attempt by seizing her person to dictate to her the dismissal of his rivals from her counsels. When his plans were discovered, he barricaded himself in Essex House, Strand, and refused to surrender. He was forced to succumb, however, and was taken to the Tower, and imprisoned in what was till then called Robert the Devil's Tower, but ever since, Devereux Tower, now occupied by the commanding officer of artillery. It is said that the queen would have been glad to have pardoned Essex, had he sought forgiveness, and that his death is attributable to his own obstinacy; on the other hand, there is a story of Essex having entrusted a ring to Lady Nottingham, who promised to carry it to the queen with every expression of Essex's contrition. Lady Nottingham was induced by an enemy to break her promise, and to say nothing to the queen; Essex's execution consequently took place. Years after, Lady Nottingham on her death-bed confessed to the queen what she had withheld from her, and asked for forgiveness before she died. Whereupon Queen Bess, with characteristic indignation, replied, "May God forgive you, for I never can!" 18. *Sir Thomas Overbury* died of poison whilst in prison in the Tower, 15th September, 1613. He was a favourite of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, King James's favourite, and fell a victim to the enmity of Carr's wife, the notorious Countess of Essex, who got herself a divorce in order to be married to Carr. The Earl

and Countess of Somerset were convicted of the murder of Overbury, but escaped punishment. Overbury is said to have been buried in the choir. 19. *Thomas Grey*, Lord Grey of Wilton, died a prisoner in 1614, having been sent here for his part in what was called the Raleigh conspiracy. 20. *Sir John Eliot* died in the Tower (whither he had been sent by Charles I.), his imprisonment having broken down his health and brought on consumption. He was buried in this chapel. No stone marks the spot where he lies, but as long as freedom continues in England he will not be without a memorial. 21. *William Howard*, Lord Stafford, beheaded December 29, 1680; a victim of the Titus Oates conspiracy, and to the then mad condition of public opinion. Oates was convicted of perjury, and condemned to stand in the pillory five times a year so long as he lived, and to be whipped from Aldgate to Tyburn. William III. pardoned him, however, and gave him a pension. 22. *Arthur Capel*, Earl of Essex, who killed himself, while prisoner in the Tower for his share in the Rye House Plot. 23. *James, Duke of Monmouth*, beheaded 15th July, 1685, for rebellion against James II. This petted and spoiled son of Charles II. was encouraged by Whig statesmen, who wished at any hazard and by whatsoever means to drive James from the throne, and to set up Protestantism in the place of Popery. Monmouth's short history and many disasters culminated in his defeat in the battle of Sedgemoor. A heavy price was set upon his head, and he was pursued and captured in a wood at Cranbourne Chase, where this handsomely dressed man of fashion, the idol of the people and of the court, was found in most wretched plight, alone in a ditch, hidden under fern and brambles. In his pockets were only a few peas for subsistence, his watch and the decoration of the "George," together with a few papers in his own handwriting, containing charms and spells to open the doors of prisons, to keep him safe in battle, &c. Monmouth's execution was a cause of great grief to the populace, and the executioner did his part so badly, that he was in danger of being torn in pieces by the crowd. Monmouth was buried under the communion table in the chancel. 24. *George, Lord Jeffreys*, the notorious judge who dealt so unmercifully with the unfortunate people who took part in Monmouth's rebellion, and who otherwise made himself the most evil reputation ever borne by a judge in this country, died in the Tower, 18th April, 1689. When James II. fled from Whitehall, Jeffreys, the ex-chancellor, thought it time also to fly. He made arrangements to take boat for Hamburg, and had got down the Thames below London Bridge, but found that the boat did not start till next day. He went ashore at Wapping to indulge in his favourite vice of drinking, entered a public-house called 'The Red Cow,' in Anchor and Hope Alley, and having drunk off a pot of ale happened to look out of window. His face was immediately recognised by one whom Jeffreys had once so abused in court, that the

browbeaten man had often vowed "he should never forget the terrors of that face so long as he lived." Jeffreys turned away. It was too late; the alarm was given, a mob collected howling for "Vengeance," and would have torn him to pieces on the spot had not an armed force interfered. Jeffreys was taken to the Tower, where he became ill, wasted from being a corpulent person into a mere skeleton, and died within a short time. He was buried in this chapel, but his body was disinterred in 1693, and removed to a vault under the communion table in the church of St. Mary, Aldermary. 25. *John Roettier*, the medallist of Antwerp, whose father, a banker, assisted Charles II., when in exile, with money. He was appointed engraver to the Mint, and had quarters in the Tower, where he at length died, 1703. It is said that being an admirer of the charming Miss Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, he made a miniature of her face—"as well done," says Pepys, "as ever I saw anything in my whole life, I think, and a pretty thing it is that he should choose her face to represent Britannia." It is upon record that Britannia was first represented thus by the Romans upon some of their coins, seated on a globe on the sea-shore, holding a shield and a sloping spear; ships are in the distance. The same design slightly altered is still continued on our copper coinage. While upon this subject we may say a word of the design by Pistrucci of *St. George and the Dragon* for the obverse of the sovereign. Mr. Ruskin has very reasonably pointed out that St. George's sword is at least a yard and a half too short to damage the Dragon, while the Saint's naked toes are presented so near the mouth of the beast that they must tempt him to get a good bite at them. 26. *William, Earl of Kilmarnock*, and 27, *Arthur, Lord Balmerino*, both beheaded August 18, 1746, for their share in the rebellion on behalf of Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender. They were taken prisoners at the battle of Culloden. Their bodies were buried at the west end of the chapel, in the same grave where that of (28) *Simon, Lord Lovat*, another of the chiefs of this rebellion, who was beheaded 7th of April, 1747, was also placed. The coffin-plates, with inscriptions (discovered in some excavations a little while ago), were placed against the west wall of the church. Lord Lovat was the last malefactor beheaded in this country. An altar tomb bears the figures of Sir R. Cholmondeley, Lieutenant of the Tower (*temp.* Henry VII.), also of his wife.

In the ROYAL MINT on Tower Hill, the coinage for the United Kingdom is produced. No coin is allowed to be issued until a portion has been tested by Her Majesty's assayer; he afterwards preserves one piece of each kind of coin in a pyx (Greek name for *box*) or casket, and these coins are compared by a jury with the standard plates kept in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey—a test

called the *Trial of the Pyx*. The various processes of coining may be seen "by visitors who have previously obtained a written order from the Master of the Mint—available but for one day marked thereon, and for a small number of persons, not exceeding six, the number to be stated when the application is made." It may be mentioned that the Silver Coins of the realm contain 925 parts of silver and 75 parts of alloy in every 1000 parts; and the Gold Coins contain 916⅔rds of pure gold to the 1000.

The TRINITY HOUSE on Tower Hill was built by Samuel Wyatt for a corporation, founded *temp.* Henry VIII., having for its object the increase and encouragement of navigation, the regulation of light-houses and sea-marks, &c., and incorporated as "The Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity or Brotherhood of the most Glorious and Undividable Trinity, and of St. Clement in the parish of Deptford." There are here many pictures and busts of celebrated persons, and a large painting by Gainsborough of the 'Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.' The Museum contains some interesting naval relics and curiosities. Applications for admission are to be made to the Secretary.

LOWER THAMES STREET is that part of Thames Street below London Bridge, the above-bridge portion being known as Upper Thames Street. We have already traversed the former. The south side of UPPER THAMES STREET, now occupied by wharves, was once the site of riverside palaces, and in the lanes upon the north side were once to be seen merchants' mansions, which, if not equal to the edifices of stately Venice, might at least vie with many of the Hotels of Old Paris.

In the churchyard of *St. Benet, Paul's Wharf* (between 225 and 226 Upper Thames Street), the great architect Inigo Jones was buried, June 1653. He was born in Cloth Fair, Smithfield, in 1572. Inigo is Spanish for Ignatius, which was the name of his father, a London clothworker. Of Inigo Jones—claimed by Pennant as of Welsh blood, because of his surname and "his violent passions,"—Horace Walpole said, "his name alone would save England from the reproach of not having her representative at that date among the arts; she adopted Holbein and Vandyke; she borrowed Rubens; she produced Inigo Jones."

The Church of *St. Magnus*, destroyed in the Great Fire, was rebuilt by Sir C. Wren, 1676. In it is a monument to Miles Coverdale, once rector of this church, who was buried here. The inscription sets forth that "in 1535 the first English Bible was published under his direction." The footway under the tower, a curious arrangement, was made in 1760, without interfering with the structure, or its uses.

The *Weigh-house Chapel* (Independent), on Fish Street Hill, was of historical note, dating from the Act of Uniformity. Its name was derived from the King's Weigh-house, which stood on this site, and

which was used "for weighing all merchandise brought from beyond the seas at the King's beam." The upper floor of the old weigh-house was the first chapel. The site of the chapel being required for railway purposes, the whole structure was removed in 1883.

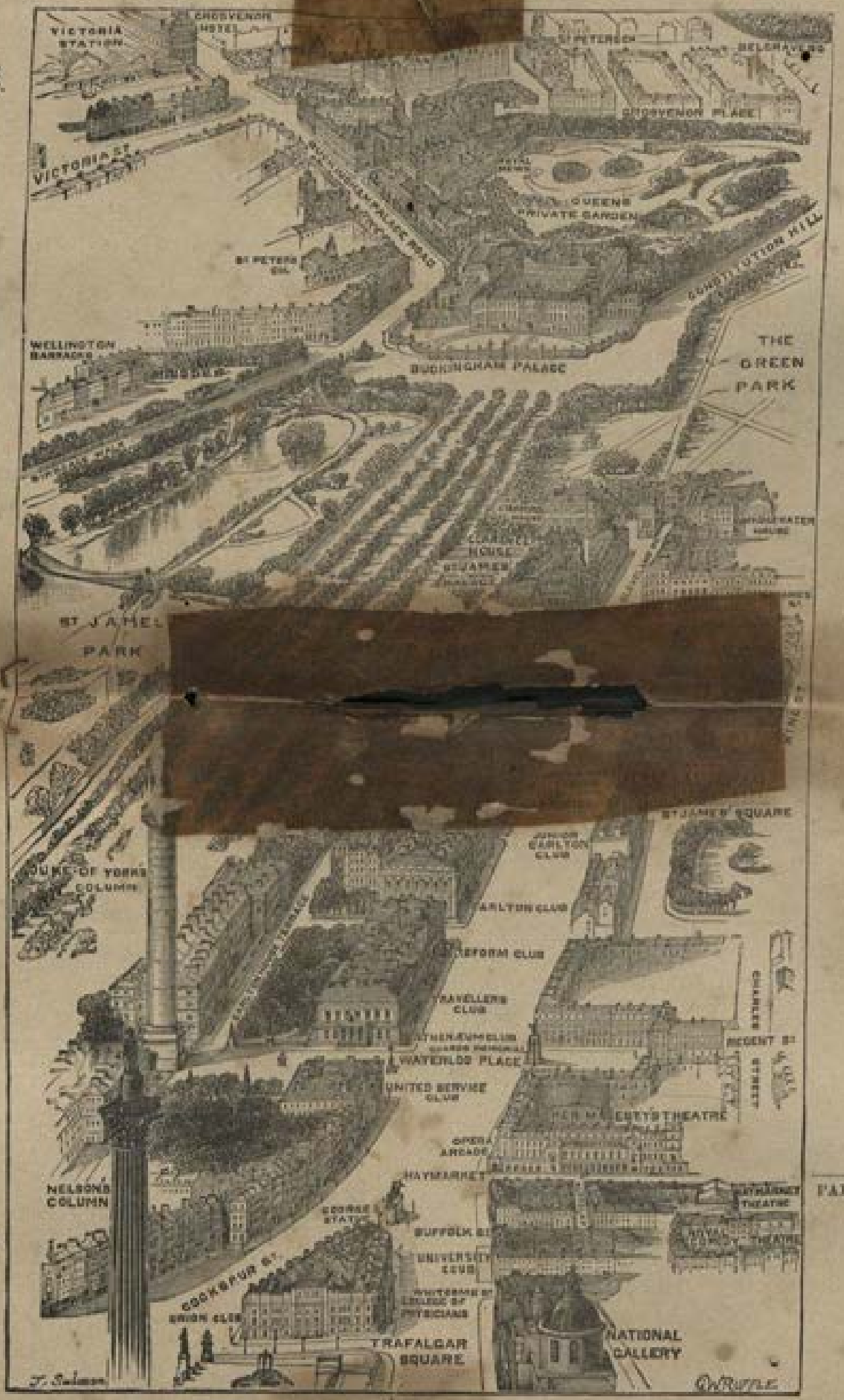
OLD SWAN STAIRS, leading to the landing-stages for river steam-boats, was a noted "stairs" of the fifteenth century. On LAWRENCE POUNTNEY HILL lived Dr. William Harvey, who here discovered the circulation of the blood. DOWGATE (the Dowr or Water Gate) was the way from Watling Street to the river. QUEENHITHE, so called from being the hithe or landing-place of Eleanor, queen of Henry II., who possessed the adjoining property, was in Stowe's time the chief water-gate of the city. On ADDLE HILL stood the palace of the Anglo-Saxon king Adelstan or Athelstan, after whom it was named.

PALL MALL EAST, PALL MALL, ST. JAMES'S AND BUCKINGHAM PALACES, AND PIMLICO.

PALL MALL, one-third of a mile long, derives its name from the French game of *Paille-Maille* (see p. 98). The tricornered block of houses, which stands upon the west side of Trafalgar Square, occupies the space between *Cockspur Street* and Pall Mall East, one of the most prominent positions in London. If we take the upper line of road called *Pall Mall East*, we shall pass upon our right *Whitcomb Street*, formerly *Hedge Lane*, before mentioned, and just beyond it, at 5A, the *Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours*, of which Sir John Gilbert is the president. Opposite is Messrs. *Colnaghi's* well-known print and picture shop. A few paces farther west is *Suffolk Street*, in which is the entrance to the *United University Club-house*, built in 1824, by Wilkes & Deering, for 500 members of Oxford and 500 of Cambridge Universities.

Suffolk Street is chiefly noted for having been the scene of a political brawl. On January 30, 1735, some young gentlemen belonging to the Puritan *Calves' Head Club*, met at a tavern in this street to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Charles I. It is said that a bleeding calf's head was thrown out of the window of the tavern into the street, where some boys had lit up a bonfire, and that the members of the club then drank the toast of "Confusion to the race of Stuart." Stones were flung, the tavern windows broken, and a riot ensued which required a body of soldiers to suppress. On the eastern side of Suffolk Street is the *Gallery of the Society of British Artists*, founded in 1823, in consequence of the limited space for exhibition at Somerset House. Admission 1*s*. *Richard Cobden* used,

PLATE V.



FROM CHARING CROSS THROUGH PALL MALL TO PIMLICO.

in his later days, to lodge in this street, and died here April 2, 1865. The Statue erected to his memory is set up in Camden Town. The address of the *Cobden Club* is 53 St. John's Park, N.

Of *Cockspur Street* and its vicinity much might be said did space allow. *Spring Gardens* was a bowling-green in the time of Charles I., and in the second Charles's reign, a noted rendezvous for the gallants of the period. The celebrated tavern, mentioned by Pepys and others, called *Locket's Ordinary*, was upon this site. "Locket's stands where gardens once did spring." *Mrs. Centlivre* lived in Spring Gardens, and died there in the house of her third husband, Joseph Centlivre, chief cook to Queen Anne. *Colley Cibber* lived near the Bull's Head Tavern, in Old Spring Garden, and *John Milton* (when Latin Secretary to Cromwell) lodged in a house opening to Spring Gardens. An equestrian *Statue of George III.*, by M. C. Wyatt, occupies the ground where Cockspur Street and Pall Mall East meet, before the West front of the extensive and prominent establishment of Messrs. Halling, Pearce, & Stone, called *Waterloo House.*

We now arrive at the bottom of the Haymarket, under the colonnade of *Her Majesty's Theatre.* This edifice (to hold 1800) was rebuilt, 1868-69, after its second destruction by fire—the usual fate of theatres. The first Italian Opera-house in England was built by Sir John Vanbrugh on this site, and opened 1705; it was burnt down in 1789, and re-erected next year. Nash & Repton, in 1820, built the colonnade and the *Royal Opera Arcade.* The Haymarket front of Her Majesty's is decorated with a *basso-relievo* by Bubb, illustrating the progress of Music. It was at Her Majesty's Theatre that Jenny Lind obtained her wonderful success. The nightly expenses of this house have ranged from £700 to £1000 during the season.

A few yards higher up, and upon the east side of the Haymarket, is the *Haymarket Theatre*, long noted for its comedies. It was originally built in 1720, and opened as the "New French Theatre." English plays,' operas, &c., afterwards were performed; including Gay's 'Beggars' Opera,' first played at the Old Duke's Theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1727. Fielding wrote his *Pasquin* for this theatre during his lesseeship, and by such satires on the Ministry provoked the passing of the Licensing Act. Samuel Foote was manager here for thirty years, and then sold the theatre to George Colman, who was succeeded by his son, Colman the younger. In 1820 the "Little Theatre" was taken down, and the present edifice was built on its site, by Nash, and opened in 1821. For many years, the Haymarket was noted for its good management by Mr. B. Webster, and still longer by Mr. Buckstone. Afterwards it passed into the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, who have only lately retired from the stage.

Passing westwards through Pall Mall, we observe at 120 the *Exhibition of French Artists*, and at No. 6 Messrs. Graves's noted print-

shop, nearly opposite to which is the entrance to the *United Service Club*, sometimes called the Senior United Service Club, to distinguish it from the *Junior United Service Club*. The first-named edifice was built in 1829, after a design by Nash, who was the great planner and designer of all the neighbouring Crown property in Waterloo Place and Regent Street. There are some handsome portraits of naval and military heroes to be seen at this club, and a few paintings, among which may be remarked Stanfield's 'Battle of Trafalgar.'

Upon the open space between the United Service Club-house and the Athenæum Club-house, east and west, and between the bottom of Regent Street (where stands the *Guards' Crimean Memorial*, designed by Bell, and cast from cannon taken at Sebastopol), and the Duke of York's Column (see p. 98), stood the once celebrated *Carlton House*, built by Lord Carlton, and occupied as a residence by George, Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. Carlton House was taken down in 1827, but its name survives in the present *Carlton House Terrace* and the Carlton Club. There are four memorial statues in the space between the Terrace and the two club-houses above named; one, by Marochetti, to *Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde* (d. 1863), the reliever of Lucknow; one, by Noble, to *Sir John Franklin*, the lost Arctic navigator; and two, by Boehm, to *Sir John Fox Burgoyne* (d. 1871), military engineer, and *Lord Lawrence* of Indian fame.

The ATHENÆUM CLUB-HOUSE was erected by Decimus Burton in 1829; the Club itself dates from 1823, and consists of gentlemen eminent in literature, science, and art, and distinguished members of the learned professions. The architecture of the club-house is Grecian, with a frieze copied from that of the Parthenon.

Upon the north side of Pall Mall, at the corner opposite the *Athenæum*, is the *Wanderers' Club*. Adjoining the Athenæum is the *Travellers' Club*, which was instituted in 1814, for gentlemen who shall have travelled out of the British Islands, to a distance of at least 500 miles from London, in a direct line—a feat not difficult or uncommon in these days of railways and steamships, but otherwise in 1814. The *Travellers' Club-house* was designed by Barry, and built in 1832. Next door are the Reform Club Chambers, and then the *Reform Club-house*, built also by Barry, 1838–9. The Reform Club was established in 1836 to provide a congenial home for the Reformers of the United Kingdom, whether they were old Whigs, moderate Liberals, or extreme Radicals. It consists of 1000 members of Parliament and others of the Liberal party, and possesses an excellent library.

We are now in the very heart, so to speak, of club-land. Eight palatial-looking edifices are ranged upon the south side of Pall Mall; and upon the north, besides the one already mentioned and the *Marlborough Club-house* at No. 52, are the *Army and Navy Club-house*

and the *Junior Carlton Club-house* (this latter being greatly extended or rather rebuilt), each of which is as large, perhaps larger, than either of its opposite neighbours. With such luxurious buildings surrounding us, we can readily realise the humour of Captain Morris, in the lines—

> "In town let me live then, in town let me die,
> For in truth I can't relish the country, not I;
> If one must have a villa in summer to dwell,
> Oh, give me the sweet shady side of Pall Mall."

The *Carlton Club-house*, established by the first Duke of Wellington to resist the first Reform Bill, and ever since the rendezvous of the chiefs of the Conservative party, is next door to its rival, the Reform. The Carlton is, however, the grander-looking edifice, its polished granite columns being a great contrast to the simplicity of the style of its neighbour. This house was built by Sir Robert Smirke, and improved by his brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke. Its façade is of the Italian school of architecture.

At 86 is the WAR OFFICE, in front of which is a Statue in memory of the late Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Secretary of State for War (died 1861).

On the opposite, or north side of Pall Mall, is the *Army and Navy Club-house*, already mentioned, the entrance to which is in a short street leading from Pall Mall into *St. James's Square*. At No. 14 St. James's Square is the *East India U.S. Club-house*, at 11, the *Windham Club-house*, at 12, the *London Library*, at 10, the *Salisbury Club-house*, and at 8, the *Vine Club*. In the centre of the Square (which dates from 1674–76) is a *Statue of William III.* At No. 21, George III. was born.

Turning back into Pall Mall, we shall proceed, as before, westwards. At Nos. 81 and 82 is *Schomberg House*, the residence of the Duke of Schomberg, killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690. It was subsequently divided into three houses. In the west wing Gainsborough the painter lived, from 1777 to 1788, and died there. Next door, that is to say, at No. 79 (but the house is now rebuilt, and is the office of the Eagle Insurance Company), lived Nell Gwynne, from 1670 to 1687, when she died. It was from the garden of this house, then abutting upon St. James's Park, that Evelyn "saw and heard a familiar discourse between the King (Charles II.) and Mrs. Nellie, as they called an impudent comedian; she looking out of her garden on a terrace at the top of the wall, and the King standing on the green walk under it."

The *Oxford and Cambridge Club-house*, occupying from 71 to 76 Pall Mall, was built in 1838 by Sydney Smirke, for 1000 members of the two Universities, 500 from each. Above the principal windows are bas-reliefs from designs by Sir R. Smirke, representing Minerva and Apollo presiding on Parnassus; Homer singing to a warrior, a

female, and a youth; Virgil reciting his Georgics to a group of peasants; Milton and his daughter; Shakespeare, attended by Tragedy and Comedy; Newton explaining his system; Bacon, his philosophy. Opposite, at 52, is the *Marlborough Club-house*, a small coterie patronised by the Prince of Wales. The *Guards' Club-house*, No. 70, was built in 1848–50, by Harrison. The members of this Club are limited to the officers of Her Majesty's three regiments of Foot Guards. The *Beaconsfield Club-house*, just beyond, was erected upon a precious bit of ground lying between Marlborough House and Pall Mall. The space was small, so the architect provided room by rearing a lofty structure, which unfortunately dwarfs its neighbours.

Marlborough House, St. James's, the residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was built, 1709–10, by Sir Christopher Wren, for the first Duke of Marlborough. The Great Duke died here in 1722. Here the first Duchess loved to speak of the King as "neighbour George," he being at St. James's Palace. In 1817 the house was purchased by the Crown for Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, and it was the Prince's house for many years. Queen Adelaide lived in it after the death of William IV. This building was used for the Exhibition of the Vernon Collection of Pictures, after it was settled upon the Prince of Wales, down to 1859; and here commenced, in the upper rooms, a *School of Design*, which, with those pictures, was afterwards removed to the galleries of South Kensington Museum.

St. James's Palace, at the bottom of St. James's Street and the south-west corner of Pall Mall, was built on the site of a hospital, dating from before the Conquest and dedicated to St. James. Henry VIII. obtained possession of the hospital, turned out the inmates, pulled down the buildings, and bought the surrounding meadows, and there built what was called the "Manor House," said to have been planned by Holbein—"a faire mansion and a parke for his greater commoditie and pleasure." Holbein's Gate-house still faces St. James's Street. King Edward and Queen Elizabeth seldom came to St. James's; but Mary retired hither during the absence of her husband in Spain, and died here, as also did Henry, eldest son of James I. Charles I. enlarged the palace and lived in it; his son, Charles II., was born here, as also his other children. From St. James's Palace, where he slept the night before his execution, Charles I. walked, guarded by soldiers, through St. James's Park to Whitehall, where he was beheaded. James II. escaped hence on his abdication, and in female disguise reached Gravesend. Here Monk stopped while planning the Restoration; and in the old bedchamber next the levée-room was born (the old Pretender) James, the son of James II., by Mary of Modena; it having been alleged by the Whigs of the period that the baby was conveyed in a warming-pan into the Queen's bed. The *Court of St. James's* dates from the time of William III., for it was not till the burning of Whitehall that

s palace became the place for State ceremonies; William and ary did not reside in it, but at Kensington Palace. The fourth ate of Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress' shows the Palace gateway in 35. George III. celebrated his marriage, and George IV. was born re, and as Prince of Wales he was married in St. James's Chapel yal; so was also Queen Victoria. William IV. and Queen Adelaide sided at St. James's. In the outer or east court the Guard is lieved every morning at a quarter to eleven, and the Band plays r a quarter of an hour; the visitor to London should make a point attending. *The Chapel Royal, St. James's*, is well worth seeing, ough of little interest architecturally, beyond its Holbein ceiling. dmission is occasionally to be obtained to Divine Services at 10, , and half-past 5 on Sundays, by ticket from the Lord Chamberlain the Bishop of London.

Clarence House, adjoining St. James's Palace, and built for the uke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was fitted up and renovated H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh upon his marriage with the incess Marie of Russia, and they reside here.

Bridgewater House, on the east side of the Green Park, with entrance Cleveland Row, contains a fine collection of pictures principally m the Duke of Orleans' collection. Among the chief are Guido's ssumption of the Virgin'; Raphael's 'Vierge au Palmier,' Poussin's even Sacraments,' 'Moses striking the Rock,' Turner's 'Gale at a,' and the 'Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare,' bought at the Stowe le in 1848 for 355 guineas.

Stafford House in St. James's Park, close to St. James's Palace, was ilt for the Duke of York, second son of George III., and sold to Duke of Sutherland. It is considered the finest private mansion London. The Sutherland Gallery of Pictures, though not large, valuable and interesting; it includes three fine paintings from Soult collection, and Delaroche's picture of 'Strafford on his y to the Scaffold.' A marble tablet with profile portrait by brucci commemorative of *General Garibaldi's* visit to this country 1864, and his hospitable reception at this house, was set up here th the Duke's permission by a committee of Italians in London, n the first anniversary of Garibaldi's death, June 2, 1882, and veiled by Mr. Gladstone.

St. James's Park contains ninety-one acres, enclosed by Henry VIII. l improved by Charles II. and George IV. It has the Horse ards on the east, Pall Mall and St. James's Palace on the north, ckingham Palace and the Green Park on the west, and, upon the th, Birdcage Walk, Queen's Square, and Westminster; but it is of y unequal proportions. In the open space in front of the Horse ards, now called the *Parade* and formerly the *Tilt-yard* (see 21), is a Mortar left behind by the French in their retreat from amanca, which was presented to the Prince Regent by the Spanish

Government. Here also, on the opposite side of the Parade, is a Turkish gun, taken from the French in Egypt. At a northern corner of the Parade is a gate leading into *Spring Gardens*, past the Office of the *Metropolitan Board of Works*. Westwards is the *Duke of York's Column*, erected in 1833, of Scotch granite, 124 feet high, designed by Wyatt, surmounted by a statue by Westmacott. Admission 6*d*. to the top of this column, between 12 and 4, from May to September inclusive. The *Mall* extends from this point to Buckingham Palace, i.e., about half a mile. Here Charles II. and his courtiers often played at *paille-maille*, an ancient game in which mallets and balls were used, the latter being driven through an iron hoop suspended from an arm fixed to a high pole. It is said that when Queen Caroline, the wife of George II., who occupied St. James's Palace, talked of shutting out the public from St. James's Park and converting it into a palace-garden, she asked Walpole what it would cost, and he replied, "Only three crowns." The *Wellington Barracks*, built near the site of *Rosamond's Pond*, once famous for assignations and love suicides, were first occupied by troops in 1814. The *Ornamental Water* in the centre of St. James's Park is provided with a few boats for hire; the aquatic birds upon this water are extremely varied in character and plumage. Across the lake is a light iron Bridge connecting the Mall with Westminster.

Buckingham Palace was built by Nash and Blore (1825–37), upon the site of *Buckingham House*, which had been erected by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and purchased by George III. in 1761. In 1775 Buckingham House was settled on Queen Charlotte in exchange for Somerset House, and it was here that the King's Library was collected by George III., "the finest and most complete ever formed by a single individual," 80,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, which was presented by George IV. to the British Museum in 1823. William IV. and Queen Adelaide did not occupy Buckingham Palace, but Queen Victoria took up her residence here in 1837. In 1846 the erection of the east side commenced, and a spacious ball-room has since been added. The State Apartments are the Green Drawing-room, in the centre of the east front; the Ball-room, on the south side; the Grand Saloon for concerts; and the Throne Room, 64 feet long, hung in crimson satin. In this room Privy Councils used to be held, and here Her Majesty holds her Court. The Picture Gallery contains some fine examples of Dutch and Flemish art, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' 'Death of Dido' and 'Cymon and Iphigenia,' also his own portrait in spectacles; Wilkie's 'Penny Wedding' and 'Blindman's Buff'; some works by Gainsborough; Sir Peter Lely's 'Anne Hyde, Duchess of York'; Zoffany's 'Florentine Gallery' and the 'Royal Academy, 1773,' &c. In the *Garden* is the *Palace Chapel*, also a lake of five acres, and a pavilion or garden-house; the whole grounds of Buckingham Palace comprise about forty-three acres. The

Queen's Stables or *Mews*, in Buckingham Palace Road, covering 3½ acres, at the rear of the Palace, were built in 1824, and consist of two quadrangles, entered by a Doric archway beneath a clock-tower. They contains stabling for 147 horses, 17 large coach-houses to hold 70 or 80 carriages, also a riding-house, 200 ft. by 50ft., and numerous official residences occupied by 230 persons. In the first quadrangle are Her Majesty's State-coach (which cost £6661), and the carriages; in the second quadrangle the horses. In the harness-room is the red-morocco State-harness for eight horses, with massive silver-gilt furniture; each set of harness weighing 1 cwt. Admission to the Buckingham Palace Stables may be obtained by an order from the Master of the Horse.

In *Buckingham Palace Road* we are in PIMLICO, once noted for its Gardens for public entertainment, of which the chief was known as 'Jenny's Whim.' The *District Post-office*, and *Buckingham Palace Hotel*, one of the largest hotels in London, face the garden wall of Buckingham Palace. Farther west *Arabella Row* turns off a little to the north, and the road is continued past *Grosvenor Place* to Hyde Park Corner. If, however, we pursue our way through Buckingham Palace Road but a little farther, we shall cross a main thoroughfare, the left or eastern side of which almost immediately becomes *Victoria Street, Westminster*—a modern street of mansions divided into suites of chambers or flats, which has been recently constructed upon the site of *Old Tothill Fields*. The *Tothill Fields Prison*, built in 1834 upon the site of a Bridewell, said to have been erected in 1618, was demolished in 1884. It was of late used for women exclusively. A large *Roman Catholic Cathedral* will occupy chief part of the prison site. The Stores of the *Army and Navy Co-operative Society* are at 117 Victoria Street. *Victoria Station*, at the western end of the street, is a double terminus serving for two railways—the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and the London, Chatham and Dover Railway; and connected with these, by subterranean passages, is the *Victoria Station of the Underground* or Metropolitan District Railway. Abutting on Victoria Station is the *Grosvenor Hotel*, one of the handsomest and most extensive of railway hotels in London. Beyond is *Pimlico Road*, leading to Queen's Road, Chelsea; or the pedestrian may, by turning more immediately to the left of *Pimlico Road*, pass over the Chelsea Bridge to *Battersea Park* (see p. 194). South of Victoria Station runs the *Vauxhall Bridge Road* to Vauxhall Bridge (see p. 195); Tram-cars carry passengers down this road (see p. 250) at frequent intervals.

REGENT STREET, THROUGH PORTLAND PLACE TO REGENT'S PARK.

REGENT STREET, the handsomest street of shops in London, was built from about 1813, by Nash, the architect, as a speculation; and it proved to him an unprofitable one. It commences from the line of Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and traverses the ground formerly occupied by *St. James's Market* and *Swallow Street*. Of St. James's Market, (where it is said George III., then a young prince, made the acquaintance of Hannah Lightfoot, niece to a Quaker linen-draper there), scarcely a trace remains. In *Waterloo Place*, stands the monumental group, by Bell, to the memory of the soldiers of the Foot Guards who fell in the Crimea. The first house upon the right or east side, where the Place begins to narrow, is the *Pall Mall Club*, founded, 1870, upon a non-political basis, by an influential Committee, assisted by Mr. Herbert Fry. At the north-east corner of *Charles Street* is the *Junior United Service Club-house*, built by Sir R. Smirke, R.A., in 1824. At the opposite corner of that Street, leading into St. James's Square, stands the *Hotel Continental* and *Restaurant*. Howell and James's fashionable jewellery and mercery establishment is at Nos. 5, 7, 9 *Regent Street*. *St. Philip's Chapel*, built by Repton, is on the same side of the way. Opposite, is the building erected by Nash for his own residence, and which obtained some reputation as a place of entertainment when occupied by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, as the *Gallery of Illustration*, but which is now temporarily the *Constitutional Club*. The *Raleigh Club* is next door, and over the way are the *Junior Army and Navy Co-operative Stores*, established 1879. The *Royal London Yacht Club's* premises are at No. 22. A little above this point, Regent Street is intersected by Jermyn Street (see p. 106), and a few paces farther by Piccadilly (see p. 108), where is formed *Regent Circus, Piccadilly*. Facing us northwards is the County Fire Office, and there in the bend westerly begins *Regent's Quadrant*, originally provided with two Doric colonnades, which had a peculiarly handsome architectural effect, but these being found to darken the shops, and to encourage loungers of questionable character, were removed in November, 1848, considerably to the advantage of the shopkeepers and their business. On the right, before entering the Quadrant, under an archway, is the entrance to the *Café Monico Restaurant*, a large and handsome building, erected 1879, to comprise all the appointments of the best of these Parisian-like establishments. The *London Pavilion* and *Piccadilly Restaurant*, a recent building, is near this spot, nearly opposite to which is the *Criterion Restaurant*, which includes under its roof, the *Criterion Theatre*. On the eastern

PLATE VI.

REGENT STREET.

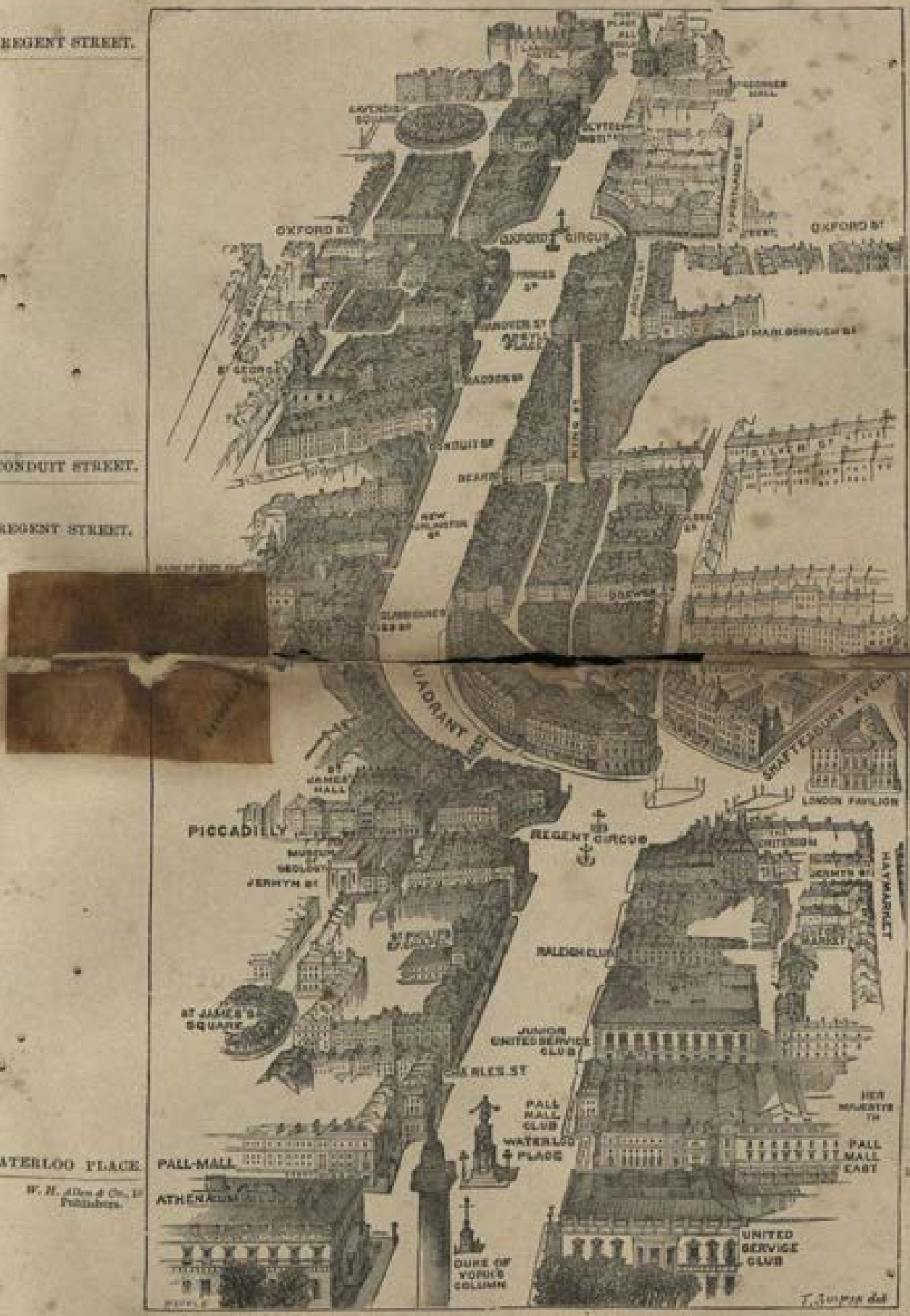
REGENT STREET.

GT. MARLBORO' ST.

CONDUIT STREET.

REGENT STREET.

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.



WATERLOO PLACE.

W. H. Allen & Co., 13 Publishers.

WATERLOO PLACE.

13, W. H. Allen & Co., Publishers.

REGENT STREET,

FROM WATERLOO PLACE TO PORTLAND PLACE.

side of the Quadrant is the *Café Royal* (*Nicoll's*) *Restaurant*, and nearly facing it, on the southern side, is the chief entrance to *St. James's Hall and Restaurant* (see p. 110). *Vigo Street* leads directly to the top of the Albany and the end of *Savile Row*, where are the offices of the *Royal Geographical Society* (see p. 113); also, at No. 2, the *St. George's Club*, at 4, the *Scientific Club*, and at 17, the *Burlington Fine Arts Club*. At No. 12 Savile Row lived George Grote, the historian. At 169 Regent Street is *Blanchard's Restaurant*, and at 229, *Verey's Café Restaurant*.

Crossing Regent Street from Vigo Street (named after a famous naval victory over the French and Spaniards), we proceed to *Golden Square*, a quarter once highly fashionable, inhabited by lords and ministers of state, and that not so very long since; for the whole of this part of London was open country in the time of Charles II. Macaulay tells us that at the period of the Restoration, a rambler, in what is now the gayest and most crowded part of *Regent Street*, "found himself in a solitude, and was sometimes so fortunate as to have a shot at a woodcock. On the north, the Oxford Road ran between hedges. Three or four hundred yards to the south were the garden walls of a few great houses which were considered as quite out of town. On the west was a meadow renowned for a spring from which long afterwards *Conduit Street* was named. On the east was a field (the *Pest Field*), not to be passed without a shudder by any Londoner of that age. There, as in a place far from the haunts of men, had been dug, when the *Great Plague* was raging, a pit into which the dead-carts had nightly shot corpses by scores. It was popularly believed that the place was deeply tainted." . . . . No foundations were laid there before the time of George the Second. The *Great Plague of London* began in December, 1664, and continued to November, 1666. Deaths occurred at the rate of 1000 to 7000 a week, amongst a population comparatively small; 4000 once died in one night; there died in the whole kingdom of the plague (1664–5) no less than 68,596. De Foe's account of it is indubitably the most wonderful piece of writing of the kind ever produced. He describes it as if he had been an eye-witness of all the portents and the horrors, as if he "actually saw the blazing star which portended the calamity; beheld the grass growing in the streets, read the inscriptions on the house-doors, heard the bellman cry, 'Bring out your dead,' saw the dead-carts pass, and the pits dug for the unfortunate victims." The *Great Pit*, 40 feet long by 16 broad, and 20 feet deep, described by De Foe as the chief burial-place for the city, was dug in the churchyard of the parish of Aldgate, but this was but one of many such receptacles. The disease known as the Plague began with the symptoms of fever, —shivering, nausea, headache. Maculæ, or spots on the breast, were fatal tokens. If carbuncles appeared and could be induced to suppurate, recovery was probable, but usually the patient suffered intense pain, and, in delirious frenzy, many tried to escape torment

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by drowning themselves. Of the uninfected some resorted to prayers and religious exercises, but not a few recklessly abandoned themselves to dissipation and riot.

Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, between 172 and 174 Regent Street, was built in 1702, and shares in the proceeds of the archbishop's estate left for the purposes of this chapel, and for the endowment of his *Grammar School*, now in Leicester Square (see p. 15). *Hanover Chapel* was built by Cockerell, 1823–5; it stands between *Princes Street* and *Hanover Street*. *Argyll Street* leads into *Great Marlborough Street*, wherein was the Gallery of the *Society of Lady Artists*, now located at the *Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly*, also *Marlborough Street Police Court*. Just beyond Argyll Street is *Regent Circus, Oxford Street*, at its intersection with Regent Street, one of the busiest parts of London.

The Church of All Saints, *Margaret Street*, Regent Street, is considered one of the handsomest of modern Gothic churches after the design of Mr. Butterfield, architect. Its painted windows, marble decorations, polished granite piers, with carved alabaster capitals; its frescoes, by the late W. Dyce, R. A., and low choir screen of alabaster, are the accessories to a High-church service, which attracts many of the upper classes. At 93 Mortimer Place is the *German Athenæum Club*.

The Polytechnic Institution, a cheap place of instructive amusement, erected in 1838, was abolished as such in 1882. It became (Sept. 1882) the *Polytechnic Young Men's Christian Institute*, which provides, besides other means of recreation and instruction, Technical and Scientific Classes in connection with various trades and manufactures. *Langham Place* was built upon the site of *Foley House*, and named after Sir James Langham. Here also stands the *Langham Hotel*, a magnificent structure upon the scale of the largest railway hotels of recent date, and chiefly noted as being a great resort of travelling Americans.

All Souls' Church, Langham Place, was built by Nash, in 1822–5; and though not in the most attractive of ecclesiastical styles, it is not ill-suited to the surrounding houses. Nash was the great introducer of stucco. He taught how good or bad bricks might be concealed by cement, and made to imitate Bath stone. The following epigram is worth remembering:—

> "Augustus at Rome was for building renowned,
> And of marble he left what of brick he had found;
> But is not our Nash too a very great master,
> Who found us all brick and who left us all plaster?"

There is a well-known *School for Artists* in *Langham Place*, and at 4 Langham Place is *St. George's Hall*, wherein is given *Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment*, next door is the Indian Village soon about to close. *Portland Place* is a wide and noble street of mansions, built by the Brothers Adam (1778), and named after the Duke of Portland, the owner of the land about this quarter. It is continued to *Park*

Crescent, across which runs *Marylebone Road*, and beyond the Crescent, a broad walk or avenue, in a line with Portland Place, is carried straight through Regent's Park and alongside of the Royal Zoological Gardens.

Regent's Park (named after the Prince Regent), of 472 acres, containing part of what was known as *Marylebone Park* or Fields, lies between the south foot of *Primrose Hill* and the *Marylebone Road*, and was formed in 1812 by Nash the architect, who also built most of the terraces which surround it, nearly all of which are Crown property. In the south-west portion is a lake with three forks crossed by suspension bridges. In the south part of the Park is the Inner Circle, the whole of which is occupied by the *Garden of the Royal Botanic Society* (inst. 1839), open every week-day from nine till sunset, and on Sundays after two o'clock, to persons presenting orders from Fellows of the Society. Artists and Students have free admission from 9 to 1 on recommendations from their teachers. The *Garden of the Toxophilite Society* is situated in the road leading from the Inner Circle to Marylebone Road.

At the north end of the Park are the *Gardens of the Zoological Society*. Admission from nine till dusk; Mondays 6*d.*, other days 1*s.*, except Sundays, when admission is only by Fellows' order. The Zoological Collection includes 1366 birds, 756 quadrupeds, 429 reptiles, and is one of the sights of London. The hippopotamus, the monkey house, the snakes, the fishes, the seals, the bears, are well worth a visit. The lions, &c., are fed at 4 P.M. in summer. and at 3 P.M. in November, December and January. A promenade at the 'Zoo,' on a fine Sunday afternoon in the London season, is a pleasant opportunity for seeing fashionable life in London. "If I have cares in my mind," wrote Thackeray, "I come to the Zoo, and fancy they don't pass the gate. I recognise my friends, my enemies, in countless cages. I entertained the eagle, the vulture, the old billy-goat, and the black-pated, crimson-necked, blear-eyed, baggy, hook-beaked old marabout stork, yesterday at dinner."

On the east side of Regent's Park is *St. Katharine's Hospital*, an ancient foundation for charitable uses, now serving as a retreat for old servants of the Crown. The *Marquis of Hertford's Villa* is in the outer road, its portico is an adaptation of the Temple of the Winds, at Athens; in a recess near the entrance are the clock and two gigantic statues, with clubs and bells, from old St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. From the top of *Primrose Hill* is to be enjoyed upon a fine morning one of the most extensive views of London. Primrose Hill in Charles II.'s reign was rendered notorious by the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, whose body was found there transfixed with a sword, but "with money in his pocket and rings on his fingers." Sir Edmondbury had been an active magistrate, and his assassination was supposed to have been prompted by the queen; but although three persons were hanged for the crime, it was believed that the real criminals

went unpunished. The *Shakespeare Oak* on the summit was planted April 23, 1864, to commemorate the tercentenary of the poet's birth.

The *Regent's Canal, City, and Docks Railway*, intended to utilise the north bank of the Regent's Canal, and to connect the west with the east end of town, with a terminus upon one branch, in the Barbican, and another (*viâ* Islington and Kingsland) at St. Katharine's Docks, if it can be carried out without too much injury to the residents on the route, may probably soon be made.

ST. JAMES'S STREET AND BOND STREET.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE (see p. 96) stands at the bottom of St. James's Street. *Cleveland Row*, upon our left as we look up St. James's Street, derived its name from Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, one of Charles the Second's mistresses, who at one time resided on this site. At No. 6, Cleveland Row, is the *Kennel Club*. The first club-house which we pass on our way up St. James's Street is the *Thatched House Club*, No. 86, built in 1865 (and first known as the Civil Service Club), near the site of the once celebrated Thatched House Tavern, long noted for the eminence of its frequenters and for the number of its public and club dinners. Over the way, at the corner of Pall Mall, was *Sam's Library*, now a handsome new edifice occupied chiefly as offices, and at No. 8, the lodgings of Lord Byron in 1811. At 74 is the Conservative Club-house, erected from designs by Messrs. Basevi and Sydney Smirke, upon the site of a house in which Gibbon the historian died. The *Conservative Club* was established in 1840, to receive Conservatives, then too numerous for the Carlton. At 69, on the same side of the street, is *Arthur's Club*, so named from its founder, a keeper of White's Chocolate-house, who died in 1761. In *St. James's Place* is the entrance to the house of the late Samuel Rogers, the author of 'The Pleasures of Memory.' The mansion overlooks the Green Park, and was the pleasant scene of many reunions of the literary celebrities of the last half century.

In *King Street*, opposite, is the *St. James's Theatre*, built by Beazley for the celebrated John Braham, the singer, and opened in 1835. One of the earliest pieces played here was the *Strange Gentleman*, a dramatic effort by Charles Dickens in his younger days, which was followed by the same writer with an operatic burletta, *The Village Coquettes*, with music by John Hullah. Braham did not, however, find his enterprise at this theatre a successful one. It is a house which has never hitherto been very remunerative to any of the numerous lessees—British or foreign. Neither German nor English Opera have taken root here, although attempts to establish them were

ST. JAMES'S STREET, AND OLD AND NEW BOND STREETS.

made under the most favourable auspices. The theatre is now under the joint management of Messrs. Hare and Kendal, and has gained a considerable reputation for high class comedy. Near the St. James's theatre are *Willis's Rooms*, a noted house for public dinners, balls, and meetings, known as *Almack's* (1765–1863), after Mr. Almack, a Scotchman, its founder and manager, who had previously farmed Brooks's Club. Ordinary mortals can scarcely conceive the importance once attached to getting admission to Almack's—"the seventh heaven of fashion," the gates of which were guarded by seven lady patronesses, "whose smiles or frowns consigned men or women to happiness or despair, as the case might be." The portraits of members of the old *Dilettanti Society*, which was originally founded at the Thatched House Tavern for Sunday evening dinners,—("the nominal qualification for membership," according to Horace Walpole, "was, having been in Italy, the real one being drunk")—were transferred to Willis's, upon the removal of the tavern about 1843. Three of these pictures were painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds,—himself a member of the Society,—which still dines here periodically during the London season. "Perhaps the face most interesting to us is that of Sir William Hamilton, who sits in the middle of the first picture discoursing on his favourite hobby, an Etruscan vase. As one looks at him one thinks of the beautiful wife who was to make his name so unenviably famous in connexion with Nelson. Opposite Willis's Rooms are the well-known auction rooms of *Messrs. Christie & Manson*, wherein, during the London season, are disposed of week by week the finest pictures and other works of art which thus change hands in this country. Many a connoisseur would tell you that the exhibitions which take place at Christie & Manson's are generally better worth seeing than those of any shilling Gallery in London. At *No.* 3 *King Street*, a small tablet in the front of the house testifies that *Louis Napoleon Bonaparte* (afterwards Napoleon III.) lived here in 1847, and also in 1848, when he was sworn in as one of the 150,000 special constables to suppress the Chartist gatherings. The Prince was cheated out of £2000 one night at Crockford's gaming-house (see p. 106), near by, but fortunately got his money back again. At 27 King Street is the *Orleans Club*.

At 64 *St. James's Street* is the *Cocoa-tree Club*, an old-established re-union, named after the Cocoa-tree Chocolate-house, which stood here in Queen Anne's time, and was then specially a Tory resort. "A Whig," wrote De Foe, "will no more go to the Cocoa-tree than a Tory will be seen at the Coffee-house of St. James's." From the window of No. 29 St. James's Street, over a printseller's shop, Gillray, the caricaturist, threw and killed himself in 1815. At No. 60 is *Brooks's Club*, opened in 1778, and ever since then the headquarters of the Whig aristocracy. It was named (like Boodle's and White's) after its first proprietor, and became famous for its deep

gaming, and from being the rendezvous of Charles James Fox and [illegible] Whig confrères. At 5 Park Place is the *University and Public Sch[illegible] Club*, at 8 the *New United Service*. At 28 St. James's Street is *Boodl[illegible] Club*, of which Fox, Gibbon, and others, were the earliest membe[illegible]. It was first known as the *Savoir Vivre*. The *New University Club*, 57–[illegible] was founded in 1864, in a house just below Bennet Street. No. 50 [illegible] the *Devonshire Club-house*, an offshoot of the Reform Club, establish[illegible] in 1874 in the building formerly known as *Crockford's* gaming-hou[illegible]. Crockford died in 1844, and Raikes, in his journal of that date, s[illegible] of him, "That arch-gambler Crockford is dead, and has left [illegible] immense fortune. He was originally a low fishmonger in Fi[illegible] Street Hill, near the Monument; then a 'leg' at Newmarket, a[illegible] keeper of 'hells' in London. He finally set up the Club in St. Jame[illegible] Street, opposite to White's, with a hazard bank, by which he w[illegible] all the disposable money of the men of fashion in London, which [illegible] supposed to be two millions."

In *Jermyn Street* and the small streets connected with it are seve[illegible] excellent hotels for families, and lodging-houses, much in request [illegible] country gentlemen belonging to the neighbouring clubs. It [illegible] named after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, who was said to h[illegible] married Henrietta Maria, the Queen-Mother of Charles II. Penn[illegible] said, "She ruled her first husband, King Charles I., but her sec[illegible] husband, a subject, ruled her." The Turkish Baths, called the *Ha[illegible] mam*, in Jermyn Street are the best of their kind in London, and [illegible] resorted to by persons of the higher ranks of society. The poet T[illegible] Moore once lodged at 27, Crabbe at 37, and Daniel O'Connell [illegible] 29 *Bury Street*. Sir Richard Steele and Swift also lived in that st[illegible]

White's Club-house occupies 36 and 37 St. James's Street. This [illegible] was originally founded, in 1698, as White's Chocolate-house, ne[illegible] the bottom of St. James's Street. The house was restored an[illegible] arranged by J. Wyatt in 1851. *White's* was noted up to 18[illegible] *the* Tory club-house, as Brooks's was that of the Whigs; and it [illegible] tainly rivalled Brooks's at one time in its reputation for gambli[illegible] Horace Walpole wrote, in 1750, of White's: "A man dropped do[illegible] dead at the door, and was carried in. The Club immediately ma[illegible] bets whether he was dead or not, and when they were going to bl[illegible] him, the wagerers for his death interposed, and said it would a[illegible] the fairness of the bet." *White's* is depicted by Hogarth in his 'Ra[illegible] Progress,' as "Black's." At No. 10 St. James's Street is the *Jun[illegible] Army and Navy Club*.

At the top of St. James's Street we cross Piccadilly, to the co[illegible] of *Old Bond Street*, built by Sir Thomas Bond in 1686. Pas[illegible] through it we shall note, at 39B, *Messrs. Agnew's New Art Galler[illegible]* red brick. Lawrence Sterne died at his lodgings, 41 Bond Stree[illegible] the site of this Gallery, in 1768. On the 18th of March there w[illegible] gay party in Clifford Street close by—Garrick and David Hume b[illegible]

the company—and from it a footman was despatched to Sterne's lodgings to inquire after his health, which had of late been failing. The man was directed by the landlady to the sick-room and found his way to the bedside. Sterne was dying—"Yorick's last breath was hanging upon his trembling lips ready to depart"—and no friend was present to receive that last squeeze of the hand, and that last glance, which "cut Eugenius to the heart." The footman alone heard the last words of Sterne: "Now it is come," said the dying man, raising his hand as if to ward off the mortal blow, then dropt his arm and expired. For his burial-place, see p. 130. *Mr. Mitchell's* (*the publisher*) shop, at the Stafford Street corner of Bond Street, has a small brass-plate let into the doorpost to commemorate a personal visit from Her Majesty.

We now enter upon that portion of this street which has long been noted for handsome shops for jewelry, clocks, plate, &c. Here also we find ourselves in the midst of the most fashionable court tradesmen, as perfumers, hairdressers, dressing-case makers, lacemen, and tobacconists. A *New Arcade* at this point connects Old Bond Street with Albemarle Street.

At each of the west corners of Burlington Gardens is a perfumer's shop. In *Cork Street* is the *Blue Posts*, a noted house for steaks and plain dinners, also the *Burlington Hotel* and the *Bristol Restaurant*. The *Hotel Bristol* in Burlington Gardens has succeeded to some of the business of the old *Clarendon* in Bond Street, pulled down some years since. At 167 *New Bond Street* is *Bubb's Library*, and at 168 Lacon & Ollier's Opera and Theatre Agency. Facing the end of *Grafton Street* is *Long's Hotel*, a noted house where Byron dined with Walter Scott. At No. 4 *Grafton Street* (now the *Empire Club*) the first Lord Brougham resided. At No. 10 is the *Grafton Club;* at 12 the *Isthmian Club*. In *Clifford Street* are *Fischer's Hotel* and the *Queen's Hotel*. In Old and New Bond Street are all the principal Court jewellers. At 9 *Conduit Street* are the offices and rooms of the *Royal Institute of British Architects;* the *Architectural Association;* the *Art Institute for Ladies;* the *Society of Biblical Archæology;* the *Photographic Society*, and the *Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts*. *Limmer's Hotel* is at the corner of George Street and Conduit Street. *Bruton Street* leads into Berkeley Square. At 35 New Bond Street is the *Doré Gallery of Pictures*. The *Hanover Gallery* has been recently established at 47 New Bond Street, and the *United Arts Gallery* at No. 116.

At 135 is the *Clergy Club;* at 136 is the *Grosvenor Gallery*, founded by Sir Coutts Lindsay; it is a handsome edifice, and contains an excellent collection of pictures, old and new, but ever changing and ever interesting. The plan of the galleries is novel and striking, and the style of decoration elegant and effective. The *Grosvenor Library and Restaurant* are situated upon the ground-floors of the edifice.

A label on the house 141 New Bond Street indicates that Lord

Nelson lived there in 1797. Sir Thomas Picton resided at 146. At 33 *Upper Grosvenor Street* are the Mansion and *Collection of Pictures* of the Duke of Westminster. *Maddox Street* leads directly to St. George's Church, Hanover Square. *Brook Street* (named after the stream which used to flow from the north side of Oxford Street) extends from Hanover Square through Grosvenor Square. *Handel* lived at No. 57, now 25 Brook Street. *Claridge's Hotel*, 49–55 Brook Street, formerly known as *Mivart's Hotel*, has been for many years the resort and temporary abode of crowned heads and other foreign distinguished personages upon their coming to London.

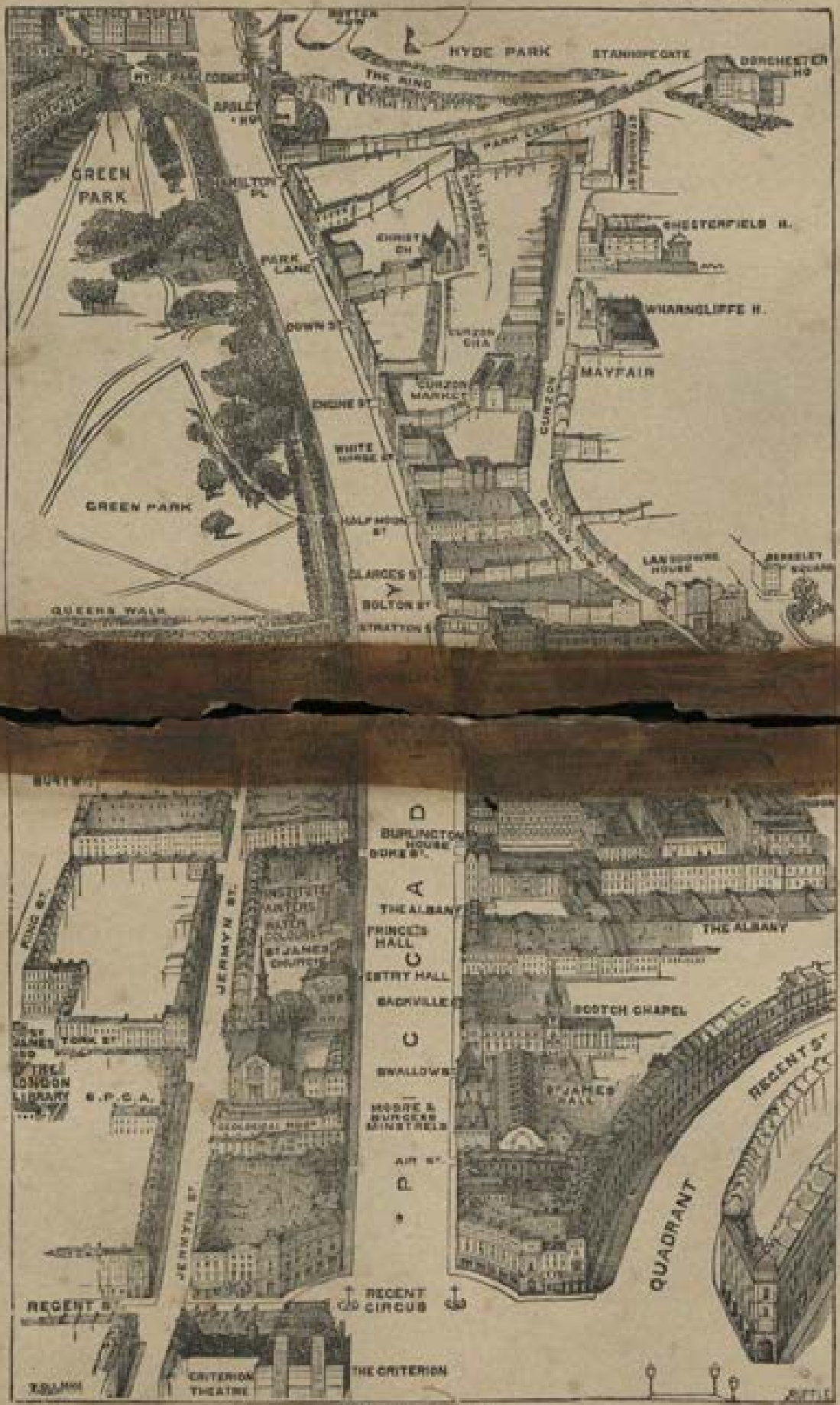
Bond Street has long enjoyed the highest reputation as a fashionable street, containing elegant shops stored with the most costly articles. Here a man may so cultivate his taste by continually frequenting galleries of pictures of the greatest masters, that his eye will eventually reject unworthy works, and become critical by a process which may be defined as natural selection.

PICCADILLY

EXTENDS from the top of the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner, —only 110 yards less than a mile. Before setting out to traverse this route it will be well to make a brief survey of the streets which are within view from our starting-point. Looking down the HAYMARKET (so named from its having been the place for selling hay before the market was transferred in 1830 to Cumberland Market, Regent's Park), we have upon our left COVENTRY STREET, leading to Leicester Square; behind us GREAT WINDMILL STREET (named from a windmill that once stood in a field on the west side), which is the shortest way from this point into Oxford Street; and upon our right Piccadilly, the latter a little further crossed by Regent Street. The name of Piccadilly has never been satisfactorily traced to its origin; some have ascribed it to *Piccadilla Hall*, a place of entertainment, which stood at the corner of Great Windmill Street; (a gaming-house, at the corner of the Haymarket and Coventry Street, was called *Shavers' Hall*, because of its having been established by the Lord Chamberlain's barber, and perhaps also because of the money lost there in gambling). Some have derived Piccadilly from frills or ruffs, named Piccadillies, which were much in fashion early in the 17th century, when the old "way to Reading" became first known as Piccadilly. Higgins, a tailor who made most of his money by Piccadillies, is said to have built the street. Whether the fashionable Piccadilly Hall, then upon the frill or skirt of the western suburbs, took the name in whimsical fashion from the

PICCADILLY.

HYDE PARK.



PICCADILLY.

PICCADILLY.

FROM THE HAYMARKET TO HYDE PARK CORNER.

collar, or the latter from it, cannot now be known. Anyhow, the name became popular, and Piccadilly, which at first only extended to Sackville Street—whence ran Portugal Street to Albemarle Street—has ever since George I.'s time become the name of the whole great thoroughfare. *Great Windmill Street* (not long since noted for the excellent Anatomical School, established by Dr. William Hunter), maintained until 1878 the less enviable reputation earned for the neighbourhood by Piccadilly Hall in years gone by. The Argyll Dancing Rooms are now converted into the *Trocadéro* Music-Hall. The *Hotel and Café de l'Étoile*, in this street, is a noted rendezvous for foreigners indulging in French billiards.

The improvements of this thoroughfare have caused many changes to be made. At No. 28 Haymarket is the Store of the *Civil Service Co-operative Society.*

In Panton Street, Haymarket (named after Colonel Panton, who, having won a large sum of money, abandoned his favourite vice and invested his gains in landed property in this quarter), is the *Royal Comedy Theatre*, built by Mr. Verity for Mr. A. Henderson to hold 1200 persons, and opened Oct. 15th, 1881, with the Comic Opera 'La Mascotte.' "Stone's" in Panton Street is an excellent old chop-house. The *Prince's Theatre and Hotel* erected in Coventry Street by Mr. C. J. Phipps for Mr. Edgar Bruce, was opened for performance Jan. 18, 1884.

Proceeding through Piccadilly westward, we shall observe the *Criterion Theatre* and *Restaurant*, built by Messrs. Spiers and Pond, and opened in 1873, at a cost of about £80,000. It stands on the site of a once-noted inn, the 'White Bear,' adjacent to which was a notorious night-house known as the *Piccadilly Saloon.* The Criterion Theatre, built entirely below the level of the roadway, is a beautiful structure, capable of holding about eight hundred persons.

Just beyond is *Regent Circus, Piccadilly*, where Regent Street intersects Piccadilly, and from which a beautiful view may be had, upon a fine day, of Westminster, in the distance beyond St. James's Park. We will, however, pursue our course up Piccadilly, observing as we pass through this Circus, so centrally and conveniently placed, that numerous *Railway Booking-Offices* are here to be found, also the office of the *Metropolitan Railway Omnibuses. Swan and Edgar's* large establishment presents one of its three fronts to this Circus, the others being in Regent Street and Piccadilly.

The *Royal School of Mines and Museum of Practical Geology*, were formerly together in Jermyn Street where the latter still is, extending to Piccadilly. It was established in 1835, but the present edifice, constructed from the designs of Mr. Pennethorne, was not opened till 1851. The School of Mines is now at South Kensington where pupils receive instruction in metallurgy, chemistry, natural history, applied mechanics, geology, mineralogy and mining, on payment of

a fee of £30. The Museum contains a valuable collection of the mineral products of the United Kingdom, with complete series of ores and fossils. The Metallurgical branch of this School has also been removed to South Kensington Museum, see p. 120. Evening lectures are delivered in the Lecture Theatre (which holds six hundred persons) to working-men. Admission to the Museum is to be obtained gratis, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. on Mondays and Saturdays, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. from November to February, and from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during the rest of the year, except during the autumn vacation, which extends from the 10th August to the 10th September.

AIR STREET, formerly Ayr Street, was, in 1659, the most westerly street in Piccadilly. At No. 28 Piccadilly is the south entrance to St. James's Hall and the *St. James's Restaurant*. *St. James's Hall* was erected in 1857 from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones. The building consists of one large room, 139 feet long and 60 feet high, and two smaller ones. The former can contain a vast number of persons, and is used for the concerts of most of the principal Musical Societies; Dickens gave his Readings in one of the smaller rooms; and here have flourished for many years the popular musical entertainers known first as Christy's, and afterwards as the *Moore and Burgess Minstrels*.

SWALLOW STREET, now so unimportant, once extended through a great part of the present line of Regent Street, northward to Oxford Street. In Swallow Street is the oldest *Scotch Episcopal Church* in London. It belonged originally to the *Huguenot Refugees*, who at one time possessed many other French churches in London; but, as their descendants became blended with the English population they ceased to frequent the old chapels, and these were occupied by other worshippers. *Vine Street Police Station* is near by.

St. James's Church, known as St. James's, Westminster, was built by Sir Christopher Wren for Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, after whose family Jermyn Street was named. Externally, the structure is of little architectural interest, but its interior is considered a masterpiece of skill, specially adapted for the use of large congregations and a Protestant Church Service. It is divided by Corinthian columns into a nave and aisles. "There are no walls of a second order, nor lanterns nor buttresses, but the whole rests upon the pillars, as do also the galleries, and I think," wrote Sir Christopher, "it may be found beautiful and convenient; it is the cheapest form of any I could invent." The organ was built for James II.'s Catholic Chapel in Whitehall, but was given by Queen Mary in 1691 to this church. The white marble font at the western end, nearly five feet in height and six in circumference at the basin, was carved by Grinling Gibbons. The figures represent Adam and Eve, and the shaft, the Tree of Life, round which the Serpent is seen entwined while tempting Eve with the forbidden fruit. On the basin or bowl

are bas-reliefs descriptive of the baptism of Christ; the baptism by St. Philip the deacon; and Noah's Ark, to which the dove is flying with the olive-branch. The cover of this font, also elegantly carved, was stolen a good many years ago, and served, it is said, for a time, as the sign of a neighbouring tavern. In this church are buried some noted persons, including Cotton the collaborateur of Izaak Walton, Dr. Sydenham, Hayman the painter, both Vanderveldes, Dr. Arbuthnot, Akenside the poet, Dodsley the publisher, and Tom d'Urfey the dramatist. There are portraits in the vestry of the many rectors of St. James's—several of whom became bishops and archbishops.

SACKVILLE STREET has the reputation, if deserved I know not, of being the longest street in London without a turning. It is noted for its fashionable tailors. The *Prince's Hall*, a handsome saloon for concerts and balls, 113 feet long by 44 feet wide, to seat 700 or 800 persons, occupies the ground floor of the Gallery of the *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, a large new edifice built by Mr. E. R. Robson, decorated with busts of P. Sandby, J. Cozens, Girtin, Turner, D. Cox, De Wint, G. Barrett and W. Hunt, and opened April 27, 1883. Between Nos. 46 and 47 Piccadilly is the *Albany*, planned and built as suites of chambers for the residence of single gentlemen, and named after the Duke of York and Albany, to whom it once belonged. The centre was designed by Sir W. Chambers. Many celebrated men have resided here, including Lord Byron, George Canning, Bulwer Lytton, and Lord Macaulay; the last named occupied for 15 years chambers here,—*i.e.* up to May, 1856 (when he removed to Holly Lodge, Kensington), and wrote in them the greater part of his 'History of England.'

A little farther west we shall see the handsome gateway to BURLINGTON HOUSE, erected by Banks and Barry upon the site of that once-famous edifice which was immortalised by Hogarth and Gay, and was praised by Sir W. Chambers, who built Somerset House, as "one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe." In the courtyard are to be seen, on the right, as you enter the new gateway from Piccadilly, the entrances to the rooms of the Royal Society, the Geological Society, and the Chemical Society; on the left, those of the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the Linnean Society. Facing the visitor is the entrance to the Royal Academy of Arts, removed here in 1868 from some of the rooms now used by the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square.

The *Royal Society* was incorporated by Charles II. in 1663. It originated at Gresham House (see p. 178), and its first home was in Crane Court, Fleet Street (see p. 64). It removed to Somerset House in 1780, and to Burlington House in 1857, where it now holds weekly meetings from November to June at 4.30 P.M., to which visitors are admitted on the order of a Fellow of the Society. The Institution possesses a very valuable scientific library, and some excellent busts,

portraits, and autographs of the most famous of its members. The Society at present consists of 489 Fellows, exclusive of foreigners. Fellows are elected annually in June from among the numerous candidates for the honour of F.R.S.; and four medals are annually awarded—the Copley Medal, being the highest distinction; the Davy Medal, for discoveries in chemistry; and two Royal Medals, bestowed by the Queen. The Rumford Medals, for discoveries in light and heat, are awarded biennially. The 'Philosophical Transactions' of this Society are published regularly, and are issued to the general public as freely as to its members.

The *Geological Society*, numbering about 135 members, was established in 1807, and incorporated in 1826. Its museum and library are open every day from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. to members, and visitors introduced by them. Meetings for discussion and for the reading of papers are held upon alternate Wednesdays from November to June inclusive, commencing at 8 P.M. Members (F.G.S.) pay six guineas entrance fee, and two guineas annual subscription. The Society's Journal is published quarterly.

The *Chemical Society* was founded in 1841, and incorporated in 1848, "for the promotion of chemistry and of those branches of science connected with it." The fees payable by Fellows (F.C.S.), who are elected by ballot, are £4 entrance fee, and £2 annual subscription. The Society holds meetings fortnightly, from November to June inclusive, for the reading of papers and discussion, and publishes its 'Transactions' monthly. Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Society are also published after each meeting.

The *Society of Antiquaries* was founded about 1572, but was not incorporated till 1717. It had rooms in Somerset House from 1781 until it removed here in 1874. Members are elected by ballot after being proposed by at least three Fellows of the Society, and these append F.S.A. to their names. The Society meets at 8.30 P.M. on most Thursdays, from November to June. Its transactions are recorded in the 'Proceedings' and 'Archæologia,' which latter was commenced in 1770. It possesses an excellent library and a few antiquities and paintings. Entrance fee, five guineas; annual subscription, two guineas.

Royal Astronomical Society, founded in 1820 for the encouragement and promotion of Astronomy, consists of about 600 members, and publishes a series of memoirs and a monthly periodical. The initials F.R.A.S. indicate a Fellow of this Society. Entrance fee, two guineas; annual subscription, two guineas.

Linnean Society, founded in 1788 for the study of Natural History, has a good herbarium and library. It was named in honour of Linnæus, the great Swedish naturalist. Its valuable natural history collection and library were removed hither from Soho Square in 1856. This Society publishes its 'Transactions' and 'Journals,' both in Botany

and Zoology, for circulation among its Fellows, who append F.L.S. to their names.

The *Royal Geographical Society*, founded in 1830 for the improvement of geographical knowledge, and having offices at No. 1 Savile Row, holds its meetings in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on the second and fourth Monday in each month, from November to June inclusive, at 8.30 P.M. Members (F.R.G.S.) are elected by ballot, and pay an annual subscription of £2, and an entrance fee of £3. This Society has a good geographical library and a large collection of maps.

The ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS occupies a grand suite of rooms serving for the public exhibition of pictures and statuary. The Exhibition of Works by *Living Artists* opens annually on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. Admission from 8 A.M. till 7.30 P.M. 1*s*., catalogue 1*s*. During the last week the rooms are also open in the evening from 7.30 till 10.30 and the price of admission is 6*d*., and that of the catalogue 6*d*. The Exhibition of the Works by *Old Masters* opens on the first Monday in January and closes the second Saturday in March. Admission from 9 till dusk 1*s*., catalogue 6*d*. Students are admitted to the Schools of the Academy for six years, after having satisfied the Council of their ability and respectability. Besides the exhibition galleries, there are in this building (which was designed by Sydney Smirke, R.A., and cost £120,000), a theatre for lectures, &c., schools of art for male and female students, and a fine library. The *Gibson and Diploma Galleries* are open free every day from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. There are forty-two R.A.'s, thirty A.R.A.'s, or Associates, and two Associate Engravers.

The UNIVERSITY OF LONDON occupies a handsome edifice in *Burlington Gardens*, with an entrance and grand façade in the Palladian style, built from designs by Pennethorne, 1868–70. It was founded in 1836, not for the purpose of teaching (which is carried on at its numerous Colleges), but merely for examining and conferring degrees on graduates in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music. The University is supported by Parliamentary Votes, which are in great part repaid by Fees received from Candidates. The building contains a theatre for 700 persons, examination and council rooms, a library and offices. Externally, it is decorated by a number of statues of famous men.

BURLINGTON ARCADE was built (by S. Ware) in 1819 upon part of the grounds of old Burlington House.

The *Egyptian Hall*, next to 170 Piccadilly, was built in 1812, for a museum of Natural History, collected by Mr. Bullock in Central America, which was exhibited here until 1819, and was then dispersed by auction. The hall was built and decorated in the Egyptian style of architecture by G. F. Robinson; its entablature is supported by colossal figures of Isis and Osiris. Among the numerous exhibi-

tions which have taken place at the Egyptian Hall may be mentioned the *Siamese Twins* (1829), Haydon's *Pictures of Xenophon, &c.* (1832), Siborne's *Model of the Battle of Waterloo* (1838 and 1846), with 190,000 figures now in the museum of the United Service Institution, Whitehall; *Tom Thumb*, the American Dwarf (1844), who in one room drew crowds to see him, and made over £100 a day, while in the adjoining apartment poor Haydon's grand pictures scarcely attracted as many shillings in a week. The result was the suicide of the painter. In 1852 Albert Smith gave his *Ascent of Mont Blanc* here for the first time. The *Dudley Gallery of Pictures* has worthily occupied for some years one of the chief exhibition rooms in this Hall; the other room being used for other popular entertainments. For Bond Street and St. James's Street, see pp. 104–108.

ALBEMARLE STREET was built, as well as Bond Street and Stafford Street, upon the site of *Clarendon House* (the residence of the great Chancellor Clarendon), which was sold to Monk, Duke of Albemarle, after Clarendon's death, and eventually demolished. The entrance to Clarendon House directly faced the top of St. James's Street. In Albemarle Street is the *Royal Institution*, founded in 1799, to promote Scientific and Literary research, to teach the principles of Inductive and Experimental Science, to exhibit the application of those principles to the various Arts of Life, and to afford opportunities for study. It comprises two Laboratories for experiments and original investigations, a Model Room for scientific apparatus, and a Library, Reading and Newspaper Room (open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.). Lectures weekly during the season on Chemical Science, Philosophy, Physiology, Literature, Art, &c. Members are elected by ballot, after being proposed by four members, and pay an entrance fee of five guineas, and a subscription annually of five guineas. They are admitted to all lectures, to all the weekly meetings held every Friday during the season, and may introduce two friends to these meetings and to the lectures at a reduced rate. Members pay on election 10 guineas (five as an admission fee and five as the first annual payment) or sixty guineas in lieu of all payments. Subscribers (non-members) pay two guineas for all the courses of the lectures, extending from Christmas to Midsummer. In Albemarle Street is the publishing house of Mr. John Murray, also, at 7 the *Royal Thames Yacht Club*, at 16 the *Military and Royal Naval Club*, at 23 the *Regency Club*, at 25 the *Albemarle Club*, at 27 the *Hogarth Club*.

The *Royal Asiatic Society*, 22 Albemarle Street, was founded in 1823 for the advancement of the knowledge of Asiatic literature, &c. It has a valuable library and collection of MSS. The meetings of the Society are held at 4 P.M. on the third Monday in each month, from November to July. Members pay no entrance fee; the annual subscription is three guineas, or for residents abroad one guinea. The initials of Fellows are M.R.A.S. The *British Association, Hellenic*

Society, *University Extension Society* and the *Numismatic Society*, also hold their meetings at 22 Albemarle Street.

ARLINGTON STREET was built upon the property of Henry Bennet, created by Charles II. Earl of Arlington, from whom the name of Bennet Street is also derived. In Arlington Street ("the proper and true name of the place from which the title was taken," wrote Lord Clarendon, "was Harlingdon, a little village between London and Uxbridge") have lived some notable persons, including Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and Sir Robert Walpole, on the site of No. 17 (where Horace Walpole was born). The houses on the west side have their best frontage towards the Green Park. The *Bath Hotel* at the corner of Arlington Street has an excellent reputation. The New *White Horse Cellar* in Piccadilly is nearly opposite Arlington Street, and worthily sustains the name made famous by the Old 'White Horse Cellar,' before which, in the old mail coaching times, was to be seen, writes Hazlitt, "the finest sight in the metropolis, the setting off of the mail-coaches in Piccadilly." From the New 'White Horse Cellar,' during the finer seasons of the year, may still be witnessed the departure and arrival of many very handsomely provided four-horse coaches, which convey passengers at moderate charges to numerous pleasant places within a few hours' journey of London, and which in several instances are driven by gentlemen who are themselves the proprietors of their team. The following are a few of the places to which these coaches usually run, generally starting about 10 or 11 A.M., but the times and charges are liable to alteration:—

To Windsor, through Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, Hampton Court, &c. Fare, 10*s.* single, 17*s.* 6*d.* return.

To Guildford and back, 10*s.* single, 15*s.* return, arriving at Guildford at 2 P.M., returning at 4 P.M., and reaching London at 7 P.M.

To St. Albans at 10.45 A.M., through Finchley, Barnet, &c., arriving at St. Albans at 1.45, returning at 3.15 P.M., and reaching Piccadilly at 6.15 P.M. Fares, 10*s.* single, 15*s.* return.

To Virginia Water daily at 10.45 A.M., through Chertsey and Oaklands Park, returning at 3.15 P.M. Fare, 10*s.* single, 17*s.* 6*d.* return.

To Dorking daily at 11 A.M., through Epsom, Leatherhead, &c., returning at 3.45 P.M. Fare, 9*s.* single, 15*s.* return,

The New 'White Horse Cellar' is also a railway booking-office and connected with *Hatchett's Hotel and Tavern*, at 67 & 68 Piccadilly, at the corner of Dover Street.

In DOVER STREET, named after Lord Dover, who was then owner of the property, built in 1685, are the *Scottish Club* and other club-houses.

ST. JAMES'S HOTEL, at the corner of BERKELEY STREET, obtained a high reputation under Francatelli's management. This street and Berkeley Square were named from *Berkeley House*, which belonged to the Berkeley family, and was burnt down in 1733. Upon the

site was built *Devonshire House*, by W. Kent, for the third Duke of Devonshire. To the present Devonshire House little interest attaches, except during the brief period when Georgiana, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire (whose portrait was recently sold and stolen) held her court within its walls. In the ball-room of Devonshire House, however, took place the first amateur performance of Lord (then Sir E. Bulwer) Lytton's comedy, 'Not so Bad as we Seem,' for the benefit of the Guild of Literature, which Dickens and Bulwer did their best to promote, but which proved a great failure. There is here said to be the richest collection of old English plays, play-bills, &c., in the kingdom; it was bought from the executors of John Philip Kemble for £2000. There is also to be seen here the valuable collection called *The Devonshire Gems*. *Lansdowne House* is situated between Devonshire House and Berkeley Square. It belongs to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Green Park, sometimes named Upper St. James's Park, contains about sixty acres, bounded on the north by Piccadilly, south by the Mall and Buckingham Palace, west by Grosvenor Place, and east by the houses of Arlington Street and St. James's. Along the dead wall of Buckingham Palace Gardens is the carriage road called *Constitution Hill*, where Her Majesty has been three times shot at by mad, would-be assassins; at the upper part of this hill, Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse and killed, 1850, when on his way to the House of Commons, Westminster.

At the corner of Stratton Street, Piccadilly, was the house of Sir Francis Burdett; now of the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

At No. 82 Piccadilly is *Bath House*, built by Lord Ashburton, noted for the Ashburton collection of pictures of the Dutch-Flemish schools, formed by Talleyrand.

At the corner of Clarges Street, named after Sir Walter Clarges, is the *Turf Club-house*, formerly Grafton House, the residence of the Duke of Grafton. This Club removed hither from Grafton Street in 1875. Edmund Kean lived for several years in Clarges Street.

Half-Moon Street was named after an old inn called the 'Half Moon' which stood on this site. This street leads directly into *Curzon Street*, Mayfair, a most fashionable quarter, named after a Fair which began on the 1st of May and lasted fifteen days, under a grant of James II. The Fair was suppressed in 1708. *Chesterfield House*, the residence of the late noted art collector Mr. Magniac, was erected by Isaac Ware, architect.

At 94 Piccadilly is *Cambridge House*, named after the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., who died here in 1850. Lord Palmerston lived in Cambridge House during the period of his Premiership, and here Lady Palmerston, the sister and the wife of a Premier, for some years received and led the world of fashion. Cambridge House, soon after Lord Palmerston's death, was purchased

by the *Naval and Military Club*, the present tenants, who have considerably enlarged and altered the premises.

WHITEHORSE STREET derived its name from an old inn called the 'White Horse.' At 100 Piccadilly is the *Badminton Club.*

Hertford House (105), at the corner of ENGINE STREET, was built by the Marquis of Hertford, but never occupied by him. It has recently been sold by Sir Richard Wallace to a member of the Goldsmid family.

The *St. James's Club* (106) occupies *Coventry House*, the ancient town residence of the Earls of Coventry. This mansion was, previous to passing into the hands of its present owners, the Coventry House Club (Ambassadors'). At No. 107 Piccadilly is the *Savile Club.*

The *Junior Athenæum Club* (116) occupies *Hope House*, at the corner of DOWN STREET. This edifice was built by Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P., of Deepdene, 1849, and, during his residence in it, contained a valuable collection of pictures, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish schools.

At the corner of PARK LANE, a thoroughfare which connects Piccadilly with the west end of Oxford Street, and skirts the east side of Hyde Park, is *Gloucester House*, the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, but previously known as *Elgin House*, whilst occupied by the Earl of Elgin; who brought hither in the first instance the celebrated Elgin Marbles, now in the British Museum.

At 138 and 139, then one house, between Park Lane and Hamilton Place, lived the notorious Duke of Queensberry, known as "Old Q." Hard by is a handsome fountain by T. Thorneycroft (1875), ornamented by statues to *Shakespeare*, *Chaucer*, and *Milton*. At 8 Hamilton Place is the *Bachelors' Club*. At 139 Piccadilly Lord Byron resided, when he wrote the 'Siege of Corinth,' and 'Parisina;' and from this house Lady Byron fled, carrying away with her the poet's infant daughter. The *Statue of Lord Byron*, by Mr. R. C. Belt, was erected in Hamilton Gardens, 1880. Near this spot stood the old inn called the *Hercules Pillars* (the classic name for the Straits of Gibraltar, then regarded as the boundary of civilisation), a noted house for west-country visitors to London, and as such described in 'Tom Jones.'

At 148 Piccadilly, Baroness de Rothschild's, there are a few fine paintings, including specimens by Cuyp, De Hooge, Greuze, and Wilkie; the collection of plate, ancient china, &c., is exceptionally fine.

Apsley House, at Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, derived its name from Baron Apsley, Lord High Chancellor, who built it towards the close of the last century. Here resided, from 1820 till 1852, the Great Duke whom the Laureate called the "great world victor's victor," and who, though perhaps the most popular man of his time, was yet obliged, by the fury of the mob during the Reform Bill agitation, to turn his own dwelling-house into a sort of fortress, and to protect himself and his property from them by bullet-proof iron blinds. Apsley House has no

particular merits from an architectural point of view. In the Picture Gallery in the western wing the *Waterloo Banquet* was held annually until 1852, the year of the Great Duke's death. Among the pictures —which, as well as the house, can be seen by special permission— are: the masterpiece of Correggio, 'Christ on the Mount of Olives,' captured by the Duke in Spain in the carriage of Joseph Bonaparte, and restored to Ferdinand VII., but bestowed by him upon the captor; also Wilkie's 'Chelsea Pensioners,' and Burnet's 'Greenwich Pensioners;' Landseer's 'Van Amburg in the Lions' Den;' also Allan's picture of the 'Battle of Waterloo.' The Duke's bedroom was a narrow, bare-looking, ill-lighted chamber on the eastern side of the house, with a bedstead so small that some one observed that there was no room to turn in it. "When I want to turn in bed," replied the old Duke, "I know it is time to turn out." The Colossal *Statue* of the Duke of Wellington, by Wyatt, which stood on the top of the triumphal arch opposite Apsley House, represented the Duke upon his horse, 'Copenhagen,' at the Field of Waterloo. It was set up on the 28th of September, 1846, was taken down in 1883, when the thoroughfare was widened, and removed to Aldershot in July, 1884. The turnpike toll-gates at Hyde Park Corner were abolished in 1825.

St. George's Hospital, at the corner of Grosvenor Place, one of the best of the medical schools of the metropolis, was founded in 1733, and is particularly noted as the place in which the great physician, John Hunter, practised and died (1793). Farther west is the highly fashionable *Alexandra Hotel*. Down *Grosvenor Place* is the direct road from this part of town to the Victoria Railway Station at Pimlico, and thence by the Vauxhall Bridge Road to the south-western districts of Kennington, Brixton, Stockwell, Clapham, &c. At the back of St. George's Hospital used to be the famous stables and horse auction-yard of *Tattersall's*, or 'Tat's'— of which Tom Hood wrote, "His horse is a tit for Tat to sell to a very low bidder"—now removed to KNIGHTSBRIDGE (named from a bridge over the Westbourne stream in the ancient manor of *Neyte*), about a quarter of a mile off, in the direct road west of Piccadilly which skirts Hyde Park and is continued through Kensington. Close to Albert Gate is the Japanese Village, which was destroyed by fire last year, but has been reopened and improved. From Knightsbridge south is Sloane Street to CHELSEA, or south-westerly, the *Brompton Road* and the *Fulham Road*. *Prince's Cricket Ground* is at Hans Place, *Sloane Street*. The *Court Theatre* is opposite the *Sloane Square Railway Station*. Between Grosvenor Place and Chelsea is the aristocratic district called BELGRAVIA, named from Belgrave in Leicestershire, a village belonging to the Duke of Westminster, who owns all the land in this quarter. The *Cancer Hospital* and the *Brompton Hospital for Consumption*, two most valuable institutions, are in the Fulham Road.

In *Brompton Cemetery*, in the Fulham Road, lie: G. Herbert Rodwell,

the composer; Robert Keeley, T. P. Cooke, and Benjamin Webster, actors; Albert Smith; Robert Landells, war artist of the *Illustrated London News* during all the campaigns from the Crimea to the taking of Paris, 1871; Sir Roderick Murchison, the great geologist, Gen. Fenwick Williams, H. S. Leigh, H. J. Byron, and many other persons of note.

Hyde Park, named from the Hyde, an ancient manor of Knightsbridge, consists of 388 acres; a hide of land in ancient law meant as much as could be cultivated by one plough. Its chief Gates are those at *Hyde Park Corner*, Piccadilly (built by Decimus Burton, and decorated with bas-reliefs from the Elgin Marbles); *Cumberland Gate*, west end of Oxford Street, where stands the *Marble Arch*, removed from Buckingham Palace in 1851; *Prince's Gate*, between Knightsbridge and Kensington—near to the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and to the Queen's splendid Memorial to the Prince Consort; and *Victoria Gate*, leading out towards Hyde Park Gardens. Its chief roads are a bridle road from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington Gardens, called *Rotten Row*, and the carriage road by the north bank of the Serpentine, called the *Lady's Mile*. The *Serpentine* (formed 1730–3), a misnomer, is an artificial sheet of water, whereon boats may be hired by the hour. The *Statue of Achilles*, at Hyde Park Corner, cast by Westmacott from the cannon taken in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, and erected in 1822, was presented by the women of England to the Duke of Wellington and his brave companions in arms.

Kensington Gardens, 210 acres, are a highly fashionable resort during the London season, when the band plays. They are only accessible to promenaders on foot. The bridge connecting Kensington Gardens with Hyde Park was built by Rennie, 1826. The *Statue of Dr. Jenner* erected here was by Marshall.

Kensington Palace was bought by William III. of the second Earl of Nottingham. Wren and Hawksmoor rebuilt portions of it, and Queen Anne subsequently had the banqueting-house erected. George I. made other additions. William and Mary, Queen Anne and her consort, and George II., all died here. In the lower south-eastern apartments, occupied by the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria was born, 1819; here she was christened, and held her first Council, and here the Duke of Sussex collected his *Bibliotheca Sussexiana*, and eventually died. Kensington Palace is now the residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne (Princess Louise).

Holland House, Kensington, the great resort of the Whig politicians during the life of the late Lord Holland, was built in 1607, about two miles west of Hyde Park Corner. Soon after the accession of Geo. III. it was observed that the young king paid considerable attentions to Lady Sarah Lennox, then staying with her sister at Holland House, and that he rode every morning by the grounds, where lady Sarah, dressed like a shepherdess at a masquerade, was

making hay close to the road. The affair was broken off, as some say because of the fickleness of the lady, who in other instances showed a similar disposition; but subsequently by her second marriage, namely with Major Gen. George Napier, she gave to the world two sons of whom the nation is justly proud,—Gen. Sir C. J. Napier of Scinde, and Gen. Sir W. Napier the historian of the Peninsular War. She was a great-granddaughter of Charles II. Of Holland House, Macaulay wrote in gloomy prophecy, "The wonderful city may soon displace those turrets and gardens which are associated with so much that is interesting and noble—with the courtly magnificence of Rich, with the loves of Ormond, with the councils of Cromwell, with the death of Addison;" and Sir Walter Scott with similar feeling had previously written:—"It will be a great pity when this ancient house must come down and give way to rows and crescents. It is not that Holland House is fine as a building—on the contrary, it has a tumble-down look; and although decorated with the bastard Gothic of James I.'s time, the front is heavy. But it resembles many respectable matrons, who, having been absolutely ugly during youth, acquire by age an air of dignity." The *Townhall* of this old Court suburb—a handsomer structure built for vestry and parochial purposes—has windows ornamented with portraits in stained glass of old Kensington worthies, &c., such as Lord Holland, Fox, Addison, and Thackeray.

At *Holly Lodge, Kensington*, occupying the most secluded corner of the little labyrinth of bye-roads between Holland House and Palace Gardens, died *Lord Macaulay* on Dec. 28th, 1859, aged 59 years. At Palace Green, Kensington, in a house which he had himself built there, and resided in for the latter years of his life, died *W. M. Thackeray*, Dec. 24th, 1863, in his 53rd year. *Campden House*, which gives its name to the district of *Campden Hill*, was built by Lord Campden at the end of the 16th century,—a peer, not to be mistaken for Pratt, Marquis Camden, who spelt his name like Camden the antiquary.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM,

Situate at the corner of the Brompton Road and Exhibition Road, about a mile from Hyde Park Corner, is to be reached thence easily by omnibuses, or from other parts of town by the Metropolitan District Railway, which has a station at South Kensington. Admission, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. (the rooms being lighted at night), and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, students' days, 6*d.* from 10 A.M. till 4, 5, or 6 P.M., according to the season of the year. Tickets of admission to the Museum, including the Art Library, and Educational Reading Room, are issued as follows: weekly 6*d.*, monthly 1*s.* 6*d.*, quarterly 3*s.*, half-yearly 6*s.*, yearly 10*s.*, and to any private school at £1 for all its pupils. This institution was begun in 1852 in rooms in Marlborough House,

before the Prince of Wales took up his residence there; and it was established here by means of a surplus derived from the first Great Exhibition of 1851, to which various grants from Parliament have since been added. It will be admitted, we think, by all who visit this Museum, that the money spent upon it has been well bestowed, that the Institution has been well arranged, is liberally conducted, and admirably filled with collections of Art and Art Manufacture, mediæval and modern, of all kinds. The original edifice, which was built by Sir W. Cubitt in 1855 (to receive certain collections removed from the Great Exhibition of 1851) and opened in 1857, was transferred in 1865 to Bethnal Green, there to be known as the Bethnal Green Museum. The present permanent structure is a rather handsome building of red brick and terra-cotta, commenced in 1857, and still unfinished, with spacious courts and galleries decorated in tasteful style. The Art collections are chiefly contained in three large courts and the corridors upon the ground-floor. The *Architectural Court* is the first into which a visitor enters from the Cromwell Road entrance. This is the largest of the three principal courts, and is divided by a Central Passage and Gallery. Here are to be seen a large number of highly-interesting objects, chiefly full size copies from original art-masterpieces, all of which are carefully labelled with briefly-stated particulars, which render reference to a catalogue almost unnecessary; for the arrangement of this ever-enlarging collection being frequently altered as new additions are made to it, neither this nor any other description can indicate its contents precisely. A copy of the *Bayeux Tapestry* is hung on the east wall. In the gallery above the Central Passage are examples of Mosaics, ancient and modern, and a series of reproductions in electrotype, copies of which may be ordered from the makers by visitors at prices stated upon the labels which are placed upon each. A portion of the court is appropriated to the display of a collection of ornamental ironwork, Italian, French, German, and English, window-grilles, balconies, cressets, or lamps, signs, &c. Descending the steps at the end of the Central Passage, we enter the *South Court*, embellished chiefly from the designs of the late Godfrey Sykes—the upper portion of the side walls divided into alcoves, eighteen on each side, to receive portraits in mosaic of eminent sculptors, painters, architects, and others specially noted as workers in bronze, marble, or pottery. The South Court is divided by a broad passage, and by the *Prince Consort's Gallery*. Upon the *West Side* of the Court are the Loan Collections, comprising ecclesiastical utensils —crosses, clocks, carvings, enamels, English and foreign plate, metal work; also English, French, German and Oriental pottery and porcelain, including rare specimens of Bow, Bristol, and Plymouth; collections of ancient Egyptian, Roman, Venetian, German, and other ancient and modern glass vessels. The *East Side* of the South Court

contains, under the Arcade wall, cases in which are placed Oriental and other woven fabrics, Chinese and Japanese bronzes, jewellery, glass, porcelain, &c. The *Oriental Courts*, decorated by Mr. Owen Jones, are to be found east of the South Court, and in them will be seen specimens of the art-workmanship of the East Indies, China, Japan, Persia, &c.; including a collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain. At the south end of the Arcade is arranged a complete Parisian boudoir, *temp.* Louis XVI. In the *South Arcade* are the Royal Treasures from Abyssinia, including the crown, seals, &c., of King Theodore. There is a handsome French Clock near the doorway to the Architectural Court, in the form of a large gilt globe supported by a bronze group of three boys.

The *North Court* is used for the exhibition of sculpture and large casts of different objects, mainly Italian—chief among which are the marble Singing Gallery, from Florence, the Biga, or two-horse chariot from the museum of the Vatican, and two Pulpits from the cathedral at Pisa. Here are also exhibited many articles of mediæval embroidery; musical instruments, lace, fans, &c. The recently-arranged room of *Sculptures*, classical and other casts, taken from the continental galleries, deserves attention.

The *East Arcade* exhibits a number of Textile and Woven Fabrics in the form of ecclesiastical vestments, and fragments of embroidery.

The *North Arcade* also contains Textile Fabrics and Embroidery, and several cases of the Museum *Collection of* Ancient and Modern lace; also of *Fans* of various dates and countries.

The new *Reading-Room* of the Art Library is approached by one of the staircases leading to the picture galleries upstairs. The *Library* consists at present of 45,000 volumes on all subjects connected with art, 15,000 drawings, 50,000 engravings, chiefly of ornamental art, and 40,000 photographs illustrative of architecture, &c. It is open during the same hours as the Museum, and is lit with the electric light. From the West Arcade, is a doorway leading into the Refreshment-Room Corridor.

The *Refreshment-Rooms*, Lavatories, and Waiting-Rooms, are comfortably and artistically planned, and the central Refreshment-Room has been handsomely decorated from the designs of artists connected with the department. There is also a grill-room or Dutch kitchen with a dining-room. The viands are good, and are nicely served at most reasonable rates.

From this point we will proceed to the left and enter the *West Corridor*, containing a collection of Ancient Furniture and Tapestry; at the south end of this corridor is the *Educational Reading-Room*, open on students' days to all visitors; on free days restricted to clergymen, school-teachers, or holders of tickets. In the *West School Corridor* are some examples of ancient wood and stone carving, State carriages, and sedan-chairs, marquetry, and casts of architectural

details. From this Corridor is an exit leading to the Exhibition Galleries in Exhibition Road. The *North School Corridor*, at right angles with the other corridors, forms the Persian Court, wherein is arranged the collection of Persian earthenware, metal-work, carpets, &c. At the end of this Corridor is a staircase leading to the PICTURE GALLERIES, and in the Hall at the foot of the staircase is a collection of Anglo-Saxon and other antiquities discovered near Faversham, in Kent, and including glass and bronze vessels, weapons, ornaments, and pottery. The *Damascus Room* is furnished and arranged to represent a room in Damascus a century ago. The staircase leading to the Picture Galleries is lighted by a large stained glass window, of which the design is descriptive of various kinds of handicraft.

The *Keramic* or *Pottery Gallery* is to be entered after passing through two rooms containing part of the British water-colour collection. Here is the Museum Collection of Italian, Spanish, French, and German earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain; also examples of Wedgwood ware, Bow, Chelsea, Bristol, Plymouth, Worcester, and Derby porcelain. The collection of Italian Majolica is specially deserving of note. Also the *Schreiber* gift of English faience. After retracing his steps through the Keramic Gallery, the visitor will reach the *Picture Galleries* and will enter the rooms containing the Loan Collection of Pictures, and the water-colour paintings bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. William Smith; thence he will enter the *Prince Consort Gallery*, which exhibits, in a double row of cases, many of the most costly possessions of the Museum; specimens of ancient enamelling, damascened work, and of the art of the gold and silversmith. Here observe the Grand Fresco, entitled 'The Industrial Arts as applied to War,' by Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., who is painting a companion subject for the opposite wall space. At the west end of the Gallery are some fine specimens of carvings in ivory. In five rooms at the south end of the western galleries, are placed the libraries, paintings, &c., bequeathed to the Museum by the late Rev. W. Dyce, and Mr. John Forster. These libraries are open from 10 to 5 daily.

The *Dyce Collection* consists of oil paintings, drawings, engravings, a few MSS., and a most valuable library of printed books, numbering over 11,000 volumes. The *Forster Collection* comprises oil and water-colour paintings, drawings, MSS., autographs, and 18,000 volumes. Here are many of the original MSS. of Charles Dickens, and among the books is Grainger's biographical 'History of England,' illustrated with more than 5000 portraits. *Oliver Goldsmith's Chair*, Desk, and Walking-cane, bequeathed by Goldsmith to his friend Dr. Hawes, are exhibited in this gallery. A special reading-room for the Dyce and Forster collection has been recently opened for the accommodation of visitors.

The *Picture Gallery* above the arcades of the North and South Courts may be reached by either of the three staircases. In the

North Gallery are now placed the *Raphael Cartoons*. These celebrated works of art, drawn with chalk upon strong paper, and coloured in distemper, were executed by Raphael and his scholars in 1513 as designs for tapestry work for Pope Leo X. The tapestries are still at the Vatican, but three of the original cartoons are now lost. Rubens having seen these cartoons in the warehouse of a manufacturer at Arras, advised Charles I. to purchase them, and he did so, for the use of a tapestry manufactory then being established at Mortlake. Cromwell, after Charles's death, bought them for £300, and they were kept at Whitehall, till, by order of William III., Sir Christopher Wren built a room for them at Hampton Court, where they remained until lately Her Majesty gave permission for their removal hither. The subjects are as follows :—

1. Christ's charge to Peter.
2. Death of Ananias.
3. Peter and John healing the Lame Man.
4. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.
5. Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck blind.
6. Paul preaching at Athens.
7. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

The missing Cartoons are—

The Stoning of Stephen.
The Conversion of St. Paul.
St. Paul in his Dungeon at Philippi.

There is here a copy in black chalk by Casanova of the Transfiguration by Raphael, also now at the Vatican; with several other copies of examples by the same great master. At the east end of the Raphael Gallery, upon turning to the right, the visitors will find the gallery containing 247 pictures known as the *Sheepshanks' Collection*, besides pictures presented by others, as the *Townshend*, *Parsons*, *Mitchell* and other bequests, the names of the donors as well as the titles of the pictures, are very properly inscribed upon each frame. Here, also, is a collection of many hundreds of Mulready's drawings, and sketches placed in frames about the middle of the rooms; also cases containing enamels, miniatures, &c., by Essex, Bone, &c. On the screens in the next room are numerous water-colour drawings and figure studies, including designs by D. Maclise, R.A., a collection by John Constable, and some works of the modern French school, including two paintings by F. Philippoteaux of the Battle of Waterloo and the Battle of Fontenoy. There is also a series of modern foreign artists and old masters, many of which have been bequeathed.

In the long gallery adjoining is the *Jones Collection*, consisting of art furniture, Sèvres, and other porcelain, miniatures, sculpture, paintings in oil and water-colours, bronzes, &c. (the estimated value of which is very considerable), bequeathed to this Museum 1882, by Mr. John Jones, of 95 Piccadilly. The *Sheepshanks' Collection* com-

prises works by the following masters; the figures attached to their names indicate the numbers in the catalogue:—

Bird, 246.
Brooks, 241.
Burnet, J., 6.
Callcott, 8–15.
Carpenter, M., 17, 18.
Chalon, 234, 235.
Clint, 21.
Collins, 25, 27–32.
Constable, 33–38.
Cooke, 39–41, 43, 45, 47.
Cooper, 50.
Cope, 52, 53, 55–60.
Creswick, 61, 62.
Crome, 64.
Danby, 65–7.
Duncan, 69.
Eastlake, 70, 71,
Etty, 72, 73.
Frith, 74.
Gaucrmann, 78.
Gilpin, 238.
Horsley, 81–83.
Howard, 242, 245.
Ibbetson, 247.
Jackson, 84, 85.
Lance, 86.
Landseer, Sir E., 87–102.
Landseer, C., 103–5.
Lee, F. R., 107, 108.
Leslie, C. R., 109–119, 121–128, 131, 132.
Linnell, 133, 134.
Morland, 237.
Mulready, 135–49, 151–9, 162, 163.
Mulready, jun., 163, 164.
Nasmyth, 165.
Newton, 166.
Redgrave, 167, 170–172
Rippingille, 173.
Roberts, 174–176.
Rothwell, 178, 179.
Simson, 180.
Smith, G., 186, 187.
Stanfield, 188–190.
Stark, 195, 196.
Stothard, 197, 201–203.
Turner, 207–211.
Uwins, 212, 213.
Ward, J., 216–218.
Webster, 219–224.
Wilkie, 225, 226.
Witherington, 233.

The *Gallery of Water-colour Paintings* is also made up of a series of noble gifts to the nation, and forms a unique collection by means of which the history of water-colour painting in this country may be fairly traced. The specimens are hung in chronological sequence, but Mr. William Smith's Collection is, very properly, separately placed. These Collections, as well as one of Ancient and Modern Jewelry, and a fine Collection of Rare and Precious Stones, are being re-arranged.

In the *Exhibition Galleries*, which are reached by a doorway leading from the Museum to the Exhibition Road, are temporarily deposited various collections for which space cannot be found in the Museum.

The most important is the Indian Museum, which has recently been transferred by the India Office to the charge of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, and now occupies two floors of the range of galleries on the east side of the Horticultural Gardens.

The *Indian Section* of the Museum, formed in 1880, is approached from the Exhibition Road, and is open daily:—Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of sixpence each on students' days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, but tickets of admission to the South Kensington Museum include the Indian Section. The latter contains an *Architectural Court*, wherein are various casts, sculptures, &c., of Indian Temples; a *Lower Gallery* exhibiting models of tombs, buildings, doors, &c., with separate rooms for

Ethnological collections, carpets, shawls, and various textile fabrics; an *Upper Gallery* containing models of figures illustrating the Trades of India—metal-work, jewelry, arms, pottery, carvings, musical instruments, &c.; also in the *Inner Room* the visitor will be able to form some idea of its gorgeous jewels. The value of this collection of precious stone is almost inestimable. The *Fourth Room* contains pottery, and, in the cases, examples of carving in marble and soapstone, Tippoo Sahib's famous organ, and an ivory palanquin lent by Her Majesty.

The *Educational Museum* contains models of school buildings, fittings, apparatus, &c., used in elementary instruction, and scientific apparatus, models of machinery, &c., used in technical education. In the Exhibition galleries are also to be seen Naval Architectural Models, an Ethnographical Collection, and a *Fish-Hatching Apparatus.*

The *Science Schools'* entrance is also in the Exhibition Road. They occupy a handsome terra-cotta square Italian building, containing the Laboratories and Lecture-rooms of the Professors of the *Royal School of Mines,*—of which the Museum and Library are in Jermyn Street (p. 109). The meetings of the *Physical Society*, founded in 1874, are held in the Physical Lecture-room fortnightly from November to June. This Society numbers about 300, including nearly all the Physicists of the United Kingdom, and publishes its proceedings at frequent intervals.

The NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOLS, at South Kensington Museum, are maintained by the State as the centre of a national system for the promotion of Art and Science Schools, which are established in all parts of the kingdom, and of which public examinations are regularly made preliminary to awards of prizes to the most successful pupils. The institution of these Schools took place in 1852, and they are controlled and regulated by the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education. Art pupils of both sexes are here trained to become teachers, and they receive grants in aid of their maintenance, in proportion to their attainments, as tested from time to time by the official examiners. The fees payable by students are £5 for five months with 10*s.* entrance fee. Evening classes—Male school £2 per term; Female (thrice a week) £1 per term; for masters, mistresses, and pupil teachers of public elementary schools, 5*s.* per term, any two evenings a week.

In the buildings which surround the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, and which were erected for the International Exhibitions of 1871–4, is a gallery containing the *National School of Cookery*, entered from the Exhibition Road. Single lessons are given on any dish at a charge of from 1*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* The course of lessons begins every Monday.

The NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, founded in 1856, and established at Great George Street, Westminster, was removed in 1870 to the galleries south of the Horticultural Gardens. During the rebuilding of the gallery, the portraits are temporarily placed in the Bethnal

Green Museum. It consists of a large and most interesting collection of portraits and busts of famous English men and women. A catalogue, prepared by Mr. G. Scharf, the Director, Keeper and Secretary, and furnishing interesting biographical information, can be bought for 1*s.* The names of the portraits are all given upon the picture-frames. This Gallery is open on the same days and hours as the Bethnal Green Museum, which is from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. excepts Wednesdays, when the charge is 6*d.*, and the closing takes place at 6 P.M.

The BRITISH MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION, fronting Cromwell Road, a handsome edifice recently built from the designs of Mr. A. Waterhouse for the reception of the National Collection from the British Museum, was opened in 1881. Two galleries, each 278½ feet long by 56 feet wide, branch out of the southern end of the Entrance Hall, and these galleries are repeated on the first, and, in a modified form, upon the second floor. As yet only a part of the Natural History Collection has found its place in the new building. The Geology, Minerals, and Botany departments are open, but that of Zoology, upon the western side of the building, is incomplete. In the new edifice ample space will enable the Curator to display the specimens on a scale "adequate to the purposes of comparison of species." The Great Entrance Hall contains skeletons of whales and other objects requiring plenty of room, and it will be made to serve as an Index Museum, introductory to the study of the various collections. Guides to the several departments, price 1*d.*, 2*d.*, and 3*d.* each, supply detailed information of a most valuable and authoritative kind upon various scientific questions of general interest; thus for a penny the schoolboy may learn what is known by the most erudite philosopher of the theory and composition of *Shooting Stars*, *Aerolites*, and *Meteorites*, hundreds of specimens of which are to be seen in the Mineralogical Department; for twopence he is provided with a numbered list of every mineral in the world; and for threepence he can have a Guide to the Mineral Gallery containing an Introduction to the Study of Minerals; also for threepence he can obtain a carefully-written Introduction to the study of Geology and Palæontology, with over thirty illustrations; the *Penny Guide to Birds* is supplemented by a twopenny guide to the Gould Collection of *Humming Birds*. The *Botanical Department* consists of two divisions: the Herbarium for persons engaged in the scientific study of plants; and a Gallery open to the public, and consisting of specimens illustrative of the various groups of the Vegetable Kingdom and the classification of Plants.

The MUSEUM OF PATENTS, near the entrance to the South Kensington Museum, is one of the most overcrowded exhibitions, but promises to become most important and instructive. It contains a large number of models and pieces of machinery, which require considerably more room for their exhibition. Here are to be seen the original locomotive steam-engine "Puffing Billy," in use at Wylam

Collieries from 1813–1862; George Stephenson's old "Rocket;" Arkwright's original Spinning Jenny, and the first marine steam-engine. The original clock made in 1325 by Peter Lightfoot, for Glastonbury Abbey, and set up in Wells Cathedral, where it remained up to 1884, is also amongst the treasures collected here. The *Patent Museum and Library* contain complete sets of specifications, for consultation on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.

The *Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society* adjoin the grounds of the South Kensington Museum, and have been laid out with great care and expense. There is a fine hall for meetings of the Society, Exhibitions, &c., and a large glass Winter Garden with conservatories, also a Colonnade and Cloister surrounding the whole, built 1861. The gardens occupy twenty-two acres; they are open daily from nine till dusk, Sundays from two. Each Fellow (F.R.H.S.) has the privilege of introducing personally two friends, except on exhibition days. The *International Fisheries Exhibition* was held here, in 1883 the *International Health Exhibition* (1884) followed (1885) by the *International Exhibition of Inventions and Music*, and succeeded in the present year by the *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*. A feature of these exhibitions has been the clever reproduction of a street of "Old London," which always attracted many visitors.

The ROYAL ALBERT HALL, erected 1868–71, an immense structure, circular in form, and covered by a glass dome, will hold 10,000 persons, of whom the area will take 1000. It was built by a company at a cost of 200,000*l.* and is used for concerts, balls, and exhibitions. The *Royal College of Music* occupies a building presented by Sir C. J. Freake, which closely adjoins the Albert Hall, and, by special permission of H.M. Commissioners, the College will have the use of rooms in the Albert Hall for choral and instrumental practice. Each student in the College pays a fee of £40 per annum.

The ALBERT MEMORIAL, erected near the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and close to the Royal Horticultural Gardens and the Albert Hall, is one of the most magnificent monuments in the world. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and consists of a Gothic cross and canopy, with a spire reaching to the height of 175 feet; under the canopy is a colossal gilt sedent statue of the Prince, fifteen feet high, by Foley. It is approached by four flights of steps 130 feet wide. At each angle is a group of statues—Europe, by Macdowell; Asia, by Foley; Africa, by Theed; America, by J. Bell; above which are other groups upon a smaller scale: Agriculture, by Calder Marshall; Manufactures, by Weekes; Commerce, by Thorneycroft; Engineering, by Lawlor. Round the base of the Memorial is a series of 200 life-sized figures and portraits of the great men of all ages, sculptured by J. P. Philip and H. H. Armstead. The cost of the whole was £150,000, including a large sum from Her Majesty, and £50,000 from Parliament.

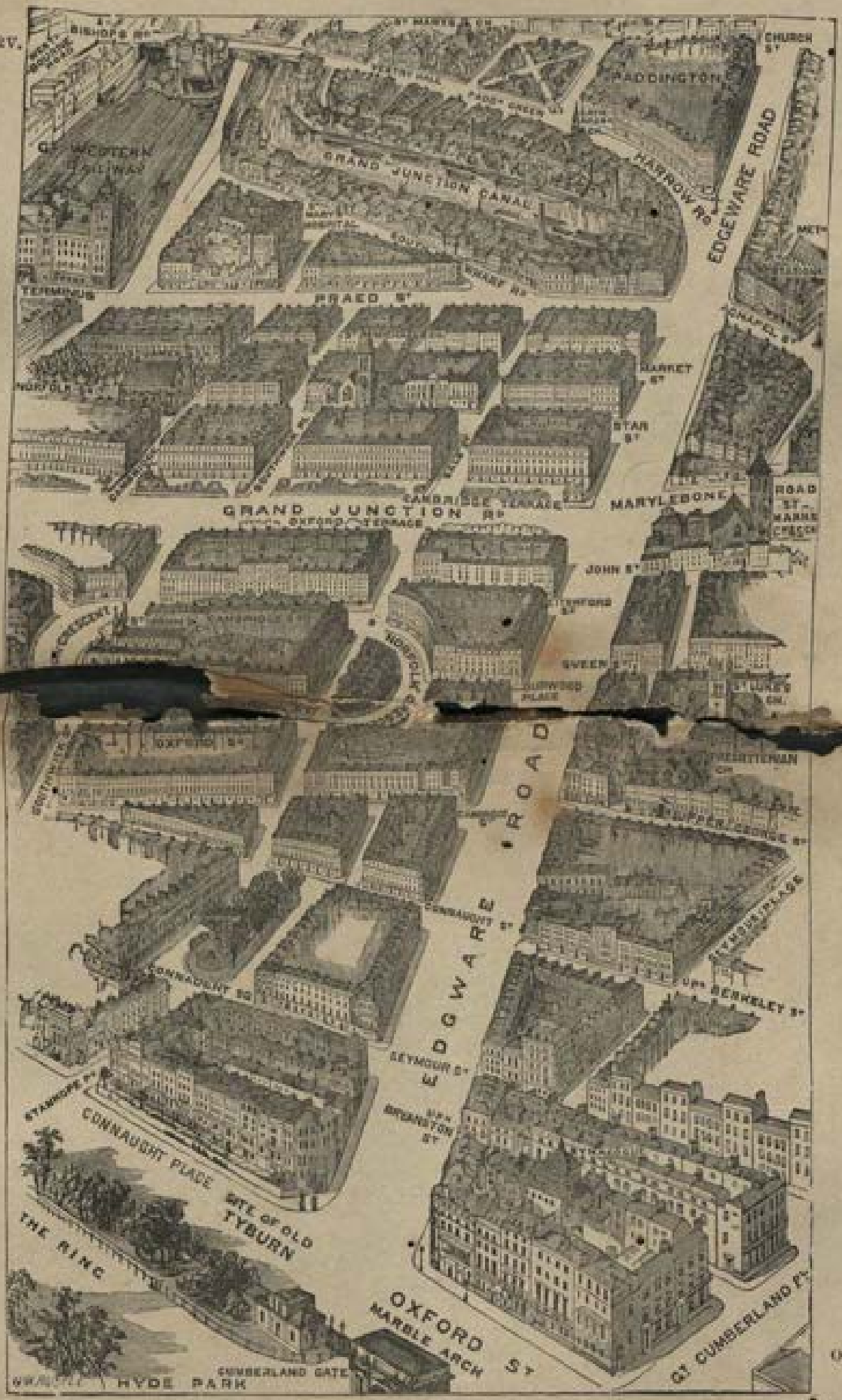
The *Central Institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute* for

PLATE IX.

WESTBOURNE GRV.

EDGWARE ROAD.

PADDINGTON STATION.



HYDE PARK.

OXFORD STREET.

EDGWARE ROAD,

FROM MARBLE ARCH TO WESTBOURNE GROVE.

the advancement of Technical Education is in the Exhibition Road. It was chiefly established at the expense of the City Companies, who have contributed to it over £100,000 since its formation. The *City and Guilds Technical College* will be found in Tabernacle Row, Finsbury.

THE EDGWARE ROAD TO PADDINGTON, &c.

IF we take our stand at the Oxford Street end of the Edgware Road, facing down Oxford Street, we shall have at our back Bayswater and Kensington Gardens, and on our right Hyde Park, with just the turn of the 'Ring' or Drive visible beyond the Park palings. Beyond the eastern limits of the Park runs *Park Lane*, now the most aristocratic of addresses, formerly known as *Tyburn Lane*. It led immediately to the *Tyburn Gallows*, which stood, as nearly as can be ascertained, upon the site of Connaught Place, Edgware Road. Here were executed the numerous malefactors, convicted in the County of Middlesex (of whom history, down to 1783, when Newgate gallows supplanted that of Tyburn, has much to say), upon that *Tyburn Tree*, of which perhaps the best representation is the last plate of Hogarth's 'Idle and Industrious Apprentices.' Here were hung the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw (torn from their graves in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, and still wearing their swords), from sunrise to sunset on the first anniversary of the death of Charles I. after the Restoration. The bodies were then taken down and beheaded, the heads stuck upon poles in front of Westminster Hall, and the corpses buried beneath the gallows-tree. The list of the noted and notorious executed at Tyburn includes the names of Perkin Warbeck, the Pretender; the Holy Maid of Kent, for prophesying the death of Henry VIII.; Robert Southwell, the poet, for high treason; Mrs. Turner, in a yellow ruff, for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; John Felton, for the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham; Jack Sheppard; Jonathan Wild, thief and receiver of stolen goods; Catharine Hayes, for the murder of her husband—she was burnt alive by the mob, who would not wait for the hangman; Earl Ferrers (1760), for the murder of his steward: wearing his wedding clothes, he was drawn in his own coach-and-six from the Tower, hanged by a silken rope, and the 'drop' was first used for his lordship instead of a cart; Mrs. Brownrigg, for the murder of her two female apprentices; John Rann, the highwayman (otherwise Sixteen-string Jack, from the number of ribbons he was decorated with); Rev. Dr. Dodd, for forgery (1777).

THE MARBLE ARCH, at the corner of Hyde Park, facing Cumberland Street, was built by Nash, of Carrara marble—soon discoloured in our climate—and was set up originally before Buckingham Palace,

and called *Buckingham Palace Arch.* The sculptures are by Flaxman, Westmacott, and Rossi, the gates by S. Parker. The arch cost £80,000, and its removal hither in 1851 cost £11,000 more. From the Marble Arch down Park Lane, towards Piccadilly, we may note *Holderness House* (the Marquis of Londonderry), *Dorchester House* (R. S. Holford, Esq.), *Dudley House* (Earl of Dudley), and *Gloucester House* (H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge) at the extreme south end (see p. 116).

The *Edgware Road* runs past the end of *Marylebone Road* on the right or east side, and the end of *Harrow Road* on the left farther on; near to the latter is Paddington Green, also the *Paddington Terminus and Hotel* of the *G. W. Railway.* The Edgware Road (the *Marylebone Theatre* is in New Church Street, Edgware Road) is continued to the north of Paddington and eventually merges into *Maida Vale*,—the great thoroughfare of a rapidly increasing London suburb,—beyond which lies *Kilburn*, a name meaning cold-stream, derived from the Saxon *kele* cold, and *burn* a stream. By St. John's Wood Road, from the Edgware Road, is the nearest way from this point to *Lord's Cricket Ground*, where the great *Cricket Matches* of the season take place. From a more easterly point Lord's is best reached by way of *Baker Street* and thence by Park Road, Regent's Park. *Swiss Cottage* is a tavern of note, situated in the Finchley Road.

The road which is a continuation west of Oxford Street is called the Uxbridge Road; it skirts Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens on one side and *Bayswater* on the other, and leads to *Notting Hill* and *Shepherd's Bush* (which has a common of 8 acres). At Wood Lane, Notting Hill, are the grounds of the *Gun Club. Bayswater* is a large district of fine handsome houses, of old noted for its springs and conduits, by which it supplied streets as far as Bond Street with water. At Bayswater is the parish *Burial-ground of St. George's, Hanover Square*, formed in 1764, and in it were buried, near the west wall, Lawrence Sterne, the immortal author of 'Tristram Shandy'; and Sir Thomas Picton, one of the heroes of Waterloo, whose body was subsequently removed to St. Paul's Cathedral. *Notting Hill* is supposed to be a corruption of *Nutting Hill.* From Bayswater, up *Ladbroke Grove Road* (Ladbroke was its builder), we proceed to the *Kensal Green Cemetery*—or we may go by the Harrow Road and Edgware Road omnibuses. This burial-ground is one of the most important of modern London. It extends over eighteen acres, and contains the remains of many of the worthies of modern art, science, and literature—as the Rev. Sydney Smith; Tom Hood, to whom there is a loving memorial, with the simple epitaph, "He sang the 'Song of the Shirt'"; Lord Chief Justice Cockburn; W. M. Thackeray, the novelist; Balfe, the musical composer; Eastlake, the painter and P.R.A.; Liston, the actor; Brunel and Siemens, the engineers; Molesworth, the statesman and historian; Birkbeck, the

PLATE X.

OXFORD STREET.

NEWMAN STREET.

OXFORD STREET.

SOHO SQUARE.

American Free Hospital for Women and Children, 16, Lower Seymour Street.

MARBLE ARCH.

EDGWARE ROAD.

OXFORD STREET,

FROM THE MARBLE ARCH TO TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

founder of Mechanics' Institutions; Allan Cunningham, W. C. Macready, Anthony Trollope, Shirley Brooks, Harrison Ainsworth, &c., not forgetting those Royal personages, the Duke of Sussex and his sister, the Princess Sophia; or the inventor of Morrison's Pills; or Ducrow, the great equestrian (his memorial is remarkably grotesque); to the merits of all of whom the largest monuments of Kensal Green do bear testimony. A visit to this great cemetery is certainly as well worth making by any visitor to London, as a visit to *Père la Chaise* by a Parisian sight-seer, but in respect to natural beauty the latter most resembles Highgate Cemetery.

OXFORD STREET TO TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

As we proceed from the Marble Arch down Oxford Street we shall observe on the left *Great Cumberland Street*, named after the Duke of Cumberland, hero of Culloden; *Quebec Street*, named in honour of the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe; *Portman Street*, leading into *Portman Square*, west side, and *Park Street* opposite to Portman Street. Proceeding farther, we shall find upon our left, *Orchard Street*—the direct way from Oxford Street, along the east side of *Portman Square*, through *Baker Street* and York Place to the *Marylebone Road*, at which point there is a Station of the Underground line of Railway. At the north-west angle of Portman Square, so named after a Mr. Portman, owner of the estate, is *Montague House*, built for Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, of literary celebrity.

In *Baker Street* is the well-known emporium called the *Panklibanon*; the celebrated *Waxwork Exhibition of Madame Tussaud* was transferred July, 1884, from these premises to a new edifice hard by. Open daily, admission 1*s.*, Chamber of Horrors 6*d.* extra. This Exhibition (commenced in Paris in 1780, and removed to London, at the Lyceum, in the Strand, in 1802) now consists of a very large number of wax figures, dressed in various costumes, many of which were the dresses actually worn by the persons represented. Madame Tussaud made an interesting Collection of Relics of the First Napoleon, which forms part of her Exhibition. A Model of the Guillotine is preserved here, with its lunette and decapitating knife. The heroes and the desperadoes of history, the follies, the vices, and the virtues of humanity, are all represented; the grandeur of the throne-room at a coronation, the groups at royal weddings and christenings, are ably counterfeited; and the visages of the most atrocious of mankind have been also preserved in wax; in many instances the veritable costumes of both kings and culprits bedeck their effigies.

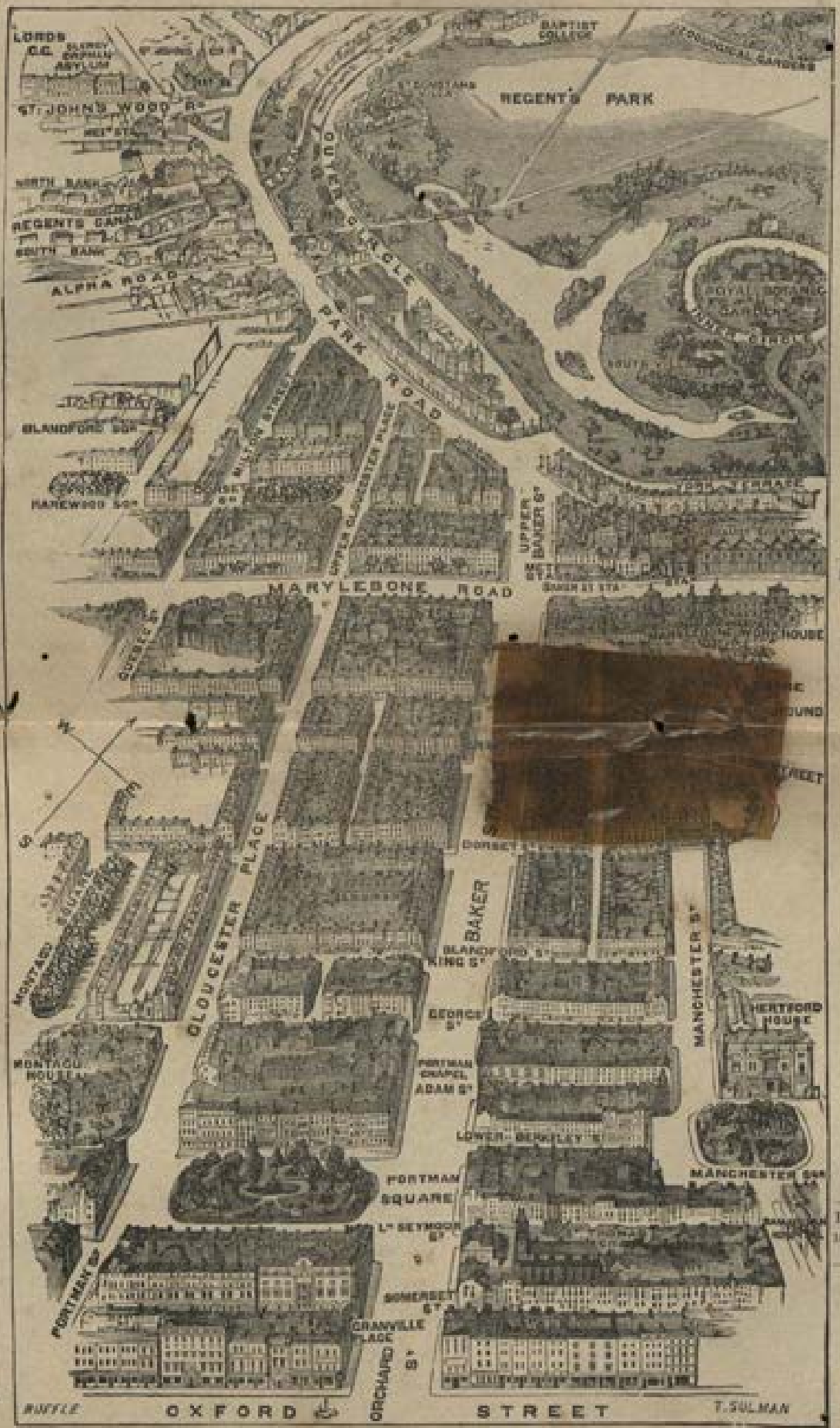
Duke Street leads from Oxford Street to *Grosvenor Square*, for a

long time a place of the highest fashion. At Lord Harrowby's, 39 Grosvenor Square, Thistlewood and others of the *Cato Street Conspiracy* (Cato Street was in John Street, Edgware Road) purposed assassinating the whole Ministry, February 23rd, 1820, as they sat together at dinner. The plot was discovered to the Ministry by a man named Edwards, who had joined the conspirators purposely. The dinner preparations at Lord Harrowby's were allowed to proceed, but the Ministers stopped away. The Bow Street officers entered the stable in Cato Street, and found the Thistlewood party arming themselves. The officers attempted to seize Thistlewood, but he ran the first of them (Smithers) through the body, then extinguished the lights within and escaped in the darkness. Nine of the conspirators were at once captured; a reward of £1000 was offered for the capture of Thistlewood, and he also was caught early next day in bed at the house of a friend in Little Moorfields. Thistlewood had been an officer in a regiment of the line stationed in the West Indies, and for some reason entertained the deepest personal animosity against Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh. He and his four chief accomplices, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davison, were hanged at the Old Bailey, May 1st, 1820. The name of *Cato Street* was then changed to *Homer Street.*

The thoroughfare called *Duke Street* is continued across Oxford Street into *Manchester Square*, begun in 1776. *Trinity College*, incorporated 1875, for the cultivation of Church Music, is in Mandeville Place, Manchester Square. At *Hertford House*, Manchester Square, the residence of Sir Richard Wallace, is the finest private collection of pictures in London; it was formed by the late Marquis of Hertford. From this Square runs *Manchester Street*, wherein resided the notorious Joanna Southcote. She died there in 1814, after having persuaded many hundreds of credulous persons that she was about to give birth to the true 'Shiloh.' *Steinway Hall Concert Rooms* are in Lower Seymour Street. *James Street* leads into *Wigmore Street*; *Davies Street* leads directly to *Berkeley Square*. *Stratford Place* was named after Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, who built *Aldborough House*, at its north end, upon the site of *Old Conduit Mead*. The *Portland Club* occupies No. 1, Stratford Place. *Marylebone Lane* reminds us that we are now in the great Parliamentary borough called *Marylebone*, generally pronounced *Marrybun*. The *Old Church of St. Mary-le-bone*, at the end of the High Street, was built in 1741, on the site of an older edifice—noteworthy as the church in which Hogarth depicted the Marriage of the Rake in his '*Rake's Progress*,' and as the burial-place of many remarkable persons, including the Rev. Charles Wesley, brother of John Wesley; Allan Ramsay, author of the 'Gentle Shepherd,' &c. The *New Church of St. Mary-le-bone*, opposite York Gate, Regent's Park, built by Hardwick, consecrated 1817, has a handsome altar-piece presented to it by the painter Benjamin West, P.R.A. The name of *Mary-*

ST. JOHN'S WOOD

REGENT'S PARK.



MARYLEBONE RD.
St. Marylebone Female Protection Society, 111.
BAKER STREET.

OXFORD STREET.

MARYLEBONE RD.
BAKER STREET.

LOW. SEYMOUR ST.
St. Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

OXFORD STREET.

BAKER STREET,

FROM OXFORD STREET TO REGENT'S PARK AND ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

le-bone signifies St. Mary by or on the *bourn*, the Tybourn stream, hard by,—the same word appears in Holborn, Westbourne, Kilburn, &c.

In *Vere Street* is *St. Peter's Chapel*, built from designs by Gibbs, with a Doric portico and a three-storied steeple, in 1724, and then considered a very handsome edifice. Opposite the end of Vere Street is *New Bond Street* (see p. 107). *Holles Street* (Lord Byron was born at No. 24) leads into *Cavendish Square*; it was named after Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles of Welbeck, wife of Harley, Earl of Oxford, owner of Wigmore Castle, after whom Oxford Street was named. The names of Welbeck, Wigmore, Cavendish, Holles, and Bentinck Streets are thus all accounted for. Edward Gibbon the historian, lived at 7 Bentinck Street, in 1776. There is an Equestrian *Statue* of the Duke of Cumberland, as well as a *Statue* of Lord George Bentinck, in Cavendish Square.

Immediately opposite Holles Street is *Harewood Place*, leading to *Hanover Square*, built (1718) in honour of George I. *Harewood House* is at the south-east corner of Harewood Place. In *Tenterden Street*, Hanover Square, is the entrance to the *Oriental Club-house*, which occupies the north-west angle of the square, and which was established in 1824 for noblemen and gentlemen associated with the administration of our Eastern Empire. In Tenterden Street is also the *Royal Academy of Music*, founded in 1822 by the Earl of Westmoreland, for teaching all kinds of music to advanced pupils, who are charged £11 11*s.* per term, or £34 13*s.* per annum, with an entrance fee of £5 5*s.* The Hanover Square Concert-Rooms, at the south-east corner of Hanover Square, have been abolished, and upon the site has been erected the *Hanover Square Club-house*. In George Street stands the fashionable church for marriages, in which the great Duke of Wellington gave away so many brides—*St. George's, Hanover Square*, built by James, and consecrated 1724. It has three fine ancient windows, brought over from Mechlin and dating from the early part of the 16th century. Hanover Square is embellished with a *Statue of William Pitt*, by Chantrey. The view of this square from George Street has been considered to comprise one of the best bits of architectural effect in London.

Regent Circus, Oxford Street—to distinguish it from Regent Circus, Piccadilly—here intersects Oxford Street. Eastwards runs *Argyll Street* on the right, wherein was *Hengler's Circus and Amphitheatre*; on the left or north side of Oxford Street is *Great Portland Street* (wherein is *Nelson's Portland Hotel*), a direct thoroughfare to the *Euston Road* and the *Portland Road Railway-Station* of the Underground Railway. *Oxford Market*, built for the Earl of Oxford, in 1731, is now a bygone name; on its site have been built *Oxford Mansions* for business and residential purposes; the *Pantheon*, a fashionable resort, once known as the Winter Ranelagh, is now converted into the central depot for Messrs. Gilbey's wine business.

At 73 Oxford Street is the *Princess's Theatre*, built originally as a Bazaar—the Queen's Bazaar—opened as a Theatre in 1841, rebuilt and re-opened in the winter of 1880. This house obtained its highest fame under the management of Mr. Charles Kean, who here illustrated with scenery and properties, in a manner never previously realised, the great plays of Shakespeare and others; it is now under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett.

Middlesex Hospital, facing *Berners Street*, was founded 1745, and incorporated 1836. It contains 305 beds, and receives annually about 25,000 out-door patients and 2500 in-patients. Its income is nearly £16,000 per annum.

Newman Street is noted for its numerous shops for articles required by artists. At 414 Oxford Street is a tavern called *The Mischief*, originally *The Man Loaded with Mischief*, which had a signboard said to have been painted by Hogarth, representing a man carrying a woman holding a glass in her hand, and attended by a monkey and a magpie. Underneath were the lines—

> "A monkey, a magpie, and a wife,
> Is (*sic*) the true emblem of strife."

In *Dean Street* is a small Theatre which has had its seasons of success and difficulty, and has occasionally changed its name. It was built in 1840, as a school for acting, by Mrs. F. Kelly. Its present name is the *Royalty Theatre*. In *St. Anne's Church*, Dean Street, was buried King Theodore of Corsica, who died a pauper in this parish, 1686, and was interred at the cost of John Wright, an oilman in Compton Street, who declared that he for once would pay the expenses of a king's funeral. Horace Walpole's epitaph and tablet were set up in the church to the king's memory—

> "Fate poured its lesson on his living head,
> Bestowed a kingdom and denied him bread."

Soho Square, built in the time of Charles II., was known as King Square, while the fortunes of the Duke of Monmouth flourished. On the southern side then stood Old Monmouth House (upon the site of the present *Hospital for Women*), every trace of which has long since disappeared. In the centre was a statue of King Charles II. The fields about this part were called *Soho Fields*, from perhaps some sporting associations, long before the neighbourhood was built upon, and the Duke of Monmouth chose "Soho" as his battle-cry on the field of Sedgemoor. In the north-west corner of Soho Square is an entrance to the *Soho Bazaar*, established by Mr. Trotter, after the great continental wars of 1815, to give employment to the orphans and widows, &c., of those who had been slain. The whole square still bears evidence of its earliest inhabitants—the nobility of two hundred years ago. Addison denoted the high rank and position of

Sir Roger de Coverley, by writing, "when he is in town he lives in Soho Square." Here the celebrated Bishop Burnet also lived. The Catholic Chapel in Sutton Street and the mansion given up to Crosse and Blackwell's pickles were, about a hundred years since, the scene of the most fashionable assemblies in London. Here Mrs. Cornelys received the fine ladies of the period and their princely and noble admirers, who in some of their masquerades carried affairs sometimes to censurable extremes.

Carlisle House, in Carlisle Street, near by, dates from the time of James II., and was the mansion of the Earl of Carlisle up to 1756.

Greek Street was named after the Greek church in *Crown Street*. *Wardour Street* is the most noted street in London for old curiosity shops. *Gerrard Street*, named after Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, the owner of the land, is to be remembered as containing the residences (No. 43) of John Dryden—the front parlour was the poet's study; and of Edmund Burke. At the *Turk's Head* in Gerrard Street, the *Literary Club*, founded by Dr. Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c., was held; the same tavern had been previously the rendezvous of the Society of Artists, and from it was presented, by West, Wilson, and other painters, the petition to George III. for patronage, which resulted in the founding of the Royal Academy of Art.

We will return now to Oxford Street, and proceeding as before, eastwards, we shall pass *Rathbone Place* (noted for its artists' shops; named after Capt. Rathbone, who built it, 1718), and *The Oxford Music Hall*, perhaps one of the most popular of those large metropolitan houses of entertainment where music and acrobatism, comic songs, grotesque dancing, tumbling, &c., are all combined with the accompaniments of drinking, smoking, and conversational interludes on the part of the spectators. *Hanway Street*, a short cut west, noted more than a century for its cheap jewelry, old china, and second-hand ornaments, was named after Jonas Hanway, an active philanthropist, who was remarkable for being the *first man in London who carried an umbrella*, then (1750) considered a most effeminate article, though heavy and clumsy when compared with those of modern times. The light silk umbrella of to-day is a very different article to the tarpaulin-like protection mentioned by Gay, as used by those ladies who preferred it to a riding-hood :—

> "Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
> Defended by the riding-hood's disguise;
> Or underneath the umbrella's oily shed
> Safe through the wet, on clinking pattens tread."

The "clinking pattens" have been long superseded by noiseless goloshes.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

At the extreme north-eastern end of Oxford Street is *Tottenham Court Road*, the old thoroughfare from St. Giles's to Hampstead, past the mansion of William de Totenhall or Tottenhall, which stood on the site of the *Adam and Eve* tavern, near the Tottenham Court turnpike, shown in Hogarth's 'March to Finchley.' Tottenham Court Road is a broad and long street; of late years famed for its numerous good and economical shops for upholstery, &c. *Meux's Brewery*—one of the most celebrated in London for stout—stands at the south-east corner next to Oxford Street. Just beyond the Brewery is the *Horseshoe Hotel and Restaurant*. A few paces farther north is *Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury*, the street of the British Museum. At the point where *Rathbone Place* runs northwards into Tottenham Court Road, stood *Percy Chapel*, made popular and fashionable by the Rev. Robert Montgomery (d. 1855), known from his poem of 'Satan,' as Satan Montgomery, and thus distinguished from his contemporary, James Montgomery—a sacred poet of a much higher order. The *Gladstone Club* for Liberals of the district, occupies 113 *Charlotte Street*, a thoroughfare leading from Rathbone Place to *Fitzroy Square*, the headquarters for London artists. Here dwells Dick Tinto, and sets up his sitter's throne—"a gentle creature, loving his friends, his cups, feasts, merry-makings, and all good things." His club, the Hogarth,' founded in 1870, is at 27 Albemarle Street. About a quarter of a mile from the end of Oxford Street is the *Prince of Wales's Theatre*, built first as a concert-room, then transformed into a theatre, and known as such under various names—the Tottenham Street, the Regency, the Royal, the West London, &c. Towards the northern end of Tottenham Court Road is one of the most famous of dissenting chapels, *Whitefield's Tabernacle*, begun in 1756, and since considerably rebuilt and enlarged. Whitefield here attracted such large congregations, that it is said Queen Caroline, consort of George II., seeing so many persons unable to obtain admission, sent him a large sum of money to enlarge his meeting-house. Many extraordinary statements are upon record of the wonderful effects of Whitefield's oratory, both upon the ignorant and the highly educated. He is said to have melted the hearts and drawn tears from the eyes of the most brutalised classes; to have forced hard-headed men like Dr. Franklin, in spite of themselves, to empty their pockets into the collection plate; to have fascinated by the modulations of his voice and the appropriateness of his gestures such a finished histrionic performer as Garrick; in a word, Whitefield had natural gifts of word-painting and voice-mastery which enabled him to preach with amazing effect. It is recorded of that cold and polished courtier Lord Chesterfield,

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FOR OTHER STYLES WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST.

271 & 272, HIGH HOLBORN; 82, FLEET STREET;
(City side of the Inns of Court Hotel.) (Close to Ludgate Circus.)
137 & 138, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.
(The corner of Euston Road; a few doors from Messrs. Maple's.)

PLATE XII.

CAMDEN TOWN.

CAMDEN TOWN.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

Chas. Baker & Co., 187 & 189, Public Supply Store for Clothing at Trade Prices.

FITZROY SQUARE.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

OXFORD STREET.

NEW OXFORD ST.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD AND HAMPSTEAD ROAD,

TO CAMDEN TOWN.

that Whitefield even stirred his pulses beyond control, when, showing the perils of a sinner, the preacher depicted such a one as resembling a blind old man, deserted by his dog, wandering feebly over a desolate moor, but gradually and surely nearing the verge of an awful precipice. Whitefield led his hearers with him so completely to the moment of the catastrophe, that Chesterfield, losing his self-possession, could not help muttering aloud, "By Jove, he's gone over!" John Wesley here preached Whitefield's funeral sermon; Toplady, author of several popular hymns, and Bacon the sculptor, were buried here.

Between Bloomsbury and the Euston Road (which runs past the end of Tottenham Court Road) were the *Southampton Fields*, one of which was called the *Field of the Forty Footsteps*. It was so named from a legend of a terrible fight between two brothers, which took place here on account of a lady whom both admired, and who sat by and witnessed the deadly struggle for her hand. The *Hampstead Road* runs north in continuation, as we have said, of Tottenham Court Road, on to the High Street, Camden Town, where the thoroughfare divides into three ways, of which the eastern is *Camden Road*, the middle is *Kentish Town Road*, and the left or western is the *Chalk Farm Road* to *Haverstock Hill*. The broad open country of *Hampstead Heath* (240 acres) may be reached by railway or omnibus. Its most noted inns are 'Jack Straw's Castle' and the 'Spaniards.' Jack Straw commanded the Essex division of the insurgents under Wat Tyler. The origin of the title, 'Spaniards,' is disputed; the most simple explanation is that it was due to certain famous Espalier apple-trees which once flourished on this site. The name of *Belsize Park* was derived from the ancient family mansion *Bellasys House*, which in 1728 became a place of public amusement to which people of fashion resorted; it was then famous for its chalybeate spring.

NEW OXFORD STREET, THROUGH HOLBORN, TO SMITHFIELD AND CHEAPSIDE.

ST. Giles's Church, still described as in the Fields, was built in 1734 by Flitcroft, upon the site of an ancient chapel of a Hospital for Lepers, founded in 1117. The entrance gateway is decorated with an old bas-relief from the former edifice. Here were buried some very notable persons—Lord Herbert, of Cherbury; George Chapman, the translator of Homer, to whose memory his friend Inigo Jones provided a monument; Sir Roger L'Estrange; Andrew Marvell; Richard Penderell, who assisted the escape of Charles II. (his tomb is in the churchyard); and the Duchess Dudley.

New Oxford Street, a short street in continuation of Oxford Street and High Holborn, runs through part of the notorious old "rookery of St. Giles." It was opened in 1847. A portion of the old buildings may still be seen in a dirty slum leading from the recently re-christened Dyot Street, but which, bad as it is, must be infinitely better than the *Gin Lane* and *Beer Street* which Hogarth drew from this neighbourhood, even as he portrayed the *Idle Apprentice* apprehended for murder in a *St. Giles's* night-cellar, and the St. Giles's charity-boy as the Tom Nero of his *Four Stages of Cruelty*. The gallows was removed from the Elms at Smithfield to *St. Giles's*—then a wayside village, noted chiefly for its early inns and houses of entertainment. Sir John Oldcastle, after being drawn from the Tower hither, was here hanged and burnt. From the *Seven Dials*, St. Giles's, issued the yards of songs for one penny which Pitts and Catnach published and made fortunes by. The *Seven Dials* were planned and built for wealthy tenants by a noted architect in the time of Charles II., but the number of clock faces is now reduced to two, and the name is sometimes corrupted to the *Seven Gileses* by the Malaprops of the locality. Gay described the intricacies of this district, which so many tired pedestrians have since verified—

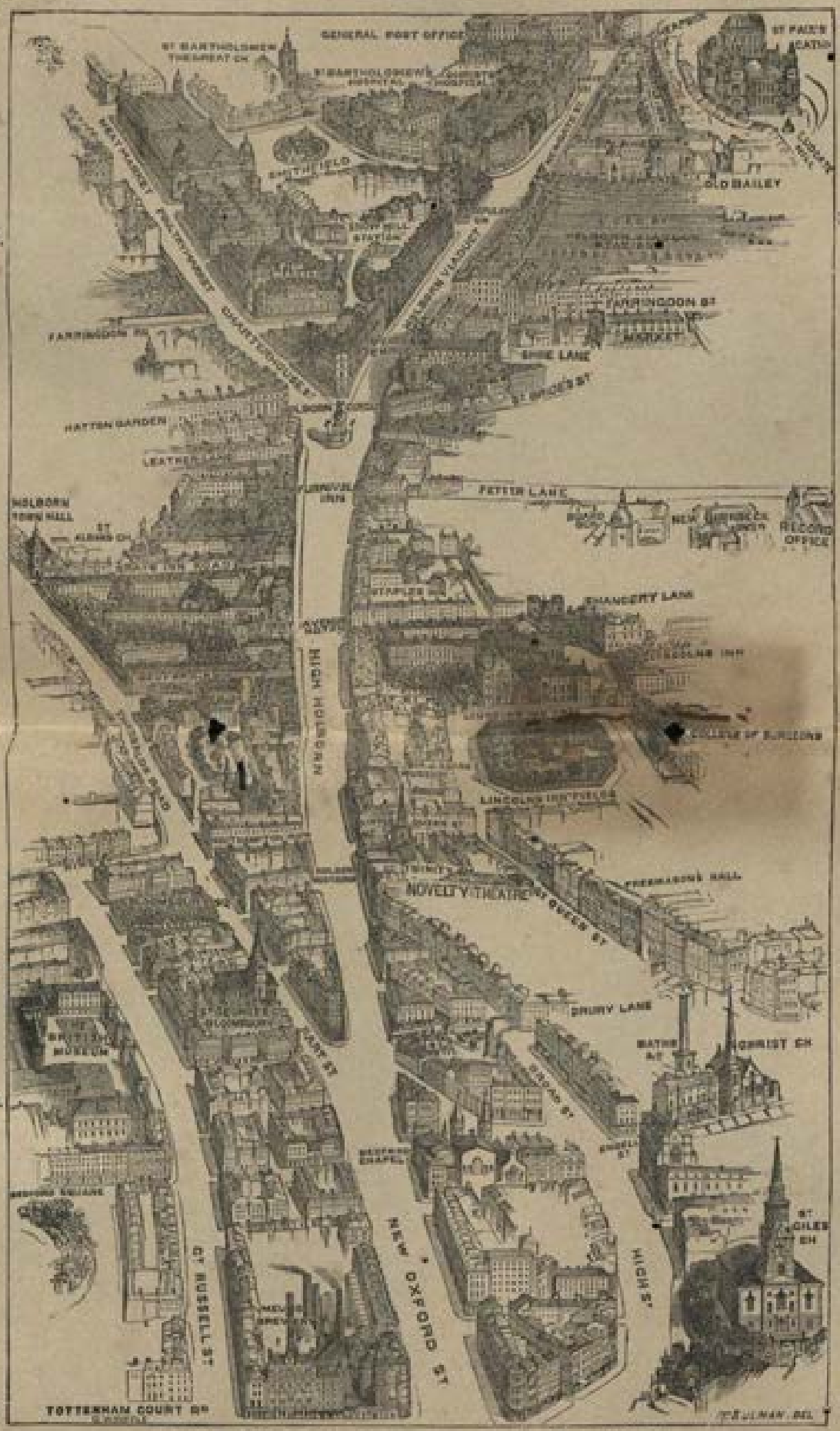
> "Here to seven streets seven dials count their day,
> And from each other catch the circling ray;
> Here oft the peasant with inquiring face
> Bewildered trudges on from place to place,
> Tries every winding court and street in vain,
> And doubles o'er his weary steps again."

Monmouth Street, named after the hero of Sedgemoor, whose mansion was in Soho Square, was long famous for its shops for old clothes, second-hand boots, and underground cellars. It is now called *Dudley Street*, as if a second-hand name were necessary for a street of second-hand business. All this locality has been much altered by the pulling down old houses for the new street to Piccadilly Circus.

We will now return to *New Oxford Street*. *Bloomsbury Street* leads through Charlotte Street into *Bedford Square*, and beyond through Gower Street into the Euston Road.

University College, London (sometimes mistaken for the University of London, an entirely different institution, see p. 113), is situated on the east side of *Gower Street*. It was founded by Lord Brougham and others (1826) to afford at a moderate cost the means of a high educational training—fitting students for taking their degrees at the University of London. *University College School* is for lads up to the age of sixteen—hours, 9.30 A.M. to 3.45 P.M.—at a charge of 24 guineas per ann. The *College* provides instruction, by a staff of forty-eight professors. *The Flaxman Gallery* of Sculptures and Drawings, also the *Marmor Homericum* and *Slade School of Fine Art*, should be inspected.

PLATE XIII.



NEW OXFORD STREET AND HOLBORN,

TO SMITHFIELD AND CHEAPSIDE.

University College Hospital, also in Gower Street, serves as a school of instruction in medicine, surgery, &c. It was founded in 1833 as a general hospital, with separate departments for diseases of women, children, the skin, the eye, the ear, the throat, and the teeth. It contains 154 beds, and treats over 2000 in-patients annually, besides 5000 out-patients. The expenditure is about £12,000 per annum.

At the Holborn end of *Museum Street* is Mudie's well known and extensive Circulating Library. *Great Russell Street*, at the north end, was once a fashionable street inhabited by the nobility and gentry, especially on its north side, which had gardens at back. *Montagu House*, the seat of the Duke of Montagu, occupied its centre, upon which site now stands the

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

It originated in 1753 under an Act of Parliament for the purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's Collection and the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, and was opened to the public Jan. 15, 1759. Sir Robert Cotton's Collection of MSS., formed at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century, with additions by his descendants, had been presented to the nation in 1700 by his grandson, Sir John Cotton, but the building in which it was kept at Westminster, having been burnt down in 1731, the Government was obliged to provide another edifice, and brought the three collections together in 1754, in Montague House, Bloomsbury. At first the Museum comprised but three departments, Printed Books, Manuscripts, and Natural History, and to those were subsequently added Antiquities and Art, including Prints and Drawings, Medals and Coins. In 1823, upon the presentation to the Museum by George IV. of the library collected by George III., it was found necessary to erect a new edifice. Montague House gradually disappeared, and when Sir R. Smirke's building was completed in 1845 nothing of the old structure remained. Since then Mr. Sydney Smirke erected (1857) in the inner quadrangle a fine building which contains the Reading Room and accommodation for new books. The Galleries of Greek Sculptures have since been extended, and a new building for the exhibition of Drawings and Engravings has been erected in Montague Street. In 1827 a fifth department, Botany, was added, in consequence of a bequest by Sir Joseph Banks of his collection and library of 16,000 volumes. The Museum at present comprises eleven departments, viz., Printed Books and Maps, MSS., Prints and Drawings, Oriental Antiquities, Greek and Roman Antiquities, British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, Coins and Medals, Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany. The *Geological Collection, Mineralogical, Botanical*, and *Zoological Collections*, are removed to the new Natural History Museum

in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. West of the Entrance Hall, decorated by Roubilliac's *Shakespeare* and Chantrey's *Sir J. Banks*, is the principal staircase to the upper floor. Opposite the foot of the staircase, lined by Indian sculptures, is the entrance to the *Grenville Library*, bequeathed to the nation in 1847 by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville; from the Grenville Library the visitor proceeds to the *Manuscript Saloon*, where MSS., Charters, Autographs, &c., are arranged for inspection. Near this is a room lately arranged for the perusal of newspapers, journals, etc., and thence he passes to the *Royal Library*, containing some rare examples of printing and binding; also part of the *Crace Collection* of the Topography of London; drawings by Thomas Girtin; and electrotypes of the finest *Greek and Roman Coins*, and *Italian, English and other Medals*. The entrance to the *Reading Room* is immediately in front of the visitor as he enters the building. Upon the left of the entrance hall is the way to the exhibition of the larger *Antiquities*. Guides to the collections are to be had at the Museum at prices from 1*d*. to 6*d*. each.

The *Antiquities Collections* are divided into two series, of which the first consists of Sculpture, including inscriptions and architectural remains, and occupies the ground floor of the south-western and western parts of the Museum, as well as some floors in the basement; and the second, placed in a suite of rooms on the upper floor, comprehends all the smaller remains, such as Vases, Medals, Coins, Bronzes, and articles of personal use or adornment. The arrangement of the principal sculptures is still far from completed; the *Roman and Græco-Roman* occupy the south side of the building, running east and west; the *Greek*, the *Assyrian*, and the *Egyptian*, run in three parallel lines from north to south. Between the Entrance Hall and the Reading Room is the Lycian Room, containing sculptures, &c., from Lycia in Asia Minor. *Indian Sculptures* are exhibited temporarily in the Hall and upon the Grand Staircase. To the left of the entrance hall, immediately upon entering the building, is the *Roman Gallery*, in which are to be found the *Roman and Anglo-Roman Antiquities*. Along the north side are Roman portraits in chronological sequence. Beyond are the Græco-Roman rooms 1, 2, 3, containing the *Townley Marbles*, and the staircase leading to the Græco-Roman basement room. In the *Archaic Gallery*, or old Lycian room, is the famous Harpy Tomb. In the *Mausoleum Room* are the remains of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, erected by Artemisia B.C. 352. The *Ephesus Room* contains the sculptures found by Mr. J. T. Wood, 1869–74 at Ephesus. The *Elgin Room* contains the Elgin Marbles, so called after the Earl of Elgin, who, when ambassador at Constantinople in 1801–3, obtained these sculptures by virtue of a firman of the Sublime Porte, and sold them to our Government in 1816 for £35,000. These works of ancient art comprise remains from the Parthenon at Athens, a portion of the frieze of the Temple of Victory

at Athens, some architectural remains from the Erechtheum, and a number of casts and fragments. In the *Hellenic Room* are marbles brought at different times from Greece and its colonies, but chiefly from the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius in Arcadia. The *Assyrian Galleries* contain the Sculptures excavated chiefly by Sir A. H. Layard, 1847–50, on the site of Nineveh; the collections made under the direction of Sir H. C. Rawlinson, 1853, by the late Mr. G. Smith and by Mr. H. Rassam. The *Kouyunjik Gallery* exhibits the collection of Bas-reliefs, cuneiform tablets (Creation and Deluge records), seals, &c., from the palace of Sennacherib, B.C. 700. The *Nimroud Central Saloon*, the *Nimroud Gallery*, the *Assyrian Basement-room*, and the *Assyrian Transept*, contain the other antiquities of Assyria and Carchemish. The *Phœnician Room* exhibits monuments from Phœnicia, Palestine, Carthage, and Cyprus. "We are they who fled before Joshua the Robber, the son of Nun," according to an ancient inscription in Numidia, shows that the Phœnicians and the Canaanites were the same people. In this room is a cast of the *Moabite Stone* discovered in 1868. The Collection of Phœnician seals and gems will be found in the Assyrian Room Table Case 9. The *Egyptian Galleries* are upon the north of the Assyrian transept, and contain the colossal sculptures from Egypt, frescoes, tombstones, &c., beautifully preserved from at least 2000 years B.C. On the *North-west Staircase* are placed examples of Egyptian papyri, i.e., documents on rolls formed of slices of the papyrus. At the top of the staircase is the *Egyptian Ante-room*, and, on the left, the *Mummy Rooms* and *Etruscan Gallery*. The *Second Northern Gallery* adjoining the Egyptian Rooms on the Upper Floor, contains the *Drawings and Prints*, and a highly interesting Collection illustrating the *Invention of Engraving*, also John Pye's Collection of Engravings, and the magnificent series of *Coins and Medals* of all countries. The *Glass Collections*, comprising ancient and more recent glass of all countries, are upon the right hand, and are highly interesting. The *Vase Rooms* exhibit a collection of painted fictile vases, discovered in tombs in Italy, Greece, &c. The *Bronze Rooms* contain the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman bronzes. The *British and Mediæval Room* exhibit remains of the Middle Ages, English and Foreign, and includes examples of British antiquities relating to periods before the Roman invasion. The *Collection of Gold Ornaments and Gems* is arranged in cases round the east and south side of a room between the British and Mediæval Room and the Ethnographical Room. The examples of Oriental Art and Ethnography, with the *Franks* Collection, are arranged in the rooms heretofore occupied by the Zoological Collection. The *Prehistoric Antiquities*, formed by the late Henry Christy, Esq., here find a place, to which they were conditionally presented in 1866. The Greenwell Collection, presented 1879, is already arranged there. The *Henderson* and *Meyrick* mediæval collections,

including armour, and the remainder of the large Collection of Portraits (now transferred to the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery), will be found in the *Mediæval Room*. The *Anglo-Roman Room* contains the antiquities illustrating the occupation of Britain by the Romans, A.D. 43—A.D. 410, *i.e.* 367 years.

The use of the READING ROOM is restricted to the purposes of study, reference, or research; and it is kept open on every day of the week except Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and the first four week-days of March and October. The hours are from nine till eight, September to April; nine till seven, May to August. No person under twenty-one years of age is admissible, except under a special order from the trustees. Persons desiring to be admitted to the Reading Room must apply in writing to the Principal Librarian, specifying their profession or business, their place of abode, and, if required, the purpose for which they seek admission. Every such application must be made two days, at least, before admission is required, and must be accompanied by a written recommendation from a householder or a person of recognised position, mentioning in full his, or her, name and address, and stating that he or she possesses a personal knowledge of the applicant, and of his or her intention to make proper use of the Reading Room. If such application and recommendation be satisfactory to the Principal Librarian, he will grant a ticket of admission, renewable at the discretion of the Principal Librarian, which must be produced if required and which is not transferable. For urgent purposes temporary admission is obtainable on personal application accompanied by an introduction.

The Exhibition Galleries are Open Free as under :

Monday and Saturday.—The whole of the Galleries.

Tuesday and Thursday.—Ditto, except British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography.

Wednesday and Friday.—Ditto, except portions of the Antiquities on the Upper Floor, and the Collections of Greek and Roman Antiquities on the Ground Floor and Basement.

The hours of admission are as follows:

From 10 *till* 4.	*From* 10 *till* 5.	*From* 10 *till* 6. (*And till later on Mon. and Sat. from May* 1 *to Aug.* 31.)
January.	March.	May.
February.	April.	June.
November.	September.	July.
December.	October.	August.

From 10 till 7 on Monday and Saturday from middle of July to the end of August.

From 10 till 8 on Monday and Saturday from May 1 to middle of July.

Students are admitted to the several Departments under Regulations to be obtained from the Principal Librarian.

At the east corner of Museum Street is *Hart Street*, which diverging but slightly at first from High Holborn, leads into *Theobald's Road*, and thence without interruption, through a new thoroughfare, across Gray's Inn Road and the Metropolitan Railway, to Clerkenwell and eastern districts. In *Hart Street* is the principal entrance to *St. George's Church, Bloomsbury*, built by a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren—Nicholas Hawksmoor, 1731. The portico of eight Corinthian columns has been much admired, but the tower, with a series of steps guarded by lions and unicorns, and having a statue of George I. in Roman costume for its apex, has been severely criticised by Horace Walpole and others. It gave rise to this epigram—

> "When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
> He ruled over England as head of the Church;
> But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
> Instead of the Church made him head of the Steeple."

This church stands in the unusual position of north and south. In *Bloomsbury Square* is a *Statue* of Charles James Fox. Lord Mansfield, the great Lord Chancellor, occupied the house at the north-east corner of Bloomsbury Square, and had collected a fine library of books and MSS. His house was sacked and its contents burnt in the No Popery Riots of 1780. *High Holborn* begins at the top of Drury Lane and is continued to *Holborn Bars*, near Brook Street (see p. 148).

In High Holborn, eastwards beyond Museum Street, and nearly opposite to *Southampton Street* and *Southampton Row*, is the *Holborn Restaurant*, noted for its handsome and spacious salon, galleried and bedecked with mirrors, and for the cultivated cuisine of its table d'hôte dinners, enlivened by choice instrumental music. On this site formerly stood the *Holborn Casino*, one of the chief dancing saloons of London. At the south end of Little Queen Street is *Great Queen Street*, in which is the *Freemasons' Tavern*—the head-quarters of Freemasonry, and the *Novelty Theatre* (see page 16). *Southampton Row* leads past *Queen's Square* through *Russell Square* (where is a statue of the Duke of Bedford) and *Tavistock Square*, to the *Terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, Euston Square.* Nearly opposite to *Kingsgate Street*, which, in the time of Charles II., was the Royal road to Newmarket, is the *Royal Music Hall*, formerly known as *Weston's Music Hall*, after the name of its former proprietor. *Red Lion Square*, reached through *Dean Street, Holborn*, was named after the once-celebrated *Red Lion Inn*, in Holborn, nearly opposite the *George and Blue Boar.* To the *Red Lion Inn* the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were carried from Westminster Abbey, and next day dragged on sledges to Tyburn. The *George and Blue Boar*, 285 High Holborn, was used by criminals, on their way to Tyburn, as their last "house of call." Swift wrote—

"As clever Tom Clinch, when the rabble was bawling,
Rode stately through Holborn to die of his calling,
He stopt at the *George* for a bottle of sack,
And promised to pay for it when he came back."

But the *George and Blue Boar* is of much greater historical importance; for it is said that here was discovered a messenger carrying a letter from Charles I., by which Ireton ascertained that it was the King's purpose to execute Cromwell and himself—a piece of information which decided them to bring Charles himself to the block.

Red Lion Street leads through *Lamb's* Conduit Street*, to the front of the *Foundling Hospital*, in Guilford Street, one of the most interesting places in London. It was founded in 1739 by Thomas Coram, a retired sea-captain, who, pitying the infants whom he had seen exposed and deserted in some of the public thoroughfares near his residence at Rotherhithe, established, after some labour and expense, the first Foundling Hospital in Hatton Garden—opened March 1740–1. The present Hospital was built in 1754, and country branch-hospitals were formed. Parliament voted altogether £40,000. All that was then necessary for the admission of an infant was to ring a bell at the gate and to deposit the child in the basket placed there for the purpose; 117 were brought the first day, and 3296 during the first year. Before long, i.e., in less than four years, 14,934 children were received, having been conveyed by carriers and others from all parts of the country, and of those over 10,000 died; a far larger mortality than Captain Coram had been so shocked at. Parliament again intervened, undertook the support of the survivors, and stopped indiscriminate admission. In 1760 the basis of the Institution had so changed that none but the illegitimate infants of mothers, whose circumstances were known to the Board, were admitted; and this continues to be the rule of the Hospital. If the mother of a first child can show previous good character, and that she has been deserted by the father, the Committee, who meet on Fridays, would consider her case upon its merits; but application must be made to them personally by the mother. The infants are nursed by cottagers in the country under the inspection of medical men and their wives; they are transferred to London as they grow a little older. Captain Coram spent all his property upon this and similar philanthropical endeavours, and before he died was glad to accept assistance from a public subscription for his benefit. The architect of the Hospital was T. Jacobson, who died in 1772. The *Hospital Chapel* is open to the public every Sunday for morning service at 11, and for afternoon service at 3.30. After the former, visitors are admitted to see at dinner the children, whom they have just heard

* So named after Mr. W. Lamb, gentleman of the chapel to Henry VIII., and of the Clothworkers' Company, who, in 1577, at his own expense, drew several springs into a conduit, and conveyed the water through leaden pipes from hence to Snow Hill.

taking part in the musical service, which is led by professional singers, and accompanied by Handel's Organ. No fee is charged for admission to the Service, but visitors on entering are expected to contribute to the plate held at the doors. The Chapel is certainly one of the handsomest examples of the edifices of the Georgian era—simple, roomy, light, and comfortable, with stained-glass windows showing the arms of numerous donors and benefactors, of whom Handel and Hogarth are best remembered. Handel gave the organ, and frequently performed upon it, raising as much as £1000 by a single performance for the Hospital Fund. It was long remembered by some who were once present here at a performance of *Samson*, what a thrill of sympathy passed through the crowd, as they beheld the great Master, sitting before them at the organ and leading the service,—triumphant by his grand art over age, affliction and contumely, while the choir sang of Samson's blindness, in the pathetic strains allied by the blind Handel to the blind Milton's magnificent poem. Hogarth painted the full-length portrait of Captain Coram, which now figures as but one of a very interesting though small collection of pictures to be seen here. Benjamin West's altar-piece, 'Christ Blessing Little Children,' is in the chapel. In the Committee-room, &c., are Hogarth's 'March to Finchley,' and Hogarth's 'Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter;' Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of Lord Dartmouth; Richard Wilson's 'Foundling Hospital' and 'St. George's Hospital;' Gainsborough's 'The Charter House;' Hartley's 'Chelsea and Bethlehem Hospitals;' portraits of Handel, by Kneller, &c., &c. In the vaults lie the remains of Captain Coram, Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, and others. The preacher at the Foundling is always a clergyman of note. The Rev. Sydney Smith was once a preacher here. The income of the Hospital (chiefly derived from old benefactions, and the increased value of its London property) is over £11,000 per annum. The children (no longer foundlings) number over 500, half of each sex. Of the earlier recipients of this charity there are some interesting relics, consisting of the small articles found upon the infants left in the admission basket. These are preserved in glass cases for the inspection of visitors.

Returning now to High Holborn and proceeding as before, eastwards, we shall observe upon our right the *Inns of Court Hotel*, (wherein is the *Farmers' Club*), and on our left, the new *First Avenue Hotel*, erected (by the Company which built the Grand Hotel at Charing Cross) on the site of the Duke's Theatre, destroyed by fire 1880. Here we find *Brownlow Street*, leading to *Bedford Row*, well known for its numerous solicitors' offices. On the opposite side of Holborn is *Great Turnstile*, leading to *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, now a large square tract of ground, enclosed since 1735 within palings, formerly an open space used for popular assemblies, fairs, and executions. Lord William Russell was here beheaded. "As he observed the great

crowd of people, he said, 'I hope I shall soon see a much better assembly.' When he came to the scaffold he walked about it four or five times. Then he turned to the sheriffs and delivered his paper . . . . He prayed by himself, then Tillotson prayed with him. He undressed himself, laid his head upon the block without the least change of countenance, and it was cut off at two strokes." Lincoln's Inn Fields bore an evil name in Gay's time; he writes:—

> "Where Lincoln's Inn's wide space is railed around,
> Cross not with venturous step; there oft is found
> The lurking thief."

The Pillory was often set up here. Inigo Jones built many of the houses on the western side.

Sir John Soane's Museum, at No. 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the north or Holborn side, anciently named *Whetstone Park*, contains an interesting collection of pictures, books, MSS., and antiquities, open free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in April, May, June, July, and August, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays in February and March. Students and parties for private days are admitted by special order of the Curator, to be obtained previously. Sir John Soane, the founder, was an architect of some note in the early part of this century; he built the Bank of England and several other public edifices. He made this collection himself, endowed it, and left it to the nation at his death in 1837. The house is full of pictures and various objects of antiquity. Amongst the former are Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress' and the 'Election;' Sir J. Reynolds' 'Snake in the Grass;' Turner's 'Van Tromp entering the Texel;' Eastlake's 'Cave of Despair;' Ostade's 'Scene in a Village;' Views in Venice by Canaletti, and Hilton's 'Mark Antony;' amongst the Sculptures are several examples by Flaxman, Westmacott, Banks, and others; amongst the Books, the first four folio editions of Shakespeare; amongst the MSS., the original of the 'Gerusalemme Liberata,' by Tasso; amongst the Antiquities, the Egyptian Sarcophagus or cenotaph discovered by Belzoni in 1816, formed of one block of alabaster, 9 feet 4 inches long, 3 feet 8 inches wide, and 2 feet 8 inches deep; 2½ inches thick, and yet so transparent that a lamp placed within it sends a light through. Inside is a carved full-length figure of Isis, the Egyptian guardian of the dead.

Upon the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields is the *Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons*. John Hunter, the great anatomist, made (see p. 15) the collection which formed the basis and still constitutes a considerable portion of the contents of this Museum. The Government upon the decease of Hunter in 1793, bought his collection for £15,000 and gave it to the Royal College of Surgeons, who have since greatly added to and improved it. Admission is to be obtained by order of a Member of the College, between 11 and 5 from March to August; and 11 to

PLATE XIV.

EUSTON ROAD AND MARYLEBONE ROAD,

KING'S CROSS TO PADDINGTON.

during the winter months, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The Museum is closed in September. It is divided into three sections, called the Western, Middle, and Eastern Museums. The *Western* contains, on the ground floor, pathological preparations showing diseases and injuries of bone, illustrations of normal human osteology, including skeletons and skulls of various races of men; and, in the galleries, collections of calculi and other concretions; Toynbee's specimens of diseased ear, and examples of skin disease. In the centre is a skeleton of a Greenland whale, and at the end of the room the skeleton of O'Brien, the Irish giant, nearly eight feet high, who died, aged 22, in 1783. The *Middle Apartment* exhibits the fossil remains of extinct vertebrated animals, and, in the galleries, examples of parasitic or entozoic animals. The *Eastern Apartment* contains examples of the osteology of vertebrate animals, and the galleries, specimens of the various modifications of different organisms. From the middle of the ceiling is hung the skeleton of a sperm whale, and on the ground floor are the skeleton of the elephant of old Exeter Change, &c. The College possesses a fine library of over 30,000 volumes, relating to medical and surgical science, and a highly interesting collection of portraits of eminent surgeons, including Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of John Hunter, the founder of the Museum. The fashionable theatre of Charles II.'s time, called the *Duke's Theatre* (afterwards known as the *Theatre Royal Lincoln's Inn Fields*), made famous by Betterton, Nell Gwynne, and others, mentioned by Pepys, stood upon the site of this Hall.

Lincoln's Inn occupies the site of an ancient monastery of Black Friars, who having removed to new quarters since known by their name, the land was granted to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, for his town house. At his death, in 1312, it became an Inn of Court, retaining the Earl's name. The older part of Lincoln's Inn dates from the time of James I. It is said that Ben Jonson helped in the building of a part of Lincoln's Inn, with trowel in hand and a Horace in his pocket. The *Chapel*, built by Inigo Jones, 1623, in a style of modernised Gothic, contains some fine stained-glass windows, and additions have lately been made by Sir Edmund Beckett. The *Hall or Library* is a fine edifice of red brick in the Tudor style, in keeping with the Old Tudor gateway (see p. 62). It was built by P. Hardwicke in 1843–5. The interior is decorated by a magnificent fresco by G. F. Watts, R.A., of the 'Lawgivers of the World,' and there are a few portraits in the Drawing-room. The Library is considered to be singularly rich in ancient volumes and MSS. Hither was removed from Lincoln's Inn *Old Hall*,—where the Lord Chancellor used to sit, before the building of the Royal Courts of Justice,—Hogarth's 'Paul before Felix,' painted by the artist, at the suggestion of Lord Mansfield, for the Benchers of the Inn. In the left-hand chambers, on the ground floor of No. 24

Old Buildings, lived Cromwell's secretary, Thurloe, and here in the reign of William III. were discovered the *Thurloe State Papers*, which had been concealed behind a false ceiling. The *New Square*, Lincoln's Inn, built on the north side of Carey Street, occupies an area of 5500 yards, extending to Portugal Street, and with Serle Street on the west. In the quadrangle there is a garden, and surrounding it are twelve distinct houses with staircases leading from the interior of the quadrangle to the several sets of chambers.

Chancery Lane (see p. 62) has been recently much widened and improved both at its Holborn and Fleet Street ends. On the north side of Holborn, *Fulwood's Rents* were formerly associated with *Baldwin's Gardens* (now no more) as a place of sanctuary or privilege from arrest, but like the *Alsatia* of Whitefriars, and the *Mint* of Southwark, suppressed as such in 1696. The *Theatre* is situated at 84 High Holborn.

A few paces farther east bring us to the Gateway of *Gray's Inn*, an Inn of Court named after a Lord Gray de Wilton of Henry VII.'s reign. Jacob Tonson first kept shop in this gateway. The *Hall* of Gray's Inn was built in 1560; its interior is wainscoted, its windows richly dight with armorial bearings. Hard by is *Gray's Inn Chapel*. The Garden was first laid out in 1600, when Mr. afterwards Sir Francis Bacon Lord St. Albans (*Latinè* Verulamium) was Treasurer. *Verulam Buildings* still serve as a memorial of the most famous of Gray's Inn students, and the greatest of all Lord Chancellors. He died in his old chambers, to which he had retired from York House after his disgrace. He is still the *genius loci*, and we may sing in sympathy with Dr. Charles Mackay—

> "Whene'er through Gray's Inn porch I stray
> I meet a spirit by the way;
> I roam beneath the ancient trees,
> And talk with him of mysteries;
> He tells me truly what I am—
> I walk with mighty Verulam."

Gray's Inn Lane, now *Gray's Inn Road*, leads from Holborn most directly to *King's Cross*, where are the *Great Northern Railway Terminus*, the Hotel connected therewith, and a Station of the *Underground Railway*. In *Fox Court*, lately destroyed, was born Richard Savage, the poet. Hampden and Pym had lodgings in Gray's Inn Lane while the former led the Opposition. In Gray's Inn Road is the *Royal Free Hospital*, founded (1828) for the free admission of the sick poor. It receives about 1500 in-patients and 40,000 out-patients annually. Its income is about £10,000. Past the Great Northern Station is *Old St. Pancras Church*. In the churchyard, converted by Lady Burdett Coutts into *St. Pancras Gardens*, lie many Roman Catholics, also Woollett, the engraver; J. Walker, lexicographer; Jeremy Collier;

W. Godwin, the novelist, and his two wives; Ned Ward, &c. *New St. Pancras Church* is in the Euston Road. Between the *St. Pancras Terminus* of the *Midland Railway*, St. Pancras Road and the Hampstead Road, lies the poor district of *Somers Town*, named after Lord Somers, formerly owner of the land here.

Bagnigge Wells Road, near King's Cross, was once noted for its mineral spring, and for tea-gardens, opened to the public in 1758, and finally closed in June 1841. *Cold Bath Fields Prison* stands at its southern end.

Returning down Gray's Inn Road to Holborn, we shall at that point find the site of *Staple Inn*, one of the old Inns of Chancery, which derived its name from the Woolstaplers, who once owned it. The edifice was of the time of James I.; the Memorial Window-glass still earlier. *Barnard's Inn*, also named after an ancient owner, was the smallest of the Inns of Chancery. All these old Inns of Court, like the Halls of Oxford and Cambridge, were originally so named from the ancient usage of the several masters receiving the scholars to board and reside with them. "There belong to the law," wrote Fortescue, 1464, "ten lesser Inns which are called *Inns of Chancery*, in each of which are 100 students at least. After they have made some progress here, they are admitted to the Inns of Court, *i.e.* Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, or Gray's Inn." Both Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn are now in danger of demolition; the land upon which they stand being coveted for business purposes, it is only too probable that all these small but interesting old edifices so dear to the archæologist, will be swept away. The list of these Inns of Chancery comprised *Clifford's Inn* (founded 1345) and *Clement's Inn* (Ed. IV.), both affiliated to the Inner Temple; *New Inn*, to the Middle Temple; *Thavie's Inn* (Ed. III.) and *Furnival's Inn* (1406), to Lincoln's Inn; *Staple Inn* (Henry IV.) and *Barnard's Inn* (Henry VI.) to Gray's Inn. *Lyon's Inn* and others, data unknown. The attorneys into whose hands these Inns of Chancery gradually were transferred, closed them against students for the Bar, and turned them into places for their own convivial enjoyment. The gabled houses in Holborn, near Staple Inn, are among the oldest and most picturesque in London. Right in the middle of the present thoroughfare, and just at the end of Gray's Inn Lane, stood the old row of buildings known as *Middle Row, Holborn*, pulled down in 1867.

At a point nearly opposite *Brook Street* stood old *Holborn Bars*, the City boundary, destroyed in 1867. At a house, then No. 4 Brook Street, poor Chatterton, the boy-poet of 17, committed suicide in his garret, in despair at his failure to realise a livelihood by literature in London. *Furnival's Inn* (now occupied as chambers, and by *Furnival's Hotel*) derives its name from the Lords Furnival, whose mansion was converted into an Inn of Chancery, *temp.* Henry IV. No part

of the ancient Hall remains. The present building is rendered interesting by the fact that Charles Dickens began 'Pickwick' in his chambers in Furnival's Inn. "I can remember," said Thackeray, "when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming humorous works in covers, which were coloured light green, and came out once a month, that this young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings; and I recollect walking up to his chambers in Furnival's Inn with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable."

The Church of St. Alban—rendered prominent by the extreme ritual and sacerdotal claims of its late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, is placed in a court leading out of Brook Street, Holborn. It is visited by many travellers from the country and abroad, who are curious to see to what extent ceremonial may be practised by a minister of the Church of England. This church was built by Butterfield.

Leather Lane, on the same side of Holborn, is chiefly noteworthy for its Italian colonists. Here live nearly all those *organ-grinders*, who are to be seen roaming over the metropolis, discoursing, to the discomfort of some and to the delight of many, the latest popular musical compositions; and here also are their compatriots, the makers of plaster-of-Paris casts. Leather Lane is one of the tolerated markets for costermongers' wares, and is worth seeing on a Saturday night, by persons curious to know how their poorest neighbours live, what they buy and sell, and eat and drink, and amuse themselves withal. If one wanted to learn how much a penny can buy, an hour spent in such a market might afford a good deal of information. The *Old Bell Inn*, Holborn, is an ancient hostelry from which in summer coaches run to Wendover and other parts of the environs of London.

Thavie's Inn, on the south side of Holborn, is named after John Thavie, its owner, in the time of Edward III. He let out his premises to students at law, and the property eventually became an Inn of Chancery, in connexion with Lincoln's Inn.

Ely Place occupies the site of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Ely, and has many historic associations. *Ely Chapel*, the sole relic of the old pile, was sold in 1874, and is now a Roman Catholic chapel. It was of the church lands and gardens here—required by Queen Elizabeth to be demised by the Bishop to her till certain sums were repaid—that the Queen, finding the Bishop disposed to demur, wrote, "Proud prelate, know that if you do not immediately fulfil your engagement, I, who made you what you are, will immediately unfrock you." The Bishop had to make over the property to the Crown, and Sir Christopher Hatton (the Queen's handsome Chancellor) entered into possession. *Hatton Garden* preserves the memory of Sir Christopher, whose widow held possession of it against all comers, and even against her second husband, Sir Edward Coke,

whom she quarrelled with and kept at a distance. The Bishops of Ely, in consideration of being granted their house in Dover Street, Piccadilly, transferred in 1772 to the Crown all claim to this property. In Ely Palace died John o' Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," and of the then adjoining garden Shakespeare speaks in 'Richard III.,' "My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn, I saw good strawberries in your garden there; I do beseech you send for them." *Fetter Lane*, see p. 59.

In Cross Street, Hatton Garden (in a church then connected with the *Royal Caledonian Asylum* for the children of Scottish soldiers, now in the Caledonian Road) Edward Irving first preached in London, July 1822, and drew crowds of hearers of all ranks and attainments. By subscriptions here raised he built the large Scotch church in Regent Square, where occurred the wonderful utterances of spiritual tongues by certain members of his congregation (excited by his eloquent prayers for the bestowal of spiritual gifts) which resulted in Irving's condemnation by the Presbytery, May 2, 1830. Upon being driven out of Regent Square he took to open-air preaching, and then temporarily occupied a large room in Gray's Inn Road, which Robert Owen tenanted. Eventually he settled in Newman Street, Oxford Street, in premises previously used as a studio by Sir B. West, P.R.A. Irving died in Dec. 1834. The Catholic Apostolic Church in Gordon Square, now the head-quarters of the Irvingites, was not built until 1850.

Bleeding Heart Yard, described by Dickens "as inhabited by poor people who set up their rest among its faded glories, as Arabs of the desert pitch their tents among the fallen stones of the pyramids," is now chiefly represented by a small tavern at the corner of Charles Street, Hatton Garden, which seems to be in some doubt as to whether its name should be the Bleeding Heart or the Bleeding Hart. The former is however the true one, and it was derived "from the heraldic cognisance of an old family to which the land belonged." *

St. Andrew's Church, which used to stand considerably above the roadway, now appears much beneath its level, for the Viaduct spans the road far beyond it, to the top of what used to be Holborn Hill. This is one of Wren's churches, but is noted chiefly for its associations with the histories of a few remarkable men. John Webster, the Elizabethan dramatist, is said to have been its parish clerk. Savage the poet was christened here. Bishops Hacket and Stillingfleet ("the

* Sir Walter Scott speaks of this device as carved on Tantallon Castle entrance:

> Above the rest, a turret square
> Did o'er its Gothic entrance bear
> Of sculpture rude, a stony shield;
> The Bloody Heart was in the Field,
> And in the chief three mullets stood;
> The cognisance of Douglas blood."

foremost theologian of the reign of James II."), and Dr. Sacheverell, the High Church oracle, were among its rectors; the last-named was buried here in the chancel. It is narrated, in connection with the Great Plague of London, that a blind Highland piper who fell asleep on the steps of this church was carried off in the dead-cart, and would have been buried in his trance, but for the howling of his dog, which at the last moment awoke him. Cibber the sculptor made a group from this incident for the Duke of Argyll.

Immediately upon the north side of and at the bottom of old Holborn Hill, ran *Field Lane* and *Saffron Hill*, notorious places for thieves and their receiving-houses, depicted by Boz as the home of Fagin and his school of pickpockets. It used to be asserted of this quarter of London, that if a gentleman in the Strand or the West-end lost his pocket-handkerchief and wished to recover it, he need but take a walk to Field Lane or Saffron Hill and there, about an hour or so after it had been picked from his pocket, he would be pretty sure to find it already washed and ironed, with his name erased, hanging with a hundred others of divers qualities and colours, outside one of the twenty shops for the sale of such articles then to be found here. The whole neighbourhood has been reformed. Field Lane scarcely exists but as a name upon the noted Night Refuges so long situated in it, but which in the year 1877 were removed to a new pile of buildings in Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, near by. Saffron Hill has lately had enough fresh air and light let in upon the site of its old and wretched tenements to enable it if necessary to grow saffron once more; it is, however, being rebuilt upon.

At *Holborn Circus* is an Equestrian Statue of the late *Prince Consort*, near the new thoroughfare to Smithfield named Charterhouse Street, and here also is the Nonconformist chapel named the *City Temple*. *Holborn Viaduct* was built in 1867, by Mr. W. Haywood, for the City of London, and a wonderfully useful and ornamental improvement it is. Omnibuses and other heavy vehicles no longer crawl up Holborn Hill or Snow Hill, but run on level road from Newgate Street to Holborn. The old coaching-house, the *Saracen's Head* on Snow Hill, which was rendered memorable by Dickens as the head-quarters of Squeers, in London—whence the north-country coach carried him, Nicholas, Smike, and the small boys off to Dotheboys Hall—has been taken down and rebuilt. Upon the Viaduct is the *Holborn Viaduct Terminus* of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; also the *Imperial Hotel*, and a large *Railway Terminus Hotel* adjoining.

St. Sepulchre's Church, injured by the Great Fire of London, was repaired by Wren. St. Sepulchre's tower, one of the most ancient in London, has four pinnacles with vanes—which have given rise to many observations, "Unreasonable people are as hard to reconcile as the vanes of St. Sepulchre's tower, which never looked all

four upon one point of the heavens." The interior of the church, just renovated, is fitly approached by the ancient south-west porch, a fine example of the Perpendicular style. From the steps of St. Sepulchre's, it was the custom, provided for by an old benefaction, to present the criminals, who would pass by in a cart on their way to be hanged at St. Giles's or at Tyburn (these being the more ancient places of execution), each with a nosegay. In St. Sepulchre's Church was buried, on the south side of the choir, the famous Captain John Smith (d. 1631), sometime Governor of Virginia, to whom is an epitaph beginning—

"Here lies one conquered that hath conquer'd kings."

At the south-western corner of *Newgate Street* is the grim old building known as *Newgate Prison*, which has a frontage of considerable length to the open space called the *Old Bailey*. Well may a visitor pause to look at these prison walls, whose dinginess has passed into a sort of proverb—"black as Newgate." Here are the gigantic symbols, over the doors, of those iron fetters which await the felon within. Here is the spot whereon was reared the Newgate gallows, and here, within the limited space of a few hundred square yards, the ground upon which the crowd, packed so densely that the street seemed paved with heads, would wait through the long hours of night and darkness for the dawn which should bring the sensational sight of a "hanging." When old St. Sepulchre's clock, hard by, struck eight, on a hanging morning, the upturned faces of that multitude, begrimed by the night of watching, and all directed gallows-ward, were a sight that once seen could never be forgotten. The bell of St. Sepulchre's Church, which tolled throughout the dismal ceremony, was one of its most depressing features.

The history of the *Prison of Newgate* would require many volumes. The first prison was founded, as all other similar City prisons were, in the tower connected with the City gate. Old Newgate was burned down in the "No Popery" Riots, in 1780, before the present prison, then in process of building by George Dance (the Architect of the Mansion House), was ready. The whole structure was completed soon afterwards; Tyburn-tree was abolished in 1783, and the first execution in front of Newgate took place, December 9, 1783; the last in 1868, when public executions were prohibited. Old Newgate was the prison in which Titus Oates, Jack Sheppard, and others were confined, and Howard the philanthropist laboured. In the present edifice Mrs. Fry performed her kindly offices for the female prisoners. Under an Act of Parliament, 1877, Newgate was abolished as a Gaol of Detention except during the sessions at the Old Bailey. Adjoining Newgate (to which admission may be granted under an order from the Home Office) is the *Central Criminal Court*, or *Old Bailey Sessions House*, to which admission can

be obtained by means of a fee to the official in charge. Opposite the place of execution at Newgate was a house, 89, said to have been occupied by Jonathan Wild, the thief-taker. Hogarth's father kept a school at the corner of Ship Court, Old Bailey; William Hone lived at No. 67. In *Green Arbour Court*, Old Bailey, near to where *Breakneck Steps* mark the relics of Old London Wall, Oliver Goldsmith, at an early part of his career, lived in the deepest poverty, and wrote his 'Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning.' Whilst here he was called upon by a visitor, who, as there was but one chair in the room, was invited to sit in it while Goldsmith removed to the window-seat. A gentle tap was heard at the door of the room, and a ragged child came in, dropped a curtsey, and said, "Mamma sends her compliments, and would you do her the favour to lend her a chamber-pot full of coals?"

At the corner of *Giltspur Street* (so called from the knights, who wore gilt spurs, riding that way to the jousts in Smithfield) and Newgate Street stood *Giltspur Street Compter*, a debtors' prison and house of correction, built by Dance, in 1791, and pulled down in 1855. A hundred yards or so from the Old Bailey, up Giltspur Street, is *Pye Corner*, with a little figure and inscription testifying that the Great Fire of London, 1666, which began in Pudding Lane, near London Bridge, stopped at this point (see p. 182). Just beyond Pye Corner is *Cock Lane*, the scene of the imposture, known as the *Cock Lane Ghost*, which in 1762 set all London, high and low, a-talking. Dr. Johnson did not think it beneath his dignity to make inquiry into this deception, any more than Faraday did in our own time into the mystery of spirit-rapping, and with of course the same result, namely,—to convince every person of common sense that such communications are imaginary. The Cock Lane Ghost story amounted to this, that a girl, twelve years old, the daughter of the clerk of St. Sepulchre's Church, living in Cock Lane, had been communicated with by the ghost of a lady, whose husband had poisoned her, and she had been informed by certain scratchings—equivalent we may suppose to the spirit-rappings of a later time—that this ghost had particulars to communicate, which would bring the charge home to the criminal. The ghost promised to give the information in the vault of the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, where the murdered woman had been buried. All London was on the *qui vive* to follow up the matter, and avenge the murder. The Duke of York and Horace Walpole, amongst other persons of quality, visited the house in Cock Lane; Dr. Johnson and other gentlemen solemnly took up the inquiry, went to the vault of St. John on the night named by the supposed ghost, waited there, and adjured it solemnly to give the promised information. None was forthcoming. The worthy Doctor published his statement. The imposture came to an end. Parsons, the father of the girl, was

condemned to the pillory for having promoted it, but the mob were not convinced; their faith in ghosts protected Parsons, they collected money for him, and they did not pelt him. *Populus vult decipi.*

SMITHFIELD lies immediately north of *Giltspur Street*, and to the back of Christ's Hospital. In ancient times Smithfield being just beyond the city walls was the scene of all public amusements, fairs, and recreations. It was the place for tournaments, for ordeal fights, for quintain matches, and other such tough encounters as earned for it the name of 'Ruffian's Hall.' It had its green and its clump of elm-trees, which afterwards became the site of executions, and the place whereon William Fitzosbert and Mortimer, and Sir William Wallace were executed. In Smithfield, Walworth, mayor of London, slew Wat Tyler, at the head of the rebels, near the priory of St. Bartholomew. In Smithfield were burnt the religious martyrs of the time of Queen Mary, in whose reign no less than 277 so suffered for 'heresy'; and there stands in the centre of the space, which still remains of old Smithfield, a memento of these martyrs, also a memorial church close by. It is pretty certainly ascertained that the Protestant martyrs were burnt just opposite the entrance to the gate of St. Bartholomew's priory, the prior of which was generally the chief ecclesiastical personage present. The stake was fixed so that the martyr's face was turned towards the east, and to the priory gate. Human bones charred, and stones blackened by fire, were dug up at this spot during some excavations in March 1849. In the time of the Great Fire of London, the houseless people built themselves huts in Smithfield. Here *Bartlemy Fair* was held, from the reign of Henry I. to 1855, when it was finally abolished. The sights included shows of wild beasts, dwarfs, and monstrosities; operas, tight-rope and saraband dancing; morrice-dancing by dogs, the hare beating the tabor, a tiger pulling feathers from live fowls, Punchinello, &c. An ox roasted whole, and roast-pig, were the chief attractions of the great fair, which at one time used to last for a fortnight, but was afterwards restricted to three days. The name of Bartlemy was a corruption of *St. Bartholomew*, whose priory certainly enjoyed in early times some privileges connected therewith. There are two churches dedicated to this saint in Smithfield—one being known as *St. Bartholomew-the-Less*, and standing within the precinct of the present St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is a very small building; the other, *St. Bartholomew-the-Great*, is part of the ancient priory of St. Bartholomew, founded 1102, by Rahere, the king's minstrel (companion of Hereward, the last of the Saxons, who fought against William the Conqueror), who became the first prior, and to whom a monument still remains. This edifice is considered to be the oldest and one of the most remarkable of the churches of London. Its gate is Early English, and the church of Norman Gothic

with Perpendicular additions. Amongst the remaining monuments are one to Rahere, and another to Sir W. Mildmay, founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The name of William Hogarth appears upon the parish register. *Bartholomew Close* indicates the extent of this most ancient priory. In this Close a new Hall for the Butchers' Company has been recently built.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital originally formed a portion of Bartholomew's Priory, but, after the dissolution of monasteries, under Henry VIII., it was refounded in 1546 by the king, at the instance of Sir Richard Gresham, then Lord Mayor, father of Sir Thomas—the city agreeing to contribute 500 marks annually for its support; a sum equivalent to that derived from its royal endowment. The Hospital was spared by the Great Fire. It was rebuilt by Gibbs in 1730. A *Statue* of Henry VIII. is still preserved over the entrance. St. Bartholomew's Hospital has always ranked amongst the first of our schools of medicine and surgery. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was for thirty-four years physician to this Hospital. Abernethy was one of its famous lecturers, and reared many worthy disciples; but none more famous than Richard Owen, pronounced by Cuvier "the greatest anatomist of his age." Here are 676 beds, of which about 400 are for surgical cases; also 100 nurses, and 27 different wards. About 6000 in-patients and 100,000 out-patients are treated annually. The income is about £45,000 per annum. There is a *Convalescent Home* at Highgate for the reception of convalescents from this Institution.

Smithfield Market is now no longer used for the sale of cattle in the open pens which once covered the whole of the space known as Smithfield. It is a large red-brick building in the *renaissance* style, erected for the City of London by Mr. Horace Jones, and opened in 1868, extending over three and a half acres of ground, roofed in with glass, and including a market for poultry as well as meat. Below it are cellars planned for the storage of such provisions, and a railway depôt adjoins it. *A Fruit and Vegetable Market* House, converted into a *Fish Market*, provides facilities for the retail sale of fish. The great *Metropolitan Cattle Market* is now held at Copenhagen Fields, between Camden Town and Islington, opened in June 1855, covering thirty acres (half enclosed), in which many millions of cattle, sheep, and pigs are sold annually. In the centre of the market is a clock-tower, also a telegraph office and offices of different banks. Near by are eight slaughter-houses. Tolls are levied by the City of London upon the animals sold in this market.

Long Lane, Smithfield, leading into Aldersgate Street, has been long known for its shops for new and second-hand clothing and for the numerous small courts and alleys which lie between it and the *Barbican* (a watch-tower). North of Smithfield Market is the new street called *Charterhouse Street*, out of which runs, in a northerly

direction, *St. John Street*, continued on to *St. John Street Road*, a direct way to the *Angel* Inn, Islington. If we proceed a short distance up St. John Street we shall see the place where the once-noted Sessions House (called after its founder, *Hicks's Hall*) formerly stood, and where Lord William Russell was condemned to death; and, if we bear a little to the left from that point, we shall come upon one of the most interesting relics of ancient London, namely, *St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell*—all that remains of the great monastery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in 1100. Wat Tyler's rebels destroyed, in 1382, the whole commandery, and beheaded the grand-prior, in what is now called *St. John's Square*. Docwra, grand-prior from 1502 to 1520, commenced to rebuild the monastery and completed the gateway, now standing, about 1504. The monastery was suppressed in 1540, and the building which then stood here was given over to secular purposes, but chiefly "for the king's stores." In Edward VI.'s reign the Lord Protector Somerset undermined and blew up the edifice and removed a large portion of the materials wherewith to construct Somerset House. The Gate remained untouched. In 1731 it had become the printing-office of Edward Cave, who in that year published in it the first number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Here Dr. Johnson was engaged in the editorial work of that periodical—"shut up in a room which he would suffer none to approach save the printer or the printer's boy for matter, which, as fast as he composed, he tumbled out at the door." Here he ate his food behind the screen, his dress being too shabby for him to show himself. In the great room over the archway, Garrick made his first essay as an actor in London—the journeymen printers read the subordinate parts, and Garrick represented the chief personage in Fielding's farce of 'The Mock Doctor'—Dr. Johnson and Cave being nearly the entire audience. Externally the Gateway is decorated on the north front with the arms of the priory and of Docwra, and on the south the arms of France and England. In the low doorway of the west tower was the entrance to Cave's printing-office. In the east tower is a tavern-bar, from which Elizabethan stairs are carried to the rooms over the gateway. St. John's Gate is now almost entirely occupied by those modern Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, best known for their *Ambulance Association* and for giving public instruction as to the best assistance to be rendered in cases of accidental or other injuries. Among the relics treasured in these premises is an old-fashioned chair said to have been used by Dr. Johnson. The visitor will be much interested in this ancient place:—

"Here Johnson and St. John's brave knights,
Our wandering glances share:—
The badge won in Jerusalem,
The Doctor's elbow-chair.

Such are the shreds which History
Alone has cared to save;
St. John leaves but his Gateway,
Johnson, the seat of Cave."

CLERKENWELL GREEN lies upon the north-west of St. John's Square, and is to be reached from thence through *Jerusalem Passage*. It is noted as having been a great political rendezvous for many years, and the Vestry have failed to enclose it. At one end stands the *Sessions House* for *Middlesex*, removed here from Hicks's Hall, and near it is the *Clerkenwell House of Detention*, under the wall of which a barrel of gunpowder was exploded by some Fenian conspirators, December 1867, with a view to the escape of two prisoners, Burke and Casey. Forty innocent persons were injured and one killed by the explosion. The prisoners could not escape, and were afterwards punished with penal servitude. Barrett, who fired the powder-barrel, was hanged; he was the last malefactor who was publicly executed at Newgate. The parish *Church of St. James*, Clerkenwell, overlooks Clerkenwell Green. The name of *Clerkenwell*, derived from Clerk's Well in *Ray Street*, applies to a large district, which of late years has been chiefly noted for its numerous watch-making and jewelry industries. The Marquis of Northampton being the owner of the land of this quarter, many of the streets have been named after his family—Compton, Perceval, Spencer, &c. At the *Red Bull Theatre*, in *Woodbridge Street*, women are said to have first appeared on a London stage. CLERKENWELL CLOSE is noted for *Newcastle House*, wherein the eccentric Duchess of Albemarle lived in state, and vowed she would never re-marry except to a sovereign prince. Lord Montague won the lady by courting her as Emperor of China, and used her as a barbarian. We will now (passing by the side of Farringdon station, one of the depôts of the London, Chatham, and Dover line) return to the main thoroughfare from which we branched off at the corner of Giltspur Street, and will proceed eastwards.

On the north side of NEWGATE STREET we shall pass in front of *Christ's Hospital*, which recedes from the main thoroughfare, fenced in by tall iron gates and palings; and in the courtyard we shall probably see many a Blue-coat boy taking his diversion. This magnificent charity dates from the time of Edward VI.; the costume still worn by the scholars, is the same as was generally adopted when the School was founded, and gives the name "*Blue-coat School*" to the Institution. Christ's Hospital occupies the site of the old convent of *Grey Friars*, and it was originally intended for the reception of young and helpless children. The cloisters and buttery are the only remains of the ancient priory. Charles II. founded the Mathematical School and endowed it; and many benefactions succeeded those of the king. Christ's Hospital is maintained by these bounties, administered by the Corporation of London, and its revenues

are about £55,000 per annum. With this sum about 1100 boys are supported and educated, of whom about 200 are usually being reared at the Preparatory School at Hertford. Admission for scholars (age eight to eleven) to this School is obtained on presentation of the governors of the School. A list of those governors who have presentations during the year is published annually at the office of the School in March, price one shilling, and a general list of all the governors (who present once in three years), showing their years of presentation, can be had for half-a-crown. Boys remain in the School until they are fifteen, or, if they become King's Scholars or Grecians, for some time longer, in order to qualify for the Universities. The public are admitted to the Lenten Suppers on every Thursday in Lent in the great Hall, by tickets issued by the governors. The tables are laid with bowls, bread-baskets, platters, &c. The official company then enter; the Lord Mayor takes the state chair at the end of the hall, a hymn is sung, accompanied by the organ in the gallery; a Grecian in the pulpit reads the evening service. After prayers the boys begin their meal, whilst the visitors walk up and down the alleys formed between the tables. When the meal is done the visitors return to their seats, the boys take up the baskets, bowls, bread-platters, and candlesticks, fold up the table-cloths, and then pass in regular procession before the Lord Mayor, bowing every two of them to his lordship, and then retiring in due order with their matrons until the whole eight hundred boys have performed this singular ceremony. There are several portraits of interest preserved in this Hospital, including those of the founder, Edward VI., of Charles II., James II., Queen Victoria, and the Prince Consort. The Edifice was almost entirely rebuilt in 1825–29, by J. Shaw. It is extremely probable that this great School, like that of the Charterhouse, will, before long, be removed to the country. Among the chief of the celebrated persons educated here may be mentioned the poet Samuel T. Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, in the present century; and, in former times, Camden, Stillingfleet, and Samuel Richardson, the novelist. In the era of *State Lotteries* two Blue-coat boys were selected to draw the Tickets from the Wheels of Fortune, and the ceremony usually took place at the Guildhall. Lotteries were abolished in England in 1826, and the last was drawn Oct. 18th in that year.

In *Christ Church*, adjoining the Hospital, are preached the Spital Sermons; and here was buried Richard Baxter, the author of the 'Saints' Everlasting Rest.' *Warwick Lane* was named after Warwick, the great king-maker, whose house stood on this site, and of whom a *bas-relief* is still to be seen. Here too, was the *Old College of Physicians*, built by Sir Christopher Wren, after the Fire of London, and pulled down in 1866 (see p. 10). The old *Bell Inn* and the *Oxford Arms*, two noted hostels, were in this lane. In the Bell Inn

died Archbishop Leighton, 1684, who is reported by Bishop Burn to have often said, "that if he were to choose a place to die in, it should be an inn; it looked so like a pilgrim's going home, to whom this world was all a pilgrimage."

Upon the north side of Newgate Street we find *King Edward Street* (named after the founder of the neighbouring Blue-coat School), but formerly known as *Butcher Hall Lane*, from its numerous butchers' shops. Like its neighbour, Butcher Hall Lane, *Newgate Market* is now a thing of the past; the carcases and the carcase butchers have taken their departure hence to Smithfield Market, hard by, and Newgate Market, having been metamorphosed into comparative cleanliness, quiet, and decency, has taken the title of *Paternoster Square.*

Little Britain, named from the mansion of the Duke of Bretagne, *temp.* Edward II., and known (from Charles I. to Queen Anne) for its book-shops, is now abandoned to city warehousemen. In *Bull-head Court* was a *bas-relief* of William Evans, a giant of 7 feet 6 inches, and Sir Geoffrey Hudson, King Charles's dwarf, of 3 feet 9 inches. Opposite, in *Queen's Head Passage*, stood till 1882 a long-noted literary rendezvous, *Dolly's Chop-house*, wherein, over a pint of wine and a chop or steak, used to be ratified many a publisher's bargain with his author. We next pass Bath Street, the name of which still preserves the memory of the Turkish baths first introduced into London in the time of Charles II., and called Bagnios;—this thoroughfare was then called Pincock or *Pentecost Lane*, another of the religious names belonging to the locality.

At the north-east corner of Newgate Street are the new *Government Telegraph Offices*, connected with the General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand (see p. 161); at the south-eastern end of Newgate Street, and at the point where a colossal *Statue of Sir Robert Peel* faces Cheapside, is a narrow opening to one of the best-known, but smallest streets in London, namely, *Paternoster Row*—long famous throughout the civilised world as the centre and fountain of English Literature. The names over the shops are all "familiar in our mouths as household words." Here are Bagster, and the Religious Tract Society, Blackwood, and Longmans, and Nelson, and Chambers, and Kent, and fifty more, and, when we get to *Stationers' Hall Court*, at the western end, we find the busily thronged warehouse of Simpkin and Marshall, supplying its clamorous customers under, as it were, the approving eye of *Stationers' Hall* itself (see p. 69), over the way. The ancient firm of Longmans & Co. still occupy the site whereon their predecessor Taylor published, in 1719, the first edition of 'Robinson Crusoe.'

The *Chapter Coffee-house*, at the corner of Chapter House Court, Paternoster Row, was once a famous resort for literary men, booksellers, publishers, &c., Oliver Goldsmith being of the company. No

wonder that to such a place should come country parsons and other visitors to London, for here they could listen to the latest news when newspapers were almost unknown; and could learn something of public opinion to carry home with them. The chiefs of the neighbouring publishing trade held their business meetings regularly, in the long, low, dark room of the Chapter Coffee-house, and in the coffee-room met many of the popular critics of a hundred years ago. Chatterton boasted in his letters to Bristol, "I am quite familiar at the Chapter Coffee-house, and know the geniuses there." The house is now no longer a coffee-house, but a tavern.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, CHEAPSIDE, CORNHILL, ALDGATE, WHITECHAPEL, &c.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND was anciently a Collegiate Church and Sanctuary within the walls of London, claiming to be a liberty of itself. Henry VII. having added his magnificent chapel to Westminster Abbey, bestowed the advowsons of this church upon the Abbey of Westminster, by way of providing for its support. Like all other sanctuaries, St. Martin's attracted the vicious and dissolute part of the population, and obtained through them an evil name. It was even reckoned one of the chances of escape by a criminal on his way to punishment, that he might be able to dash off from the constables in charge of him, and get into St. Martin's liberty, where they could not lay hold of him. The privilege of sanctuary at length became such a nuisance that it was abolished by James I.

The present *General Post Office* stands upon the site of the old church of St. Martin's. It was built by Sir R. Smirke, 1825–9. Here, and in the buildings erected in Queen Victoria Street, is conducted under the Postmaster-General not merely the business of the *Letter*, *Newspaper*, and *Book* posts—all largely increased of late years—but that of the *Money Order*, *Savings Bank*, and *Postal Telegraph* systems. The reduction of the Postage to a uniform rate of a penny was made in 1840, after a long and persevering struggle by Sir Rowland Hill, in opposition to the Post Office authorities. Upon the Postal Telegraph service, carried on at a cost of five millions per annum, a profit of three millions accrues to the State; but the Revenue from the Telegraph Department returns but a nominal profit upon the capital invested. The hours at which letters are posted and received in the different parts of London and its suburbs may be seen on the pillar letter-boxes (coloured red), now very numerous in every district. Letters addressed

Post Office, London, are to be inquired for at St. Martin's-le-Grand, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. A foreigner so applying must produce his passport, or send a letter with it, and a written order. Letters which lie unclaimed two months are sent to the *Dead Letter Office*, whither also unclaimed letters from country post offices are sent after one month. The *General Telegraph Office* is opposite the General Post Office, at the corner of Newgate Street. When the Government bought, for seven millions in 1870, the electric telegraphs throughout the kingdom, it had to arrange for connecting them with the General Post Office, and these offices were built by J. Williams, and finally opened in 1873. The *Central Money Order Offices*, by means of which money may now be transmitted to the colonies and to France, are in the same building. See also Postage and Telegrams, p. 238.

Opposite to the west front of the General Post Office stood a block of buildings demolished in 1884, for additions to the General Post Office. The *Queen's Hotel*, once named the *Bull and Mouth*, and, as such, known far and wide at one time, from being the starting-point for mail-coaches, still remains. A device of the Bull and Mouth, surmounted by a bust of Edward VI. and the arms of Christ's Hospital, to which the land belongs, is still to be seen in front of this hotel, with the legend:—

> "Milo the Crotonian an ox killed with his fist,
> And ate it up at one meal; Ye gods, what a glorious twist!"

The name of Bull and Mouth has generally been derived from Boulogne Mouth, or the Entrance to Boulogne Harbour. The old inn gave its name to Bull and Mouth Street. The *French Church* of St. Martin's-le-Grand, whose removal is pending for Post Office purposes, represented the edifice granted originally to the Huguenot refugees in Threadneedle Street, which, after being burnt down in the Great Fire and rebuilt, was removed to provide room for the approaches to the Royal Exchange. Roubilliac the sculptor was buried in this Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

In *Foster Lane*, at the back of the Post Office, is the *Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company*, built by P. Hardwick, R.A., in 1835, a handsome edifice containing portraits of Her Majesty and several of the royal family, also of Sir Hugh Myddelton, by Jansen, &c. The Goldsmiths' Company have the privilege of assaying and stamping with their Hall-mark all articles of gold, so as to indicate the proportion of gold and alloy in each, according to Goldsmiths' Hall standard. Pure gold (represented by 24 carat,) is too soft for durability: so, usually, the best articles, as wedding-rings, containing two parts of alloy, are marked 22 carats; watch cases, rings, chains, &c., are of 18 carats; the lowest quality of gold stamped with the hall mark is of 9 carats and contains 15 parts of alloy. The marks on plate show the place

of manufacture,—as the "leopard's head" for London; the date, by a letter of the alphabet; the sovereign's head attests that duty has been paid; and the manufacturer's mark is also affixed. The Goldsmiths' Company are allowed to charge 2½ per cent. on the value of each article for stamping it. The *Church of St. Vedast*, in Foster Lane, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. Over the west door of this church may be seen a curious old allegorical bas-relief representing 'Religion and Charity.'

Beyond St. Martin's-le-Grand, a little west of Aldersgate Street, is Charterhouse Square, the site of which was known 500 years ago as the Pesthouse Field, wherein were buried, writes Camden, "in one year more than 60,000 of the better sort of people" who had died of the pestilence. In 1371 Sir Walter Manny founded on the Pesthouse Field a monastery of Carthusian monks, and the title of their house, Chartreux, has been corrupted to Charterhouse. The monastery was one of those dissolved by Henry VIII., who hung its last prior at Tyburn, for denying his supremacy, and set his head on London Bridge, and one of his limbs over his own monastery gate. Henry gave the place to his Chancellor, Audley, from whom it passed through various hands to Thomas Sutton, who bought it in 1611 of Lord Suffolk for £13,000, and in the same year endowed it as the Hospital of St. James, in compliment to James I. Sutton, who was born of humble parentage, at Knayth, in Lincolnshire, 1532, amassed great wealth as head of the commissariat of the army in the North (which put down the Rebellion in 1573), and subsequently as chief victualler for the navy and commissioner of prizes. The buildings as they now stand, although considerably changed from their original form, are highly interesting, particularly the *Hospital Chapel*—wherein lie buried Thomas Sutton and many recipients of his bounty, who have been more or less famous; the picturesque brick buildings which comprise the "*Washhouse Court*"; the *Master's Lodge* where there is a gallery of portraits; and the *Old Court-room*, where, on December 12, the anniversary of the founder's death, used to be sung the old Carthusian song, with the chorus :—

"Then blessed be the memory
Of good old Thomas Sutton,
Who gave us lodging, learning,
As well as beef and mutton."

The *Charterhouse School* was in 1872 removed to new and more capacious premises in Godalming in Surrey, but the School-house and buildings have nevertheless been rebuilt, and are now tenanted by the *School of Merchant Taylors' Company*. The eighty old brethren of the Charterhouse have, however, not been dispersed; they still "live together in collegiate style, provided with handsome apartments and all necessaries except apparel, in lieu of which they receive £25 a year and a gown each." The threatened removal of these historical

portions in order to make a new street to Clerkenwell Road, is being met with merited opposition. Thackeray, who was a Carthusian scholar himself, has given, in his picture of noble old Colonel Newcome, the *beau idéal* of a Brother of the Charterhouse. Never was written anything more pathetic than the Colonel's death in Grey Friars, as Thackeray called the Charterhouse: "At the usual evening hour the chapel bell began to toll, and Thomas Newcome's hands outside the bed feebly beat a time. And just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly said '*Adsum*,' and fell back. It was the word he had used at school when names were called; and lo! he whose heart was as that of a little child had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master." Besides the eighty old Brothers, the Charterhouse provides for sixty scholarships on the foundation of the School at Godalming, open by competitive examination to boys entering between twelve and sixteen. If the foundationer passes a satisfactory examination at the age of eighteen he is entitled to an Exhibition of £80 per annum for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. The Poor Brothers are admitted to the Charterhouse upon the presentation of a Governor —a list of governors may be had from the Registrar on the premises in Charterhouse Square. The income of the charity is £29,000 per annum. Admission is granted to visitors to the Great Hall any day but Sunday, except during the Poor Brothers' dinner-hour, which is from 3 to 4 o'clock. On Sunday, visitors may attend service in the Chapel at 11 and at 4 o'clock. Among the eminent men educated at Charterhouse School may be named Addison, Blackstone, Steele, Ellenborough, Liverpool, Grote, Thirlwall, John Wesley, and Thackeray.

ALDERSGATE STREET leads into *Goswell Road*, and from the latter runs *Old Street*, "the oldest way in or about London, and probably older than London itself, forming the road from the eastern to the western counties." John Milton went to live in *Jewin Street*, off Aldersgate Street, 1661, and here he married his third wife. It is said that 'Paradise Lost' obtained no notice from the public until the Earl of Dorset (himself a poet) accidentally happened to take up the book at the publisher's shop, carried it home, and afterwards showed it to Dryden, who forthwith averred: "This man cuts us all out and the ancients too." *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, was built about A.D. 1100, close to the ancient City Gate of that name, but the church having suffered from fire in 1545 was then partly rebuilt. In it Oliver Cromwell (then only 21 years old) was married to Elizabeth Bourchier, August 20, 1620. Many an antiquarian pilgrim visits this old church to see the graves of Milton and Milton's father, the bust of Speed, and the tomb of Foxe, the author of the 'Book of Martyrs.' In the south-west corner of St. Giles's Churchyard are the remains of a bastion of the old Roman Wall which once surrounded the City. The *Castle and Falcon Inn* in Aldersgate Street is a favourite house of the

fashion of fifty years ago, and the *Manchester Hotel* is a new edifice of the modern style. The *Albion*, Aldersgate Street, has been long noted for public dinners. *Sion College* has been removed from *London Wall*, and is being re-erected on the Thames Embankment. It is an ancient institution for aged persons, and possesses a Library, to which all London clergymen are admitted *ex-officio*. Near *Fore Street* is *Milton Street* (not named from the poet, but from the man who rebuilt it), formerly *Grub Street*, the abode of poor authors, in regard to which Pope wrote :—

> "Hence, hymning Tyburn's elegiac lay;
> Hence, the soft sing-song on Cecilia's day;
> Sepulchral lies, our holy walls to grace,
> And New Year Odes, and all the Grub Street race."

The old *Fortune* Theatre (1600), built by Henslowe and Alleyne, stood between Golden Lane and Whitecross Street (once noted for its Debtors' Prison). The locality is now occupied by the vans and stables of London carriers.

CHEAPSIDE (*Chepe* originally meant Market) extends from the east end of Newgate Street to the Poultry. In older time the north side of this street was not built upon, and the land beyond it was the scene of festivities, tournaments, jousts—notably in Edward III.'s reign. *Cheapside Cross*, which stood at the end of *Wood Street*, was the next finest to Charing Cross of all the nine Crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor. It was demolished, to the sound of trumpet, by order of the Puritan Parliament, in 1643. The *Standard*, in Cheapside, opposite *Honey Lane*, was the place of execution for criminals. From the *Standard*, in 1439, Eleanor Cobham wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, walked barefoot to St. Paul's with a white sheet over her and a taper in her hand, to do penance for the crime of witchcraft. The *Conduit* which brought fresh water from Tybourne to Cheapside terminated in a leaden cistern cased with stone; it was burned down in the Great Fire and never rebuilt. Cheapside has been more than once remarkable for the riots and tumultuous assemblages therein raised. Here Wat Tyler's mob beheaded many people, and Jack Cade shed the blood of Lord Saye and Sele; here began great riots of apprentices, *temp.* Henry VI. and Henry VIII. Cheapside has also long been famous for its shops and merchandise—its most popular "linen-draper bold" being, perhaps, that "train-band Captain," John Gilpin, who ineffectually endeavoured to combine business with pleasure. Upon the right hand of a pedestrian walking eastwards is *Old Change*, so called, says Stowe, "of the King's Exchange there kept." *Gutter Lane* is said to be derived from Guthrum, an ancient Dane; the Hall of the *Saddlers' Company* presents itself prominently at 141 Cheapside. *Friday Street* traces its name to a Friday market of fishmongers held here; the name belonged to it, as it seems, before Chaucer's time. In *Wood*

Street, which connects Cheapside with London Wall, stood a prison called *Wood Street Compter*, burnt down in the Great Fire. The *Haberdashers' Company's Hall* is to the west of Wood Street. At the corner of Wood Street still flourishes the tree referred to by Wordsworth in his verses on Poor Susan, who, far away from her native home, has been, by the song of the thrush in this tree, reminded suddenly of the country:—

> "'Tis a note of enchantment; what ails her? she sees
> A mountain ascending, a vision of trees;
> Bright volumes of vapour through Lothbury glide,
> And a river flows on through the vale of Cheapside."

In Wood Street is *St. Alban's Church*, rebuilt by Wren 1684–5, upon the site, it is said, of a chapel of King Offa. An hour-glass, such as were once common in churches to remind the preachers of the flight of time, is here to be seen fitted in brass to the pillar over the pulpit. *Milk Street* is famous as the birthplace of Sir Thomas More, "the brightest star," says Fuller, "that ever shone in that *Via lactea*." *The City of London School*, removed from this street to the Thames Embankment, was but of recent foundation (1834). The boys are all day scholars, each nominated by a member of the Corporation of London, and paying £9 per annum. The *City Constitutional Club*, founded 1884, is in this street. It is worthy of observation that the names of the streets in and about Cheapside indicate the dealers by whom each was originally occupied, as bread, milk, wood, honey, poultry, also sopers (tallow chandlers), hosiers, ironmongers, &c. In *Monkwell Street* is *Barber Surgeons' Hall*, famous for its Theatre of Anatomy, built by Inigo Jones; and for Holbein's picture of Henry VIII. conferring the Company's Charter.

Bread Street was the birthplace of John Milton, whose father was a scrivener in this street. The poet was baptized at the *Church of Allhallows*, which was demolished in 1877. At the side of this church in Watling Street, was fixed a tablet containing Dryden's lines, and a memorial as follows:—

> "Three poets in three distant ages born,
> Greece, Italy, and England did adorn;
> The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
> The next in majesty—in both the last.
> The force of nature could no further go,
> To make a third she joined the former two.'

"John Milton was born in Bread Street, on Friday, the 9th day of December, 1608, and was baptized in the Parish Church of Allhallows, Bread Street, on Tuesday, the 28th day of December, 1608."

The *Mermaid Tavern*, famous for the club to which Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Sir Walter Raleigh, Beaumont, and other great men belonged, stood south of Cheapside, between Friday Street and Bread Street.

Beaumont reminds Ben Jonson of these re-unions, in words which stir the pulses of readers in this generation, at thought of the conversation which passed between such men, and how much the world must have lost from the want of a Boswell at the *Mermaid* meetings:—

> "What things have we seen
> Done at the *Mermaid!* heard words that have been
> So nimble and so full of subtle flame,
> As if that every one, from whence they came,
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
> And had resolved to live a fool the rest
> Of his dull life."

In Cheapside, upon the south side of the way, stands *Bow Church*, or *St. Mary-le-Bow*, otherwise St. Mary de Arcubus, from being built on stone arches, wherefrom was named *The Court of Arches*, formerly held here. Bow Church is memorable for ever for those bells which stirred Dick Whittington's poetic fancy so that he could realise their voices as calling upon him to

> "Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London."

Whittington did turn and return—he was so good at turning he should have been Master of the Turners' as well as of the Mercers' Company; and his cat afterwards turned so well out of the bag that it enabled himself to turn Lord Mayor no less than four times to the music of Bow Bells—no doubt adopting the principle of the old maxim, that one good turn deserves another. In Hogarth's last engraving of the set of 'Industry and Idleness,' we see the summit of civic ambition fully attained—Industry, in the person of the new Lord Mayor, enters Cheapside in grand procession, the streets lined with balconies filled with spectators, even Royalty (in Hogarth's picture represented by Prince Frederick, father of George III.) not disdaining to take part in the display. Bow Church was built by Sir Christopher Wren, after the Great Fire, upon the site of earlier edifices; its bells, originally eight, were increased to ten in 1762. In 1472 two tenements in Hosier (now Bow) Lane were bequeathed "to the maintenance of Bow Bell;"—to be born within the sound of which was to be *a veritable Cockney.* Bow Bell would, we are told, be occasionally rather late in his performance, much to the annoyance of certain 'prentices, who wished to shut up shop as early as possible. Those young men are said to have vented their indignation in the threatening rhyme:—

> "Clerke of the Bow bell with the yellow lockes,
> For thy late ringing thy head shall have knocks."

To which the Clerk amiably replied, also in rhyme:—

> "Children of Chepe hold you all still,
> You shall have Bow bell rung at your will."

Bow Church is one of Wren's finest works. The spire was repaired and in part rebuilt by Gwilt in 1820, but was not lowered, as is generally believed. Its height is 225 feet, and the dragon 10 feet long. Over the large Palladian doorway in Cheapside is a balcony for sight-seers, in lieu of the old Sildam built for the same purpose. The Bishops elect of the Province of Canterbury attend at this Church before their consecration to take the oaths of supremacy, &c.

Down KING STREET, we pass to the GUILDHALL, which immediately faces us, and which dates from 1411. The crypt and the old walls alone remain of the ancient structure, which was much injured in the Great Fire. The present front was erected in 1865–8, when the fine Gothic roof was built. The Guildhall interior is 153 feet long, 50 feet broad, and 55 feet high, and the city giants Gog and Magog,* carved in 1708, are still to be seen here, as well as many statues, monuments, busts, and portraits of more modern personages, as Lord Chatham, William Pitt, Lord Nelson, Duke of Wellington, George III., Sir Matthew Hale, &c. At each end of the Hall is a Gothic window occupying the entire width, the arches resting on columns and retaining perfect their rich tracery. In the Guildhall—which will contain between 6000 and 7000—have been held the *Lord Mayors' Annual Banquets* since 1501; of late invariably attended by the Cabinet Ministers. The Guildhall has been the scene of many historical events. Here, in 1483, Richard III., through Buckingham, strove to persuade the citizens to accept his usurpation; here Anne Askew (subsequently burnt at Smithfield) was tried and condemned by Bishop Bonner for heresy; here the Earl of Surrey was tried and convicted of high treason, as were also, soon after, Lady Jane Grey and her husband. Here Sir Nicholas Throgmorton was tried and acquitted for his share of Sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion against Queen Mary; here the Jesuit Garnet was tried and convicted for participation in the Gunpowder Plot; here Charles I. attended a Common Council to ask assistance in apprehending Hampden and others, who had taken shelter from the Crown in the city to avoid arrest; here, after the Abdication of James II., the Lords of Parliament assembled, under the presidency of Sancroft, and declared for the Prince of Orange. The *Guildhall Library and Reading Room*, containing over 50,000 books, and many MSS., coins, medals, &c., is

* These figures take the place of much older ones made of wickerwork, which used to be carried about the streets in City pageants, "to make the people wonder," and were then returned to their places in Guildhall. "The young one is supposed to represent *Corineus*, a famous chieftain of the earliest traditional period, who ruled in Cornwall—the hugest giants in rocks and caves were said to lurk there. The older giant represents *Gogmagog*, in height 12 cubits, who broke [illegible] Corineus's ribs in a wrestle, whereupon Corineus enraged, "heaving up by main force, bore the giant to the next high rock, threw him headlong into the sea, and left his name on the cliff, called ever since Langoemagog, which is to say, the giant's leap." See *Milton's History of England*.

WHITECHAPEL.

ALDGATE.

LEADENHALL ST.

THE POULTRY.

FROM THE POULTRY TO BISHOPSGATE STREET AND TO WHITECHAPEL.

open daily, free to all comers, from ten to five. This very handsome and useful edifice was built in 1871–2, behind the Guildhall. There is also a *Museum* of London antiquities; and a collection of topographical prints of great interest. The Courts of Law at Guildhall were but mean structures, which were superseded upon the opening of the Courts of Justice in the Strand. The *Guildhall School of Music* founded March, 1883, in Aldermanbury, is a highly flourishing institution. Opposite the Cheapside end of King Street is *Queen Street*, leading to Southwark Bridge. *Mercers' Hall and Chapel*, belonging to the Mercers' Company, the oldest of the city guilds, is at 87 Cheapside, but the entrance to it is in Ironmonger Lane. Thomas à Becket was born in a house then standing on the site of Mercers' Hall. *Old Jewry* was named from the Jews dwelling there. They were first introduced into England by William Rufus, in whose reign, it is said, the parishes of St. Martin, St. Edward, and St. Aldgate were denominated the New and Old Jewry. They established themselves also in other towns, living separately from the citizens in quarters denominated Jewries, which were exempt from the common law, and were regulated by the King's Justiciary. The Jew was then the money-lender of Europe, and the King found it useful to tolerate him, to allow him to build his own synagogue, and to protect him from popular hatred. Edward I. expelled every Jew from the kingdom, and they were not re-admitted until Cromwell allowed them to return, when they settled in New Jewry in Aldgate—where they live to this day. From this historical fact, it has been argued, but not by any means conclusively, that Shakespeare, though he drew the grand portrait of Shylock, had probably himself never seen a Jew. The Head *Office of the City Police* is at 26, Old Jewry, E.C.

The Poultry.—The east end of Cheapside was so named from the poulterers' stalls of the *Stocks-market*. The *Poultry Compter* was at one time a prison of some note. Tom Hood was born in the Poultry (1798); his father was one of the firm of Vernor and Hood, publishers of Bloomfield's Poems, &c., at No. 31. Robert Bloomfield, son of a tailor at Honington, in Suffolk, was himself a shoemaker, and worked in a garret in Great Bell Alley, Coleman Street. He composed his 'Farmer's Boy' while at work, and when he obtained time and writing materials, "had nothing to do," as he said, "but to write it down." "There was a dash of ink in my blood," wrote Tom Hood. "My father wrote two novels, and my brother was decidedly of a literary turn." In the Poultry were many old taverns of some note. The *Hall of the Armourers' Company* is in *Coleman Street*. *Grocers' Hall*, next 35 in the Poultry, belongs to the *Grocers' Company* (originally Pepperers, afterwards united to the Apothecaries' Company), which is second on the list of the twelve great companies incorporated by Edward III. Grocers' Hall was used from 1694 to 1734 for the business of the Bank of England. At the end of the Poultry begins

the new street called *Queen Victoria Street*, leading from the Mansion House to Blackfriars Bridge. BUCKLERSBURY, named from Bukerel its first owner, runs into Walbrook. It used to be noted for grocers and apothecaries' shops—scented with savoury herbs or simples. Falstaff speaks of "many of those lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simple-time."

The MANSION HOUSE, the residence of the Lord Mayor during his year of office, was built 1739–41, by Dance, the then city surveyor, at a cost of over £70,000. The principal part of the building is the *Egyptian Hall* (named so after the Egyptian Hall described by Vitruvius, with which it is said exactly to correspond), decorated with numerous statues by modern artists. The *City Police Court*, held in one of the rooms of the Mansion House, and here the Lord Mayor or one of the Aldermen, sits daily. The *Lord Mayor's Show*, as it is called, is a procession which takes place every 9th of November (Lord Mayor's Day), when the new Lord Mayor succeeds to the dignity, and goes, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs and Common Councilmen, with bands of music and with banners flying of all the city guilds, to the Exchequer Court to be sworn in. The cost of the banquet and festivities on Lord Mayor's Day is about £3,500, of which his lordship pays half, and each sheriff one-fourth. The official income of the Lord Mayor is £10,000—twice the income allowed to the Prime Minister, but considerably less than the sum which each Lord Mayor has to spend in order to maintain the credit of the Mansion House for hospitality. Of the onerous nature of his Lordship's duties a lately published well authenticated account furnishes some information. During his year of office a recent Lord Mayor attended 365 times at meetings and committees (= once every day, Sundays included); he was present at 130 public dinners and 85 receptions and balls; he received 36 deputations, made 1100 speeches, paid 20 State visits to churches, presided at 30 meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and attended 18 sittings at the Central Criminal Court. He received during the same period and answered over 5000 letters; and the Lady Mayoress, besides taking part in the above entertainments, was "at home" daily for many months at the Mansion House.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, at the back of the Mansion House, is considered to be one of the best works of Sir Christopher Wren, who rebuilt the edifice after the Great Fire. The interior has been specially admired for its well-proportioned cupola and roof, with a circle of light arches springing from column to column. "As you enter the dark vestibule a halo of dazzling light flashes upon the eye through the central aperture of the cupola." There is a fine picture here by West, of the Martyrdom of St. Stephen. There lay buried, it is said, beneath the Church, when the repairs of 1850 took place, as many as 4000 coffins. John Lilburne and Sir John Vanbrugh

have memorials here, where they were buried. Amongst the incumbents of St. Stephen's, was Pendleton, the celebrated Vicar of Bray, who stuck to his Vicarage through all the changes of the Revolution era, fitting himself to each fashion of theology as it arose, and only gave up the Vicarage of Bray when he had been promoted to the Rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The *City Liberal Club* is at 4 Walbrook; the *Gresham Club* in *Gresham Place*, King William Street, hard by; the *City Conservative Club* in George Yard, Lombard Street.

Nearly opposite the Mansion House is the BANK OF ENGLAND, which occupies about three acres of ground, in three parishes, St. Bartholomew, St. Christopher-le-Stocks, and St. Margaret, at a rateable value of nearly £50,000 per ann. It is bounded by *Prince's Street* on the west, *Bartholomew Lane* on the east, *Lothbury* on the north, and *Threadneedle Street* * on the south, and was founded by Paterson in 1691 and incorporated by William III., 1694. The general architecture, chiefly by Sir John Soane, is Corinthian—"from the Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli," of which the south-west angle is a facsimile. The entrance to the Bullion-yard is a copy of Constantine's Arch at Rome, and is decorated with allegorical figures of the Thames and the Ganges, by T. Banks, R.A. The *Bullion Office* is inaccessible to visitors unless in the company of a Director of the Bank. The Directors, of whom there are twenty-four (eight of whom retire annually), have the management of the Bank, and these meet weekly, on Thursday, at half-past eleven, in the room called the Bank Parlour.

In the *Weighing Office* are the ingenious instruments invented by Mr. Cotton, a Deputy-governor of the Bank, which are so contrived that when one hundred sovereigns are placed in a round tube, as they descend on the machines the coins of a full weight are carefully separated into one box, while those of light weight are passed into another, where they are defaced at the rate of 60,000 or 70,000 a day. The *Bank-note Machinery*, invented by the Oldhams, father and son, is just as accurate and unerring in numbering and registering each note, so as to secure against fraud in every possible form. There are Bank-notes in circulation to the value of over fifteen millions sterling, but every note is cancelled immediately upon its being paid in. The registration of Bank of England Notes is so perfect that any note paid into the Bank during the last five years can be produced in a minute or two, with information as to the channel through which it found its way back to the Bank, although the Register contains 77 millions of notes packed away in 14,500 boxes, and the notes, if stitched end to end, would cover 12,500 miles. The Bank is the agent of the Government, on behalf of which it receives the taxes, pays the interest of the National Debt—about twenty-five millions in

* Stowe wrote Three Needle Street, a name derived from the three needles in the arms of the Needlemakers' Company. Needles were not made in England, but were all imported up to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

dividends to 236,500 holders of Stock, and, in return for work done, the Bank receives a percentage equivalent to about £120,000, with more than the same sum, usually, profit derived from the discounting of mercantile bills with the floating balance, never less than four millions sterling, of public money, left in the Bank. Since the riots of 1780, a military force has been stationed nightly within the Bank, and the officer on guard is provided with a dinner for himself and two friends. The accountant, secretary, and the cashier, reside on the premises; and, as well as the military guard, a certain number of clerks sit up nightly to watch and patrol the building. Visitors to the Bank are admitted to view the premises, on the introduction of one of the Directors, a list of whom is always readily obtainable.

St. Mary, Woolnoth, at the east corner of Lombard Street, was designed by Hawksmoor, assistant of Christopher Wren, and erected (1716) upon the site of a church of the same name—"the reason of which name," says Stowe, "I have not yet learnt." The church exterior has been much admired. There is a tablet here to the memory of Cowper's friend, the Rev. John Newton (rector of this church for 28 years, who died 1807), as follows:—"John Newton, clerk, once an infidel and libertine, a servant of slaves in Africa, was, by the rich mercy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preserved, restored, pardoned, and appointed to preach the faith he had long laboured to destroy."

Lombard Street, extending from the Mansion House to Gracechurch Street, has long been noted as the street for Bankers. It derived its name from the Longobards, a rich race of Bankers who settled here in the reign of Edward II., whose badge, the "three golden pills" of the Medici family, continues to be the sign of all pawnbrokers. Sir Thomas Gresham, who founded the Royal Exchange, kept a shop on the site of the bank, No. 68, in Lombard Street. Pope was born in Lombard Street, where his father, a Roman Catholic, was a linen-draper. The churches of *Allhallows* and *St. Edmund, Lombard Street*, were both built by Sir C. Wren. *Pope's Head Alley* derived its name from the *Pope's Head Tavern*, which existed here in Pepys' time. The name is a reminiscence of the age when the Popish merchants sold wafer cakes and pardons on this site.

The Royal Exchange, facing Cheapside and north-west of Cornhill, the third building of the kind upon this site, was built by Sir W. Tite, and opened 1844. It consists of an open quadrangle, with a *Statue of Queen Victoria* in the centre, by Lough, surrounded by a colonnade, and having shops externally upon the ground-floor, upon the sides which face towards Cornhill and Threadneedle Street, and at the rear of the building; in the upper floors are Lloyd's Subscription Rooms, or, more commonly, *Lloyd's*. The Exchange, a handsome edifice, is said to have cost £180,000. Its busiest time is from half-past three to half-past four, about which hour may be seen here the foremost Bankers in London—the Rothschilds, near to a pillar on the

south side of the quadrangle. The first Exchange—Gresham's—* was almost totally destroyed in the Great Fire of London; and the second Exchange was built upon the old foundations by Jerman, the City Surveyor, who, it is said, consulted Sir C. Wren in the projected rebuilding. This second edifice was opened in 1669, and was totally burnt down on the night of January 10, 1838. The fire—a memorable event—commenced in Lloyd's rooms soon after ten at night, and at three next morning the clock-tower alone remained unconsumed. It was remarked that the last air played by the chimes was 'There's nae luck aboot the house.' The west front of the present Exchange has a portico very superior, it has been said, to any in Great Britain. It is 96 feet wide and 74 feet high, and has eight columns, 4 feet 2 inches in diameter, and 41 feet high. On the frieze of the portico is an inscription to indicate that the Exchange, which was built in the thirteenth year of the reign of Elizabeth, was restored in the eighth year of Victoria. The tympanum of the pediment is filled with sculpture by Westmacott, consisting of seventeen figures, representing Commerce in the centre, holding the charter of the Exchange; on her right are the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and Common Councilmen, a Hindoo, a Mahommedan, a Greek bearing a jar, and a Turkish merchant; on the left are two British merchants and a Persian, a Chinese, a Levant sailor, a negro, a British sailor and a supercargo. Upon the pedestal of Commerce is, "The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

Lloyd's Subscription Rooms were founded by Edward Lloyd, who kept a coffee-house in Tower Street in the reign of Charles II., and who, noting the loss of time resulting from the underwriters being scattered over different parts of the city, brought them together first of all in the Tower ward; then (1692) at the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane, where he held periodical sales "by the candle," and started a weekly paper, 'Lloyd's News,' which was suppressed, upon the decision of the Judges that the liberty of printing did not extend to Gazettes. Lloyd's sales nevertheless increased, till, at the accession of George I., Lloyd's Coffee-house had become the centre of shipping business, including marine insurance. *Lloyd's List*, which continues to this day, was then first issued. The Underwriters who undertake insurances are about four hundred and fifty in number; it is said there is no one engaged in extensive shipping business who is not a member or a subscriber to Lloyd's, nor a port or maritime resort of any importance on the globe where Lloyd's is not represented. Lloyd's classifies ships according to age, build, and

* The Golden Grasshopper of the Greshams is of classic derivation, dating much further back than the Roman era, and perhaps coeval with the earliest commerce of the Phœnicians. It was the favourite ornament of the proud Athenians, who claimed as τεττιγοφόροι, or grasshopper-wearers, to be like the τέττιξ, or grasshopper, the aboriginal inhabitants of their country.

seaworthiness, and a ship can have no better reputation than to be A 1 at Lloyd's. The entrance to Lloyd's is in the area near the eastern gate of the Royal Exchange. Chantrey's equestrian *Statue of the Duke of Wellington* is in front of the Royal Exchange. The *Statue of Mr. Peabody*, an American merchant who lived in London, and gave half a million of money for dwellings for the industrious poor, is placed at the north-east end of the Royal Exchange, and the office of the *Peabody Buildings Fund* is at 64 Queen Street, Cheapside. Upon the south-east stands a statue, by Ford, of *Sir Rowland Hill*, the Founder of Uniform Penny Postage. It was erected (1882) by subscription, which after defraying the expense of this memorial and a bust in Westminster Abbey, left over £14,000 for a fund for aged and distressed post-office officials.

The *Stock Exchange*, in Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, facing the east end of the Bank of England, had its origin from *Jonathan's Coffee-house in Change Alley*, was opened in 1802, and in 1822 the business in the foreign funds was removed to it from the Royal Exchange. There are about 2000 members of the Stock Exchange, at an entrance fee of £100, annual subscription 20 guineas, unless they have served previously as clerks to members, in which case the entrance fee is £60, the annual subscription, 12 guineas. Members are either brokers or dealers; the former buy or sell for outside clients, the latter are the wholesale merchants. The dealer must "make a price," i.e., he is bound to state when asked by the broker the price at which he will sell or buy a given stock. Strangers who stray into the Stock Exchange are sometimes roughly hustled out. Among the Exchange cries are—"Borrow money?" "What are Exchequers?" "Five with me;" "Ten with me;" "A thousand consols at 99½;" "Take 'em at 99¼;" "Egyptians" at so and so; "Turks" so and so, &c. The phrases *Bull* and *Bear* are among the slang of the Stock Exchange—a Bull means one who speculates for a rise; a Bear one who speculates for a fall of prices. If consols fall, the Bull finds himself on the wrong side of the hedge; if they rise, the poor Bear is compelled to buy back his stock at a sacrifice. "Consols" is the business name for Consolidated Government Stock, so named from the consolidation, or combining, in 1752, of several Government Stocks, then amounting to a little over nine millions.

CORNHILL, so called from a corn-market, "time out of mind there holden," extends from the eastern side of the Mansion House to Leadenhall Street. The noted "Standard at Cornhill" (still mentioned on suburban mile-stones as the point of measurement—so many miles from the Standard at Cornhill) stood at the east end of the street where it joins Gracechurch Street, Bishopsgate, and Leadenhall Street, and consisted of a sort of conduit with four spouts of water conveyed in lead pipes from the Thames, and chiefly used for cleansing the adjoining thoroughfares. At a corner house between

Lombard Street and Cornhill lived Thomas Guy, the stationer, who founded Guy's Hospital; the poet Gray was born at a house upon the site of No. 41, and De Foe lived in a house which then stood nearly opposite to the Cornhill entrance to CHANGE ALLEY. Pope charged Curll with having gone to Change Alley and turned Jew for the sake of lucre; Gay wrote a remonstrance to his friend Snow—

> "Why did Change Alley waste thy precious hours,
> Among the fools who gaped for golden showers?"

St. Michael's and *St. Peter's* (founded 1471), Cornhill, were rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire. *St. Michael's Alley* is noted for having been the place wherein was set up the first coffee-house in London; in reference to which the elder D'Israeli mentions a hand-bill which he had discovered, setting forth "The Virtue of the Coffee Drink first publiquely made and sold in England by Pasqua Rosee, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, at the sign of his own head." Thomas Garway or Garraway, tobacconist in Change Alley, is said to have been the first retailer of "Tea, in leaf or drink," about 1660. It then cost *16s.* to *50s.* per *lb.* The name in Chinese is *Theh.* It is now too late to alter our English spelling of the word, in which the *a* is quite superfluous. Hard by is *Lothbury*, out of which run *Founders' Court*, named from its brass founders, and *Tokenhouse Yard*, from the "Tokens," or copper coins made here in the seventeenth century. Stowe quaintly traces the name of Lothbury to "the loathsome noises made by the coppersmiths and braziers in rasping and scrating (*sic*) their dishes and candlesticks." The *Auction Mart* in Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury, is the chief sale-room in London for Estates of Land and Houses. From *Old Broad Street* (*City of London Club* at No. 19), running out of Threadneedle Street, we may turn into *Austin Friars*, the site of an old monastery of Augustine Friars, founded 1243; after the Dissolution the church was given by Edward VI. "to the Dutch in London to have their service in." The remains of a great number of eminent persons were buried here. The monastery was granted by Henry VIII. to the Marquis of Winchester, who built his mansion, *Winchester House*, from which *Great Winchester Street* was named.

Leadenhall Street was chiefly noted for the *East India House*, the Museum and Antiquities of which have been transferred to the South Kensington Museum; and for *Leadenhall Market*, recently rebuilt, famous for its poultry, leather, hides, &c. *The City of London College Evening Classes for Young Men* heretofore held here, were in 1883 transferred to a new building in White Street, Moorfields. The house of *Dirty Dick* stood on the south side of the street. He is said to have been an ironmonger, young and handsome, who had made all preparations to be married; the wedding feast was ready laid,

when news was brought of the sudden death of his bride. He thereupon locked up the rooms, and abandoned himself to neglect and dirt—all remained so for forty years, in darkness and accumulating dust. The old church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, named from the Shaft or Maypole which stood before it, contains an interesting monument to John Stowe, the city historian.

St. Catherine Cree (or *Christ*) *Church*, is historically remarkable as having been consecrated by Laud with such ceremonies as laid him open to the charges upon which he was afterwards tried; as also for its rector, Nicholas Brady, the associate of Tate in the production of Tate and Brady's Psalms. Sir Nicholas Throgmorton (from whom *Throgmorton Street* was named) lies buried here (1570). The name of *Bevis Marks* is said to be a corruption of Burie's Marks, this being the site of a mansion belonging to the Abbots of Bury. *St. Mary Axe*, locally pronounced *Simmery Axe*, is named from the church of St. Mary at the Axe—of the sign of the Axe, which has been for some time removed. This being a quarter of the City where busy Jews used to be numerous, suggested the lines:—

> "Jews from St. Mary Axe, for jobs so wary,
> That for old clothes they'd even axe St. Mary."

ALDGATE, or Old Gate, so called from its antiquity, was the east gate of the City. The ancient *City Wall* began at a fort near the Tower of London, passed through the Minories* to Aldgate, thence bore to the north-east by *Bishopsgate* to *Cripplegate*, thence to *Aldersgate*, where it curved south-west to *Newgate* and *Ludgate*. From Ludgate it skirted the Fleet brook to the Thames, where it was completed by another fort. The circuit of the whole line was a little over a mile. Along the banks of the Thames was another wall connecting the two forts, east and west. A "draft on *Aldgate Pump*" was, according to Fielding, a mercantile phrase for a bad note. In *Fenchurch Street* is the Hall of the *Ironmongers' Company*, as also the *Terminus* of the *Blackwall Railway*, by means of which communication with the districts lying upon the north bank of the Thames and the Essex coast is obtained. The ward of *Portsoken*, so suggestive of ancient joke, lies outside of Aldgate, and was so named from its being the *soke* of Ward of the Port of London.

Houndsditch† and *Rag Fair*, in Rosemary Lane, Wellclose Square, Whitechapel, have long been noted for the sale of old linen and cast-off clothes; the latter is particularly worth seeing by any visitor who can keep his pockets buttoned and can walk on regardless of any

* So named from a convent of nuns of St. Clare, called *Sorores Minores*, which stood here in the thirteenth century. There is a Catholic charity even now in London similarly named—the *Little Sisters of the Poor*.

† Perhaps Townsditch, for the old City wall and ditch ran here, but Stowe says the name comes from the number of dead dogs cast into the ditch.

n to stop and make purchases. The bonded warehouses for Cutler Street, Houndsditch, are by far the largest in the . The passages between the various piled chests of Tea n calculated to exceed nine miles in length. *Whitechapel*, a acious street, which used to be the high road to Essex, and d a large number of Inns with old galleried yards, of which s still remain, is now of small interest to visitors. The *ndon Theatre* is at 235 Whitechapel Road, and the *Garrick* in Leman Street. *Petticoat Lane*, leading from Commercial Whitechapel, long famous for its Sunday morning traffic, has ned *Middlesex Street*. The *London Hospital* in Whitechapel ntains 790 beds, and its expenses are £44,000 per annum. from 1740, and relies almost entirely upon voluntary con- s.

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sing back through Leadenhall Street, we pursue our way *hopsgate*, we shall see some interesting relics of old London. *te* is itself no longer existent. Its name was derived from rkenwald, a Saxon, who rebuilt it after the Roman with- *St. Ethelburga's Church*, one of the most ancient in London, d after the daughter of Ethelbert, the first Christian King *Crosby Hall*, a fine example of 15th century architecture, was Sir John Crosby, an alderman and M.P. for London, in 1461. ed Richard of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), and "drew to him;" here he schemed the deposition and death of his nd here Lady Anne awaited his return from Henry VI.'s s described in Shakespeare's play of 'Richard III.' Sir ore, it is said, wrote his Life of Richard III. while residing sby Palace was subsequently owned by Sir John Spencer, hy lord mayor, whose daughter, married to the Earl of ton, was one of the greatest heiresses in the kingdom, and in the most expensive style. The Countess of Pembroke, sister," resided here for some time. The Palace subsequently Presbyterian conventicle, then a warehouse, and at length converted into one of the restaurants of Messrs. Gordon, who llished it at great expense.

Church of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, is the remaining the priory of the Nuns of St. Helen's, founded 1216. This famous for its numerous monuments, consists of two aisles by arches, with chapels attached on the south-east. Among nents may be named those of Sir John Spencer and his wife ter; Francis Bancroft, founder of the almshouses at Mile Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange; Sir dde, founder of the Tunbridge Grammar School; Sir kering, a favourite of Queen Bess; Alberico Gentili, the

great jurist and author of 'De Jure Belli;' Sir John Crosby and wife. In the Chapel of the Virgin is the tomb of John de Otesw and Mary his wife, *temp.* Henry IV., founders of the lately demolish church of St. Martin's Outwich. In the Chapel of the Holy Ghost the tomb of Sir Julius Cæsar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., 1606, sculptured by *Nicholas Stone.*

In ST. HELEN'S PLACE is the *Hall of the Leathersellers' Compan* rebuilt 1815. The crypt of the old priory of St. Helen's exte beneath the Hall of the Company. In the Hall-yard is Cibb sculpture of a Mermaid as a design for a pump.

In Basinghall Street is the entrance to *Gresham College*, founded memory of Sir Thomas Gresham, as the condition of his gift to City of the Royal Exchange. The *Gresham Lectures* on Divinity, Ci Law, &c. (which are now delivered free to all comers at 6 P.M. April, May, and June), gave rise to the *Royal Society* (see p. 111).

The *House of Sir Paul Pindar* is one of the most remarkable Bishopsgate. Sir Paul frequently lent large sums of money James I., Charles I., and Charles II. The last-named king seems have exhausted Sir Paul's funds; but the great merchant had able to give as much as £10,000 towards the rebuilding of Paul's after the Great Fire. Sir Paul was buried in *St. Botolp* hard by. This church was named after an East Anglian saint, wh name in *Botolph's Town* or *Boston* is noted on both sides of the Atla

Beyond BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT is SPITALFIELDS, a district which belonged to the priory of St. Mary Spital, 1197, and which, at period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, rece many thousands of silk-weavers, who were then driven out of Fra "whereby," says Stowe, "God's blessing is surely not only bro upon the parish, by receiving poor strangers, but also a great ad tage hath accrued to the whole nation, by the rich manufacture weaving silks and stuffs and camlet, which art they brought them." In many of the streets of Spitalfields are still to be see glazed garrets of the old Huguenot weavers, and many Fr names are yet visible on the shop-fronts; but the greater numb the weavers are now to be found in the north of England. Bet Green lies east of Spitalfields (see p. 210).

SHOREDITCH derives its name not from Jane Shore, as is g alleged, but from Sir John Soerdich, lord of the manor, *temp.* Ed III. The church of *St. Leonard* was connected with the Holy nunnery, the name of which still survives in *Holywell Lane* (o the streets of Shoreditch), the site of the *Old Curtain Theatre.* *National Standard Theatre* is at 204 High Street, Shoreditch. It rebuilt in 1867. In a direct line with Shoreditch is the *King Road*, continued by Stoke Newington Road (see p. 228).

A large *Market*, covering 4½ acres, for the sale of fish, fruit, vegetables, was opened Oct. 1882 by the Great Eastern Rail

PLATE XVI.

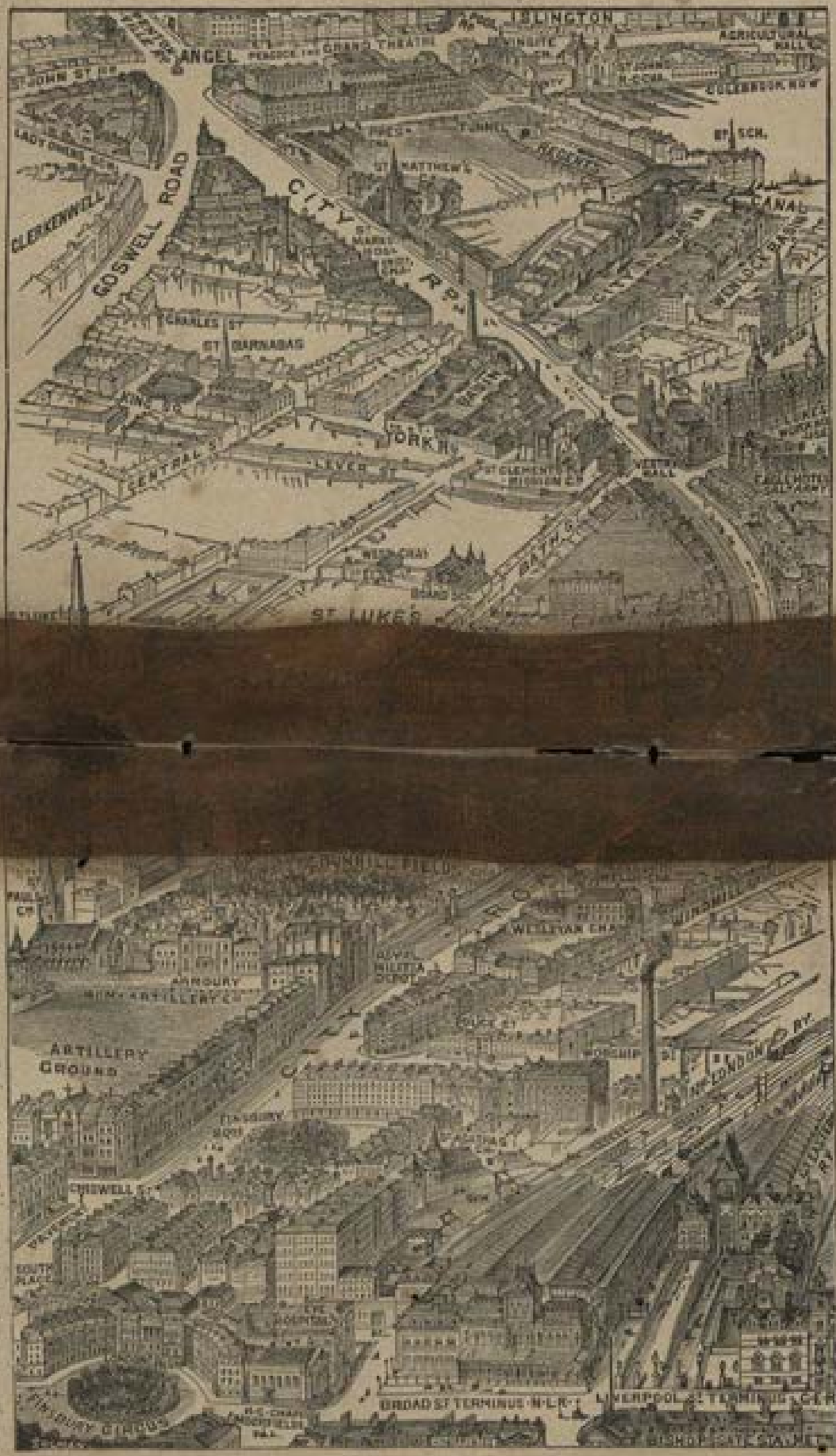
ST. JOHN ST. RD.

GOSWELL ROAD.

FINSBURY SQUARE.
City of London Tram Society.
J. Whittington, Secretary.

CHISWELL STREET.

FINSBURY CIRCUS.



UPPER STREET.

WORSHIP STREET.

BROAD STREET.

THE CITY ROAD,

FINSBURY CIRCUS TO THE "ANGEL" ISLINGTON.

underneath their new goods depôt at Bishopsgate, formerly their Passenger Terminus.

Hoxton, formerly *Hoggesdon*, is a populous suburb connected with Shoreditch by the New North Road and by railway with Moorgate Street. The *Britannia Theatre* (holding 3400) is in Hoxton.

FROM FINSBURY TO ISLINGTON AND HIGHGATE.

The *Museum* of the London Missionary Society, at 14 Bloomfield Street, Moorfields, can be seen on application to the secretaries. *The London Institution*, in Finsbury Circus, Moorfields, established 1806, has a fine library of sixty thousand volumes, also a Lecture Theatre. In Finsbury (named after the Fens of Moorfields) are the *Barracks of the Hon. Artillery Company*—representatives of the old "Trained Bands" of London, so prominent in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil Wars. Near to these barracks is the noted burial-place of the Non-conformists, named *Bunhill* (Bone-hill) *Fields*, open daily from nine to seven in summer, and till four in winter, and on Sundays after one o'clock. Here lie the remains of *John Bunyan*, for ever celebrated as the author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' "The spot where Bunyan lies," wrote Macaulay, "is regarded by Nonconformists with a feeling which seems scarcely in harmony with the stern spirit of their theology. Many Puritans, to whom the respect paid by Roman Catholics to the reliques and tombs of their saints seemed childish and sinful, are said to have begged with their dying breath that their coffins might be placed as near as possible to the coffin of the author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress.'" John Bunyan's grave is almost in the centre of the burial-ground—a white marble figure upon a high tomb. "There were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, but only two great creative minds. One of these produced the 'Paradise Lost,' the other 'The Pilgrim's Progress.'" Near to Bunyan lie three members of the *Cromwell* family, and just beyond is buried the *Mother of John and Charles Wesley*—Susannah, daughter of an ejected vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and widow of a clergyman. Her last request was, "Children, as soon as I am released, sing a psalm of praise to God." Many hundreds of celebrated Nonconformist divines lie in this ground, now no longer used for burial, but serving as a quiet wayside place for meditation, out of the noise and bustle of the great metropolis. We may mention the following as among the chief of those who here "rest in hope": *Daniel de Foe*, son of a butcher in Cripplegate, one of the ablest of English

writers, renowned for his 'Robinson Crusoe;'* *Dr. Isaac* [illegible] author of so many well-known psalms and hymns; *Dr.* [illegible] "the great Dissenter," who was Dean of Christchurch, and [illegible] Chancellor of Oxford, in Cromwell's time; *Dr. Daniel* [illegible] founder of the Williams' Library, 1716; *Daniel Neal*, author of [illegible] History of the Puritans;' *Dr. J. Conder; Dr. N. Lardner*, author of 'Credibility of Gospel History;' *Joseph Hughes*, founder of the Bible Society; *Abraham Rees*, editor of 'Rees's Cyclopædia;' *William* [illegible] the painter; *Ritson*, the antiquary, and *John Horne Tooke*, the reformer. Near to Bunhill Fields is the *Friends' Burial-ground*, where lies *George Fox*, founder of the society called Quakers. Opposite the entrance to Bunhill Fields, in the City Road, is a Wesleyan Chapel, wherein is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. *Charles Wesley*, and behind the chapel is the grave of *John Wesley*, the founder of Methodism.

Farther north up the City Road stood the *Eagle*, or *Royal Grecian Theatre*, built by Mr. T. Rouse. The lease of the entire structure and grounds was bought in 1882 at the price of £16,750, by General Booth, for the use of the *Salvation Army*.

At the top of the City Road is the *Angel Inn*, at Islington. *Pentonville*, the *New Road*, the *Euston Road*, and the *Marylebone Road* are a direct continuation westerly, forming one of the chief London thoroughfares, as shown in our Bird's Eye View.

Islington, one of the ancient village suburbs of London, was at one time as famous for its dairies and cheese-cakes as Chelsea was for buns. The *Angel Inn* and the *Peacock Inn*, at Islington, were noted houses of call for the old mail-coaches travelling the Great North Road. These inns still remain, but they have altered their appearance and character, and, instead of low, old-fashioned wainscoted parlours, filled with country guests and northern graziers, we have the usual characteristics of a London tavern—plate-glass, and spacious bars with the smart fittings of a gin-palace, and customers to match. The last fashion is all in favour of what is called "counter business;" the inn is no longer an inn, but a dram-shop; the licensed victualler of to-day sells drink rather than victuals; and, in modern coffee-rooms, scarcely a cup of coffee is served from year's end to year's end; tavern coffee-rooms are indeed becoming out of date; the publican hastes to grow rich whilst providing a minimum of accommodation with a maximum of drink. The *Belvedere Tavern*, on *Pentonville Hill* (named after Mr. Penton, who built upon it), hard by, was for many years famous for its Debating Society, wherein many a prominent counsel and statesman won his early triumphs; but the politician, like the traveller, has [illegible]

* Cruso was the name of a Huguenot refugee from Flanders, who settled in Norfolk; and it has been said that De Foe (Vaux) himself was of similar extraction. If so, there was strong personal feeling at the back of those trenchant arguments, *Jure Divino* and the *True-Born Englishman*, levelled at the enemies of William III., and the assumption of the prefix "De" is also accounted for.

to make way for the dram-drinker, and here also the tavern has been displaced by the gin-palace.

The *Grand Theatre*, in the *Islington High Street*, originally a music-hall, was burnt down, Sept. 1882, but since rebuilt. Farther up the High Street, upon the left-hand side going north, is the *Royal Agricultural Hall*, an enormous structure covering three acres, built by Peck, in 1861, and having a main hall of 384 feet by 217 feet, roofed with glass. Herein are held many public meetings—the chief exhibition being the *Annual Christmas Cattle Show* and in the summer the *Horse Show*. The old *Church of St. Mary, Islington*, is just beyond Islington Green. The Statue of *Sir Hugh Myddelton*, a Welshman from Denbigh, by whom the New River was begun in 1608 and completed in 1623—and a large part of the metropolis was and is supplied with its purest water—stands at the southern entrance to Islington Green. The *New River* (an artificial stream 38 miles long), which nearly ruined its founder in making it, is now estimated to be worth over eleven millions sterling; its shares readily sell from three hundred to four hundred per cent. over their nominal value.

Sadler's Wells Theatre, said to be the oldest theatre at present in London, is situate near the upper part of St. John Street Road, which leads to Islington from Smithfield. The *Favorite* omnibuses pass the gate. The name of the theatre was derived from Sadler, who kept a music-house here, in the time of Charles II., and who re-discovered in the garden a well of excellent tonic water, which years previously had been dispensed with much solemnity by the monks of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. For a time, Sadler's entertainment and the medicinal spring became highly fashionable and successful; but, in 1764, the well was covered over, the house demolished, and the present theatre was built by Rosoman—whose name still exists in *Rosoman Street*, Clerkenwell. The most prominent of its subsequent proprietors were King of Drury Lane, Charles Dibdin and his sons Thomas and Charles, then Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood, who for some years maintained it in the honourable position of "home for the legitimate drama." Amongst the performers who appeared here may be mentioned Belzoni the traveller, before his wanderings in the East, and the Grimaldis of three generations, after whom the neighbouring tavern, the *Clown*, was named.

The *Sir Hugh Myddelton Tavern and Music Hall* adjoin the grounds of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and, though of minor style and character, enjoy an ancient reputation as the resort of holiday makers from London. Both Tavern and Theatre are shown in Hogarth's picture, 'Evening.'

The *Upper Street*, Islington, leads to *Highbury* and *Hornsey*; from the former runs a road to *Holloway* and *Highgate*, and easterly

towards *Canonbury* and the City.* *Pentonville Prison*, or *Holloway Jail*, is situated at Holloway, near the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

Canonbury Tower was built on the site of the country retreat of the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. It is of red brick, seventeen feet square and nearly sixty feet high, contains twenty-three rooms, and dates from the latter part of the sixteenth century. In it lived Ephraim Chambers (the compiler of the first English Encyclopædia, and the predecessor of Rees), and died in 1740. Oliver Goldsmith took refuge here from his creditors, and, under the pressure of pecuniary difficulty, wrote 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' *Canonbury Tea Gardens*, a favourite resort some seventy or eighty years ago, occupied the site of the old priory-mansion and grounds —now built over and known as *Canonbury Place*, &c. Goldsmith, in his 'Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog,' lays the scene in Islington:

> "In Islington there was a man,
> Of whom the world might say,
> That still a godly race he ran,
> Whene'er he went to pray."

On Highgate Hill are the Almshouses of Sir Richard Whittington, who is said from this distance to have heard Bow Bells telling him to return to London. *Highgate* is also noted for its beautiful Cemetery, the burial-place of Lord Lyndhurst, Michael Faraday, the poet Coleridge and his sister, Rev. F. D. Maurice, George Eliot, E. Landells, and many other notable persons. William Howitt has written fully of this part, in his "Northern heights of London." To be "sworn in at Highgate" was an ancient custom; the vow being, "Never to drink small beer, when you can get ale; never to walk when you can ride; never to kiss the maid when you can kiss the mistress, unless you really like her, or either of the other commoner articles better." The *Tramway* up Highgate Hill is a newly planned system of locomotion, worked by an endless cable, and powerful fixed steam engines, by means of which the cars are kept travelling up and down the hill for sixteen hours a day.

LONDON BRIDGE, SOUTHWARK, NEWINGTON, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, AND KENNINGTON.

The Monument, on Fish Street Hill, the work of Sir Christopher Wren, was erected on the site of St. Margaret's Church, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London* in 1666, which commenced at the house of a baker named Farryner, in *Pudding Lane*, hard by, and

* *Highbury Barn* and *Hornsey Wood House* (with its sheet of ornamental water) provided North London with amusements of the Vauxhall and Cremorne type; both have long since been improved out of existence by building operations. Hornsey Wood now forms part of Finsbury Park.

extended to *Pye Corner*, near Smithfield. The Monument is of Portland stone, 202 feet high, and has a pedestal of about 21 feet square. On the *abacus* is a balcony, surrounding a moulded cylinder of gilt bronze, made to resemble flame. From the top of the Monument, reached by a staircase inside, consisting of 345 steps, is to be had a fine view of the great metropolis. The charge for admittance, 3*d.*, is made for each visitor—entrance from 9 A.M. till dusk. The bas-relief on the pediment was by C. G. Cibber, father of Colley Cibber; the four dragons by E. Pierce. The Latin inscriptions record the destruction of London by fire, and how it was rebuilt and improved. There used also to be inscribed upon the pediment the statement that the fire of London had been caused by a conspiracy of Papists, "in order to the carrying out of their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion." This allegation has never been substantiated. It was based upon the fact that a young man of weak intellect, named Hubert, a French Papist, accused himself of having begun the fire, "suborned at Paris to do this action," and he was hanged for it, but Clarendon states that "neither the judges nor any present at the trial did believe him guilty, but that he was a poor distracted wretch weary of his life, and chose to part with it this way." Pope, in reference to the charge against the Papists in the above inscription, wrote—

> "Where London's column pointing to the skies,
> Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

"Whoever was an eye witness of that terrible prospect," wrote Lord Clarendon, "can never have so lively an image of the last conflagration till he beholds it; the faces of all people in a wonderful dejection and discomposure, not knowing where they could repose themselves for one hour's sleep, and no distance thought secure from the Fire .... all the fields full of women and children who had made a shift to bring thither some goods, and conveniences to rest upon,—as safer than any houses,—where yet they felt such intolerable heat and drought as if they had been in the midst of the Fire. It burned all on the Thames side to the new buildings of the Inner Temple next to Whitefriars, but laid hold on some old buildings which joined Ram Alley, and swept all those into Fleet Street. And the other side being likewise destroyed to Fetter Lane, it advanced no further, but left the other part of Fleet Street to the Temple-bar and all the Strand unhurt." Samuel Pepys after speaking in similar terms of the scene in the City, wrote, "All over the Thames, with one's faces in the wind, you were almost burned with a shower of fire-drops. When we could endure no more, we to a little alehouse on the Bankside, over against the *Three Cranes*, and there staid till it was almost dark, and saw the Fire grow; and as it grew darker, appeared more and more; and in corners and upon steeples and between churches and

houses as far as we could see up the hill of the City, in a mos
malicious, bloody flame, not like the flame of an ordinary fir
made me weep to see it, the churches, houses all on fire, and
noise the flames made, and the crackling of houses at their r

It has often, as a matter of course, been remarked that if
of London had occurred but a few years before, the Grea
would never have visited the city; and that had not the Fir
away the close alleys and courts of Old London, and prep
way for the rebuilding of the city upon a better and hea
the Great Plague would probably have repeated its visita
extent of the calamity by the Fire may be estimated by the
there were consumed in it eighty-nine churches, four cit
the Guildhall (all but the walls), and other public edifices
houses, and 460 streets, and property in all worth ne
millions sterling, but only six lives were said to have been lo
these being that of a watchmaker, who could not be
leave his house and property, and who was burnt amidst
It is upon record that within a few days after the Great F
separate plans, by Sir C. Wren and J. Evelyn, for the
rebuilding of the city, were submitted to the King.
merchants carried on their business abroad, as if no such dis
happened, and within four years a city of brick was reared
site of the old wooden houses.

Fishmongers' Hall, on the north-west of London Bridge, be
the Ancient Company of Fishmongers, formed by the junctio
Stock and Salt Fishmongers' Company, and incorporated,
Henry VIII. Long before that time the Fishmongers were his
and socially important. Sir William Walworth, who slew W
in Richard II.'s reign, was a Fishmonger, and Sir William's d
still preserved here (with other of his relics). A statue of th
stands at the head of the grand staircase. Beneath the st
the lines :—

> "Brave Walworth, knight, lord mayor that slew
> Rebellious Tyler in his alarmes,
> The king, therefore did give in lieu
> The dagger to the city armes.
> In the fourth year of Richard II. anno Domini 1381."

This verse, written in error, has given rise to much erroneo
The dagger in the City Arms was there, as Stowe shows, lon
Walworth's time; it represents the sword of St. Paul, th
saint of the Corporation of London. The following, culled
early writer, seems to suggest that Walworth may have en
a personal grudge against Wat Tyler, who certainly had ju
for complaint, and appeared at Smithfield quite disposed, to
the King, when Walworth's dagger cut short the life of
blacksmith, who led the insurrection against serfdom, and a

poll-tax: "The Bordello or stew-houses, on Bankside, were dwellings licensed by the Bishop of Winchester for the repair of incontinent men and women. In the fourth of Richard II. these stew-houses, then belonging to Sir William Walworth, Mayor of London, were farmed by Three of Flanders, and were spoiled by Wat Tyler and other rebels of Kent, who expressed their longing for a right rule, for plain and simple justice, their scorn of the immorality of the nobles and the infamy of the court." Did the blacksmith suffer at the hand of Walworth, because of his having destroyed what was certainly a source of some revenue to the knightly Fishmonger? *Fishmongers' Hall* is the third of that name built on this site, and dates from 1830–33. It was erected by Roberts, and has a fine banqueting-hall, 73 feet long by 38 feet wide, and 33 feet high, with a music-gallery, upon the front of which are emblazoned the arms of the twelve Great City Companies.

Having traversed London Bridge (for particulars of which see p. 200), we enter the *Borough of Southwark*, generally spoken of as The Borough. The district which lies upon the right or west of the pedestrian is called *Bankside* (see p. 200). The *Clink* on *Bankside* still belongs to the Bishop of Winchester. At the south-eastern foot of London Bridge is *Tooley Street*, a name corrupted from *St. Olave* (*Olaf*, a Danish saint), the parish church. "The three tailors of Tooley Street," who began their parliamentary petition with, "We the people of England," are now proverbially celebrated. Farther east lies *Bermondsey*, or Bermond's Island, the seat of an ancient priory; but the district is now chiefly known for its trade and manufacture of leather, originally established by Huguenot refugees, many of whose names still remain here in *Petty Borgeney* or *Burgundy*. The *Bricklayers' Arms Inn*, at the corner of Bermondsey New Road, one of the most ancient inns in the metropolis,—the name dating back some 600 years,—was lately rebuilt. The *Bricklayers' Arms Station* of the South-Eastern Railway, now used only for goods, was at one time the terminus for passengers. *Horselydown*, an ancient grazing ground for horses, lies beyond. Just at the top of Tooley Street is the entrance to the *London Bridge Railway Station* of the London and Brighton, and South-Eastern Railways—the line of the latter crosses the top of the High Street. *Bridge House* is a relic of an ancient foundation to serve as a storehouse of grain, and for materials for keeping London Bridge in repair. The *Bridge-House Hotel and Restaurant* belong to the proprietors of the St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly. There is a large *Railway Hotel* at London Bridge Terminus.

The Church of *St. Mary Overy*, or *St. Saviour's, Southwark*, is only second in importance to Westminster Abbey itself. It dates from before the Conquest, and was a religious house for women, having for revenue the profits from the Ferry which was here established previous to the building of London Bridge—St. Mary Overy meaning St. Mary of the Ferry. It subsequently became a priory. The

church was rebuilt about 1400; and *John Gower*, the poet, who died in 1402, and was buried here (see a fine tomb and figure of the poet in the south transept), aided it with benefactions. In 1539, at the Dissolution, the priory was surrendered to Henry VIII., and the priory church was then made a parish church, under the name of *St. Saviour's*, and a chapel was added to it. It subsequently passed through many vicissitudes. In Stowe's time the Lady Chapel was converted into a bake-house; but it remained to the present century (1840) to destroy the ancient Nave and to spoil the most magnificent Early English Church on this side of the Thames. The chief parts remaining are the Choir, Transepts, and Lady Chapel, and there is a fine altar-screen erected by Fox, bishop of Winchester, who died in 1528. St. Saviour's Church was the scene, during the reign of Mary, of the Trial of Heretics by Bishop Gardiner. Among the burials in this church may be named that of *Edmund Shakespeare*, 1607 (youngest brother of the poet); *John Fletcher*, 1625, of the literary partnership of Beaumont and Fletcher; *Philip Henslow*, 1615; and *Philip Massinger*, buried in the churchyard, 1638–9.

The *Borough Market*, adjacent to this church, is chiefly noted for its vegetable and fruit supply. This district is the centre of the great hop trade. The home counties have long been famous for hops, and the business carried on at the *Hop Exchange*, in Southwark Street, is most extensive and valuable.

Guy's Hospital, in St. Thomas's Street, (named from St. Thomas's Hospital, which long stood here) was founded, 1721, by Thomas Guy, son of a lighterman at Horselydown, who became a bookseller in Lombard Street, and there made a large fortune by printing and selling Bibles, and by speculation in the South Sea Company. Guy gave a considerable sum to St. Thomas's Hospital, and eventually bought (at a rent of £30 a year) of the Governors of that Hospital a lease for 999 years of the land upon which he built Guy's Hospital, at a cost of nearly £20,000; and at his death he bequeathed to it £210,499. Guy's Hospital was endowed subsequently by Mr. Hunt of Petersham with nearly £200,000. Its income is £40,000 per annum; its beds 1,000. This is one of the largest of the London Medical Schools; its students number 350. A statue of *Thomas Guy*, by Scheemakers, stands in the front court upon a pedestal bearing bas-reliefs, 'Christ Healing the Sick' and the 'Good Samaritan.' In the chapel is another statue of Guy, in marble, by Bacon the sculptor, who also produced the other statues in the front of the building. Sir Astley Cooper was buried in the Hospital chapel. At Guy's Hospital accidents and urgent cases are admitted at all hours; ordinary cases on Wednesdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock. *Maze Pond* derived its name from a maze once formed here in the gardens of the Abbots of St. Augustine, Canterbury.

St. Margaret's Hill was noted in the last century for its *Sessions*

Hotels. At the angle of Counter Street and High Street. Here were tried nearly all the rebels of 1745 and the malefactors who were executed at the neighbouring Kennington.

In the Borough High Street, while proceeding south, we shall find traces of some old hostelries. "In the Borough," wrote Dickens forty years ago—but he could not have said so now, for the tide of renovation and alteration has since swept away many of the antique structures of this quarter—"in the Borough there still remain some half-dozen old inns which have preserved their external features unchanged. Great rambling queer old places, with galleries and passages and staircases wide enough and antiquated enough to furnish materials for a hundred ghost stories." It was in the yard of the *White Hart Inn* in the Borough that Sam Weller was first discovered by the world, officiating as Boots, "habited in a coarse striped waistcoat with black calico sleeves and blue glass buttons, drab breeches and leggings, a bright red neckerchief, and an old white hat carelessly thrown on one side of his head." But the glory of Southwark was the old *Tabard Inn*, which Chaucer immortalised as the rendezvous of his Canterbury Pilgrims on their way to the shrine of Thomas-à-Becket. The Tabard was a sleeveless coat, sometimes called a coat-of-arms, from arms being painted thereon. It is still worn by heralds. Little more than the name now remains of

"This gentil hostelrie
That hight the Tabarde, fasté by the Bell."

The pilgrims described by Chaucer were representatives of every class of English society, from the noble to the ploughman. We see in the 'Canterbury Tales,' says Mr. Green, the "verray perfight gentil knight" in cassock and coat of mail with his curly-headed squire beside him; behind them the yeoman in green coat and hood carrying a yew-bow. Next a brawny monk, followed by a friar, lord of wayside beggars; then the parson, poor, learned, and pious; then the summoner, with fiery face; then the pardoner, with pardons hot from Rome; the prioress, with dainty face and manners acquired at courtly France; then the doctor and the serjeant-at-law, both busy men; then the learned, hollow-cheeked clerk of Oxford; the merchant venturer; the franklin well to do, in whose house it snowed of meat and drink; the sailor fresh from sea, the buxom wife of Bath, the burly miller, the haberdasher, carpenter, weaver, dyer, tapestry maker, each in the garb of his calling; and last, the simple ploughman. Each and all are living, breathing men and women, whose characters are distinctly marked and maintained throughout the stories with unmistakable individuality, both of outline and expression.

A few paces short of the church of *St. George's, Southwark*, stood the *Marshalsea Prison*, pertaining, writes Stowe, to the Marshals of Eng-

land. "It is gone now, and the world is none the worse for it. It was an oblong pile of barrack buildings partitioned into squalid houses, standing back to back, so that there were no back rooms, and used as a prison for debtors and for defaulters under the Excise laws. In the adjoining skittle-ground the Marshalsea debtors bowled down their troubles." St. George's Church is best known to the general world by Hogarth's representation in the print, 'Southwark Fair.' Among other less notable worthies buried in and near this church was Edmund Cocker, the noted arithmetician, interred in the passage at the west end within the edifice. He is said to have been a master of St. Paul's School, and "the first to reduce arithmetic to a purely mechanical art;" "According to Cocker" has long been a proverbial phrase for preciseness in calculation. *Mint Street* was named from a *Mint* founded here in the reign of Henry VIII. on the site of a mansion of the Duke of Suffolk. In *Lant Street* lodged Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Ben Allen, of Pickwick fame; the Crown revenues, Dickens said, were "seldom collected in this happy valley; the rents are dubious, and the water communication is frequently cut off." Fugitive debtors and criminals found an Alsatia at the Mint as late as 1723. The *Winchester Music Hall* is at the corner of Great Suffolk Street. At the south-east corner of *Blackman Street*, in *Horsemonger Lane*, stood the *Surrey County Gaol*, removed in 1879, and at the south-west corner was the *Queen's Bench Prison* for debtors, &c., abolished as such in 1860, and more recently destroyed. It was at the execution of the Mannings, in front of *Horsemonger Lane Gaol*, that Dickens saw the hideous scene of riot which he depicted next day in a letter to the *Times*, and which led to the abolition of public hanging. We are now arrived at *St. George's Fields*, anciently a marshy tract, which extends to the boundary of Lambeth. At *St. George's Circus* is an *Obelisk*, erected 1771, which forms the centre of six roads, namely the *Borough Road* from London Bridge, the *Blackfriars Bridge Road*, the *Waterloo Road* leading to the Strand, the *Westminster Bridge Road*, *Lambeth Road* and the *London Road*. At the corner of London Road is the *School for the Indigent Blind*, established 1799. The Blind are admitted (by election) between 10 and 20 years of age, for about six years, and are taught a trade, or music. There is also here a workshop for Adult Blind. At 92 London Road is the *South London Music Hall*.

Bethlehem or Bethlem Hospital, vulgarly Bedlam, at the corner of Lambeth Road, Southwark, derives its name from a priory of canons belonging to the Order of the Star of Bethlem, established in a monastery near Bethlehem, and having especial care for the sick and the insane—the badge of the order being a star, worn upon their mantles. This Hospital was founded at the Dissolution by Henry VIII., upon the endowments of a priory established by Simon Fitz-Mary, a Sheriff of London in 1246, who gave to it all his land

psgate Without, and there built the first Bethlem Hospital, pool Street. It was removed to Moorfields in 1675, and again in 1814 to the present site in St. George's Fields, Southwark. la, resembling that of St. Paul's, was added by Smirke. In ance are Caius Cibber's two statues, restored by Bacon in Not many years ago the lunatics of Bedlam, strange to say, of the sights of London, as witness the last scene in 's "Rake's Progress," where fine lady visitors, with affected screen with a fan one of the fettered half-naked madmen eir view. The usage was of old standing, for a century Henry Carey, the author of "Sally in our Alley," mentions as one of the most popular resorts. He once had the to follow a young cockney couple—such as Sally and her through their day's festivities, and ascertained that the shoe- prentice treated his sweetheart, *seriatim*, to the following ents, viz. "A sight of Bedlam, the puppet-shows, the flying (? swings), and all the elegancies of Moorfields, thence to g Pie House, where he gave her a collection of buns, kes, gammon of bacon, stuffed beef and bottled ale." n Hospital accommodates about 400 patients of both sexes, eives *gratis* any poor lunatics likely to be cured within r, and who are not fit subjects for a county lunatic asylum. ce is given to patients of the educated classes, and all are with the greatest kindness and consideration. Instead of our Tom o' Bedlams (see *King Lear*) loose upon the country icant vagrants, or of chaining up lunatics in solitary cells, and in sight-seers to stare at them like so many wild animals in a dern Bedlam treats its patients like ladies and gentlemen, and, eeping them from harming themselves, affords them various of amusement; the women are provided with pianos, needle- mbroidery, knitting; the men with bagatelle and billiard ewspapers, and periodicals; and the improved system pro- od results. In the course of last year 225 patients were ed as benefited and 113 as actually cured. Information as to pital may be readily obtained upon application being made by the Hospital Physician, or personally to the Steward, at the St. George's Road, Southwark. The last year's income of Hospital was over £25,000.

St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral is opposite Bethlem, at the corner of *St. George's Road*. It was built by Mr. A. W. Pugin, in 1848.

The *Surrey Theatre* stands at the end of *Great Surrey Street*, which is a continuation of Blackfriars Road, near the *Obelisk*, where its roads meet. The original theatre was built (1782) for C. Hughes and C. Dibdin, the well-known naval song-writer, and was first used for equestrian performances, and named the Royal Circus. It was burnt down and rebuilt in 1806. Elliston and Tom Dibdin were

among its early lessees. Mr. J. B. Buckstone first appeared in London at this house in 1823. The Surrey Theatre, whilst under the direction of Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, vied with Sadler's Wells, in its preference for the legitimate drama.

The *Surrey Gardens*, which occupied an extensive site near Kennington Park Road, and, by means of Jullien concerts, rivalled as a place of amusement Cremorne Gardens, was also noted for its zoological collections. The suburban builder has occupied the whole space, and these Gardens shared the fate of their rivals.

The *London Road* leads from the Obelisk to the *Elephant and Castle*, a noted rendezvous in the old coaching times for mail-coaches, and now for omnibuses. Near by is the *Elephant and Castle Station* of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and the *Elephant and Castle Theatre;* also *Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle*, capable of holding 6000 persons, which was built in 1860–1 at a cost of £31,000. The *South London Fish Market* in the New Kent Road, near the Elephant and Castle Railway Station, promoted chiefly for the labouring classes by Mr. S. Plimsoll, was opened for the first time May 29, 1883. Out of *Newington Butts*, and immediately from the Railway Station, the Walworth Road leads to *Camberwell;* by the Kennington Park Road we may reach *Kennington Park* (formerly Kennington Common, the place of meeting of the Chartists in 1848), and beyond it *Kennington Oval*, famous for its *Cricket-ground. St. Mark's Church, Kennington*, occupies the site where the gallows used to stand, for the execution of criminals for the County of Surrey; and at this point stood the *Turnpike Gates* (abolished Oct. 31, 1865), on the *Clapham Road* leading to Stockwell and Clapham; the *Brixton Road*, to Brixton and Tulse Hill; and the *Camberwell New Road*, to Camberwell, Dulwich, or to Peckham and Peckham Rye.

The *Horns Tavern*, at Kennington, having large assembly-rooms, has for many years been used for large political and other public meetings, and the name of the house is consequently widely known. The poet Shenstone has thrown over Kennington the only poetic grace associated with this district. His poem, 'Jemmy Dawson,' describes in simple language the execution, on Kennington Common, of one of the eight officers who fought and suffered for the Pretender, in 1745–6, the usual barbarous punishment inflicted for high treason. Dawson's sweetheart, despite all entreaty, insisted upon witnessing the fearful atrocities, and seemed to behold them without emotion, but when all was over she fell back in her coach, exclaiming "My dear, I follow thee!" and expired.

Of the *Great Chartist Gathering* which took place on the 10th of April, 1848, on Kennington Common, under the leadership of Fergus O'Connor and Ernest Jones, it will suffice to say that the movement was but an effort at Political Reform which followed close upon the Continental Revolutions of 1848. Of the six points of the Charter

—then regarded by most persons as criminally subversive of the British Constitution—several have since been quietly conceded, and the country seems none the worse for the change. The fact seems to have been that Chartism was a sort of "scare" which enabled true patriots to display their bravery cheaply. Against the 50,000 Chartists who assembled on Kennington Common and neighbourhood, to disperse almost without a single personal blow, London was armed to the teeth. Buckingham Palace did not suffer as the Tuileries had done in Paris, nor indeed did any lesser edifice; and Chartism, as a physical force display, utterly exploded from that day.

THE RIVER THAMES

Has its source in the Cotswold Hills, and flows between Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, then between Berkshire and Oxfordshire, and Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, next between Surrey and Middlesex, and last between Kent and Essex, reaching the sea at the Nore, 110 miles east from its source, or about twice that distance measured by its own windings. Its most remarkable feature is, perhaps, that of being navigable by large sea-going vessels nearly one-fourth of its entire length—from London Bridge to the Nore, being forty-five miles. Its breadth at London varies from 800 to 1,500 feet; at the Nore it is seven miles. The Tide rises about fifteen miles above London Bridge, i.e., to Teddington (Tide-end-town?), and, even at ebb-tide, there are 12 or 13 feet of water off Greenwich; at London Bridge the mean range of tide is about 17 feet, and of the highest spring-tides about 22 feet. Throughout its entire course, from its source to the sea, the Thames passes through so many picturesque and historically interesting places that it would need volumes to describe it justly; it must suffice here to indicate those objects of interest upon its banks which are in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis. The small Steamers which ply every five minutes from Chelsea to London Bridge for 2*d.*, and to Woolwich for 5*d.*, touching at the various piers on either side of the river, will enable the visitor to London to make himself easily acquainted, at the smallest possible expense, with this "great silent highway." We propose, therefore, to accompany such a visitor in his brief trip upon the Thames—occupying, indeed, but about an hour and a half, but so varied in character, so crowded with reminiscences, that it will require our best faculty to furnish of them the most sketchy outline.

Taking boat at the *Chelsea Pier*, near old Battersea Bridge, and the site of the late Cremorne Gardens, we turn for a moment to note what remains of this old suburb of London—still exhibiting in some of

its ancient houses relics of that old-world time, when Chelsea was the abode of the noblest and the wisest. Here, in a mansion upon the site of *Beaufort Row* before us, lived the great Sir Thomas More, who there received his guests, the learned Erasmus, the great artist Holbein, and many more of his no less celebrated contemporaries, including Henry VIII., who, it is said, "after dinner, in this fair garden of his, walked with him by the space of an hour, holding his arm about his neck, and ascended with him to the house to observe the stars and discourse of astronomy." It was while he was on a visit to Sir T. More here, that Erasmus wrote—to beguile the sickness of his friend—that merry book, the *Praise of Folly*, which, under its Latin title *Moriæ Encomium*, punned upon his host's name. A few years later the king beheaded his friend, and set up his head on London Bridge. Sir Thomas More's first wife was buried in *Old Chelsea Church*, which dates from the sixteenth century, and possesses an eastern chapel added by Sir Thomas, and in the chancel a black marble tablet inscribed to the memory of Lady More three years before his death. Sir Hans Sloane, a retired London physician, whose collection forms part of the British Museum, and who was many years President of the Royal Society, and was created a baronet 1716, and died 1763. A gravestone in Old Chelsea Churchyard records his place of burial. Cipriani, and other eminent persons, were buried in this church and graveyard. In the eastern end of *Cheyne Walk* was *Don Saltero's Museum and Coffee-house*, once noted for its collection of natural curiosities, and for having been the resort of Steele, Swift, and others, who endowed it with literary celebrity. Don Saltero was a barber named John Salter, whom Steele is said to have dignified with the Spanish title and termination to his name; he is mentioned in the 'Tatler,' and the house is also reported in connection with the swimming exploits of Dr. Franklin. *Old Chelsea Bun-house* in Cheyne Walk, once famous for its buns, had also a kind of museum in rivalry of Don Saltero's. Both collections have long since been dispersed, the Bun-house was taken down in 1839. At 5 *Great Cheyne Row*, leading from Cheyne Walk, lived for many years—up to February 5, 1881, the date of his decease—one of the greatest literary men of this century, Thomas Carlyle, author of the 'French Revolution,' 'Life of Oliver Cromwell,' &c. His *Statue* by Boehm stands on the Chelsea Embankment. The eminent J. M. W. Turner died in 1851, in a house then numbered 119, Cheyne Walk. W. M. Rossetti, poet and artist, also lived here. "Rare Old Chelsea China" was manufactured in buildings (long since removed) near Church Street, and extending to the waterside. *Chelsea China* is marked with an anchor, *red* on the inferior, *gold* on the best specimens. The very small *Shelley Theatre*, built by Sir Percy Shelley, 1879, on the Chelsea Embankment, is chiefly used for amateur performances.

As the steamboat puts off from Chelsea Pier we may catch a glimpse of the site of the late *Cremorne Gardens* above referred to, popularly known for its entertainments after the style of old Vauxhall Gardens (also long since built over). Cremorne House was previously the elegant seat of Lord Cremorne.

The CHELSEA EMBANKMENT of the Thames, extending from the *Old Battersea Bridge* to *Grosvenor Road, Pimlico*, was completed in 1874. Moving down the river, a little past Cheyne Walk, we are within almost a stone's-throw of the *Botanic Garden* of the Apothecaries' Company (open daily from eight to eleven, to persons bringing an order of admission from a member of the Company). These gardens, consisting of about three acres, were given by Sir Hans Sloane to the Company. His connexion with the neighbourhood is still kept in memory by Hans Place, Sloane Street and Sloane Square.

THE ROYAL CHELSEA HOSPITAL is a handsome old edifice, of which the river view is certainly the finest. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren for Charles II., some say at the instigation of Nell Gwynne; but more certainly we know that Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the great statesman, Charles James Fox, was its first projector. The building is of red brick with stone quoins, cornices, &c., and consists of three courts, of which the central one faces the Thames. The In-Pensioners, of whom there are five hundred and forty, occupy the wings of the building, and dine in the hall in the left wing. There are 60,000 Out-Pensioners, receiving from 1½*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.* each *per diem*. In the centre of the Great Quadrangle is Grinling Gibbon's *Statue of Charles II.* There are several portraits in the Hospital of the royal family of the Stuarts, as also of William III., George III., and Queen Charlotte. The Hall and Chapel are hung with a large number of colours, eagles, &c., captured by the British Army. The ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, or DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL, for the maintenance and education of the sons of soldiers, is north of the Hospital, and contains five hundred boys. The Hospital and Asylum may be seen daily from ten to four. It is worth while remembering that the once fashionable RANELAGH GARDENS and Rotunda occupied the site a little to the east of Chelsea Hospital. Of Ranelagh it was said: "My Lord Chesterfield is so fond of it that he says he has ordered all his letters to be addressed thither." Dibdin's 'Jolly Young Waterman' was—

> "Always 'first oars' when the fine city ladies
> In parties to Ranelagh went or Vauxhall."

The picturesque *Old Swan Inn* at Chelsea (once famous as the site of Old Chelsea Ferry, and of the song "Farewell my trim-built wherry,") was demolished to make way for the Thames Embankment. It used to be the goal of the boat race for *Doggett's coat and badge*, rowed against the stream annually on August 1st, by young watermen just finishing their apprenticeship, from the other Old Swan at London

Bridge. Doggett, an old comedian of Drury Lane Theatre, founded this race to commemorate the Protestant succession to the throne, and it has been continued annually since 1716, the coat being orange-coloured, and the silver badge bearing the Hanoverian symbol, a white horse.

Opposite Chelsea Hospital, and upon the south side of the Thames, which here flows, according to the old conundrum, between two seas (Chelsea and Battersea*), is BATTERSEA PARK, containing 180 acres of land formerly a marsh, and but recently (1852–8) drained, embanked, and laid out and planted with shrubs, trees, and flowers. Its chief attraction is the *Sub-tropical Garden* of four acres, containing a number of semi-hardy plants, the culture of which has been promoted with the greatest horticultural science and skill. There are some fine walks here, including a riverside promenade, and there are grounds for cricket and other athletic sports. The Ornamental Lake adds considerably to the attractions of this popular resort. This Park may be reached by steamboats which continually ply up and down the river, or by road through Pimlico over the handsome CHELSEA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, built by Mr. Page (1858). In a space south of Battersea Park the *Albert Exhibition Palace*, a large glass structure, originally set up for the Dublin International Exhibition, was opened to the public in May, 1885. The *Cadogan Steamboat Pier* reminds us of that Cadwyan (pronounced Caduggan) a Welsh colonel who served under Marlborough, and whose descendant, the Earl of Cadogan, owns much landed property in Chelsea, his ancestor having become possessed of it by marrying one of the two daughters of Sir Hans Sloane. The ALBERT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, built (1873) by Mr. Ordish, is 790 feet long, and leads to the western entrance of Battersea Park. The BATTERSEA RAILWAY BRIDGE, under which the steamboat passes after leaving *Battersea Park Pier*, conveys the trains of the London and Brighton Railway Company, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railways, to the termini of those lines at the Victoria Station, Pimlico. Upon the north bank of the Thames at this point is the entrance to the *Grosvenor Canal*, and a few yards farther east is the *Low-Level Pumping-house* (completed 1875) of the new system of Main Metropolitan Drainage. It is stated that there are now 1300 miles of Sewers in London, and eighty-two miles of main intercepting Sewers. The Sewage on the north of the Thames amounts to about 10,000,000 cubic feet a day; on the south to 4,000,000, which with the rainfall, and the probably ever-increasing size of London, have all been allowed for in the con-

* The terminations of Chelsea and Battersea seem to have been the same as Bermondsey, and should still be so spelt. *Ey* or *Eyot*, sometimes written *Ait*, indicate Saxon origin, and mean a small island. Battersea has been derived from *Peter's Ey*, i.e. St. Peter's Island. *Thorn Ey* (Thor's Island) was the old name for the island then formed by a creek on the northern shore, upon which St. Peter's Church, otherwise Westminster Abbey, stands. The same termination has been improperly altered in the instance of Anglesea, but not in Jersey, Guernsey, nor in Chertsey, Colney, Stepney, Hackney (Hacon's Ey).

struction of this main drainage system (at a cost of £4,000,000), which is capable of disposing of 63,000,000 cubic feet *per diem*, equal to a lake of 428 acres, 3 feet deep, or fifteen times as large as the Hyde Park Serpentine. Before this drainage, planned by Sir John Bazalgette, was made, the Thames was the great main sewer of London; all drains north and south poured into the river at dead low water, and, with the rising tide, "kept churning backwards and forwards" till the river became one of the foulest of open sewers. The present system consists of three great main lines of sewers running from west to east at right angles below the levels of previously existing sewers, and conveying their contents to an *Outfall at Barking*, fourteen miles beyond London Bridge, and discharging them there and at *Crossness, near Plumstead*, at high water, equivalent to a discharge at low water of twelve miles farther down the river. The *Low-Level Sewer*, besides intercepting the sewage from the low-level area of eleven square miles, is also the main outlet for a district of about fourteen and a half square miles, forming the western suburb of London, which lies so low that the sewage has to be pumped up here to a height of 17½ feet into the upper end of the Low-Level Sewer, which passes hence to Westminster, where it runs under the Victoria Embankment, thence to Tower Hill, and on by Limehouse and Bow Common, under the river Lea to the *Abbey Mills Pumping-station*, where the low-level sewage has again to be raised 36 feet. On the south of the Thames the *High-Level Sewers*, beginning at Clapham, the *Low* at Putney, after uniting at Deptford, are discharged as above, at Crossness at high water.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE connects Vauxhall with Millbank. The origin of the name of Vauxhall has been traced to a family of the name of Vaux, who held an estate here in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The tradition of its having been the abode of Guy Vaux or Fawkes, of Gunpowder Plot notoriety, still lingers, but, as the antiquaries say, without being authenticated. The old song is but an echo and burlesque of the tradition—

> "He wished the state was undone.
> And, crossing over Vauxhall Bridge,
> That way came into London."

Vauxhall Bridge was completed in 1816 after long difficulties, arising from changes of plans, and disputes among four engineers. It was intended to have been built of stone, but it is made of cast iron. The river is here 900 feet wide. *Old Vauxhall Gardens*, closed in 1859, were situated a little to the south-east of Vauxhall Bridge. *Millbank Penitentiary* Prison (lately threatened with removal), said to be one of the largest prisons in the kingdom, was commenced in 1812. Its ground is laid out in six sets of buildings, radiating like a wheel from the centre, where stands the Governor's house. The corridors are more than three miles in length, and there are 1550 cells in this

prison, which is said to have cost half a million of money. *Doulton's large Pottery for Stoneware*, seen on the south bank opposite Millbank Prison, is rapidly becoming celebrated for its improved style of hard-ware art manufacture. The name Millbank was derived from an old mill of the Abbots of Westminster.

LAMBETH IRON SUSPENSION BRIDGE, built, by Mr. Barlow, 1862, at a cost of £40,000, connects Horseferry Road, Westminster, with Lambeth. From this point the *Albert Embankment* runs to the south foot of Westminster Bridge.

All the bridges above and including this, namely Battersea, Chelsea, Albert, Vauxhall, and Lambeth, were freed from toll by the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1879.

LAMBETH, anciently written Lamb-Hithe, forms, with Southwark, one of the metropolitan boroughs, returning two members to Parliament. *St. Mary's Church, Lambeth*, adjoining Lambeth Palace, is the mother church of the parish, and dates from the fifteenth century. The Howard Chapel in the north aisle was built 1522. In this church (which has a perpendicular tower) were buried the following Archbishops of Canterbury: Bancroft, Parker, Tenison, Hutton, Secker, Cornwallis, Moore, as also the well-known antiquaries, Tradescant, father and son. At *Lambeth Ferry*, and just below this church, occurred the memorable scene, so dramatically described by Macaulay, of the landing of the Queen of James II. and her infant son on the first stage of their flight from Whitehall. "The King and Queen retired to rest as usual. When the palace had been some time profoundly quiet, James rose and called a servant. . . . The Count de Lauzun was ushered into the royal bed-chamber. 'I confide to you,' said James, 'my Queen and son; everything must be risked to carry them into France.' . . . Lauzun gave his hand to Mary; Saint Victor wrapped up in his warm cloak the ill-fated heir of so many kings. The party stole down the back stairs, and embarked in an open skiff. It was a miserable voyage. The night was bleak, the rain fell, the wind roared, the water was rough; at last the boat reached Lambeth, and the fugitives landed near an inn where a coach and horses were in waiting. Some time elapsed before the horses could be harnessed, Mary, afraid that her face might be known, would not enter the house; she remained with her child, cowering for shelter from the storm under the tower of Lambeth Church, and distracted with terror when the ostler approached her with his lantern. Two of her women attended her, but . . . they could be of little use to their mistress, for both were foreigners, who could hardly speak the English language, and who shuddered at the rigour of the English climate. The only consolatory circumstance was that the little boy was well, and uttered not a single cry. At length the coach was ready. Saint Victor followed it on horseback. The fugitives reached Gravesend safely, and embarked in the yacht which

waited for them. . . . The yacht proceeded down the river with a fair wind, and St. Victor, having seen her under sail, spurred back with the good news to Whitehall."

LAMBETH PALACE, the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for six centuries and a half, dates as far back as 1190, that being the year in which Archbishop Walter built the ancient manor-house which is now the Palace; but the building as it stands is so varied in style, from Early English to late Perpendicular, that it by no means denotes the work of one age or one builder. The Gate-house entrance, built by Archbishop Morton, 1490, has an embellished centre, two large square towers of red brick with stone dressings, and a spacious Tudor archway. The towers are reached by a spiral staircase leading to the Record room, which contains many of the archives of the See of Canterbury. The dole to the poor has been given from time immemorial at this gate. The lower part of the gate-house was used as a small prison. The *Chapel* dates from 1244–70, and is Early English, with lancet windows. In it many Archbishops have been consecrated since the latter date. Its original stained-glass windows were destroyed in the Civil Wars; the present windows were set up and the chapel re-decorated in fresco, mainly at the instance of the late Archbishop (Tait). The roof bears the arms of Laud, Juxon, and Cornwallis. The oak screen presented by Laud also bears his arms. In front of the altar Archbishop Parker was buried. Mention must be made of the "Pedlar's Window" in St. Mary's, Lambeth. It is on record that in the 15th century a pedlar left an acre of land to this parish, on condition that a window representing himself and his dog should be set up and preserved in the Church. The land is said to be now worth £1000 a year, which is applied to the reduction of the rates; but not long since the Pedlar's Window was removed, and replaced by one testifying to the virtues of certain deceased ladies—the wives and daughter of modern parochial officials. After much indignation and controversy, the Pedlar's Window has been replaced in its original position (1885).

The *Lollards' Tower* on the left of the outer court was built (1434–5) by Archbishop Chicheley, whose arms are sculptured on the river front, over a Gothic niche, wherein formerly appeared a statue of Thomas-à-Becket. Entrance to the Lollards' prison—a chamber about fifteen feet long, eleven feet wide, and eight feet high, with two narrow windows and open fireplace—is obtained by a spiral staircase. Eight large iron rings are here fixed in the walls about breast-high, and upon the oaken wainscoting are cut names, crosses, sentences, &c., as it would seem, by the captives who were kept here in bonds. Whether such captives were Lollards (or followers of Wycliffe) is disputed; if they were, and were merely sheltered here, as has been argued, from the civil power, it seems hard to understand why they should have been chained as well as sheltered. The name Lollard was given by way of reproach by the priests, who thereby intimated that

these Wycliffites, who had dared to read and interpret the Bible for themselves, were lollards, i.e., spouters, psalm-singing, uneducated men. The ceiling of the East Room has some fine carving. The noble *Library*, also known as "Juxon's" Hall, with its famous timber roof, and the Great Dining-room, form the west side of the inner court. The former, containing some 30,000 volumes besides MSS. (several with fine miniatures), and many of great historical interest and value, is open to the public, throughout the year, from ten till four on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and during the forenoon of Tuesdays throughout the year, and from April to July (both months inclusive) until 5 P.M. It is closed during the Easter and Christmas weeks, and for six weeks from September 1st. The Palace possesses also an historical line of portraits since 1570 of the Archbishops of Canterbury, now decorating the chief apartment, showing the changes in archiepiscopal costume during that lengthened period.

St. Thomas's Hospital and the *Houses of Parliament* are described, the former at p. 38, the latter at p. 35. For *Westminster Bridge*, see p. 37.

At the north end of Westminster Bridge is the *Westminster Station* of the Underground Metropolitan Railway, here carried beneath the Victoria Embankment, which begins at this point and is continued to Blackfriars Bridge. The VICTORIA EMBANKMENT forms part of a series of works for the improvement of the Thames and the thoroughfares of the metropolis, projected and carried out by Sir J. Bazalgette on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works. This Embankment, consisting of a solid granite wall, eight feet thick, forty feet high, and 7000 feet long, provides a roadway one hundred feet wide, underneath which, besides the Underground Railway, are two tunnels, of which the lower is the great sewer, the upper contains water pipes, gas pipes, and telegraph wires, all accessible without disturbing the roadway. The land reclaimed from the river by means of this Embankment varies from 200 to 450 feet in width, and amounts to about thirty acres. The cost of the embankment and its approaches was about two millions, derived partly from rates, partly from wine and coal dues, and partly from the sale of the surplus land for building purposes. The Victoria Embankment was finished in 1870.

Upon leaving the *Steamboat Pier at Westminster* we shall observe *St. Stephen's Club-house*, specially erected for Conservative politicians —an admirable situation; and *Montague House*, the town residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, in which are a few good pictures by Van Dyck and a fine collection of miniatures. A little later we pass the *Statue of Robert Burns* by Sir John Stael, and the end of the new *Northumberland Avenue* (see p. 39). The *Charing Cross Steamboat Pier* is immediately in front of the *Charing Cross Station* of the Underground Railway, and below the Charing Cross Railway and Foot Bridge of the South-Eastern Company (see p. 40). The *Statue of Sir Francis Outram*, an Indian General, is seen at the south end

of the Avenue, and in the same garden, a little more westerly, Boehm's *Statue of William Tyndale*, the first translator of the Bible into the English tongue, 1526, who, for his good work was hanged and burnt, 1536, at Vilvorde, near Brussels. The above literary white-washer of the Lollards' Tower at Lambeth might argue that all was done out of kindness to Tyndale; such is modern history. There is a large Public *Swimming Bath* moored west of this bridge, open from 7 A.M. to 8.30 P.M., possessing a continual flow of clear filtered water, regulated in temperature to the season. Admission, 1*s*. Upon leaving Charing Cross Pier we shall observe the *Water-Gate of York House* (see p. 41), and farther on the charmingly-situated *Adelphi Terrace*, and the *Cleopatra Obelisk* (see p. 43). We afterwards pass the *Savoy* (see p. 49), and *Waterloo Bridge* (see p. 49), leading to the *South-Western Railway Station* in Waterloo Road, then *Somerset House* and *King's College* (see p. 50–1). Upon the Surrey shore, exactly opposite Somerset House, once flourished *Cuper's Garden*, the rival of Vauxhall. It derived its name from Cuper, gardener to the Earl of Arundel, who, when Arundel House in the Strand was taken down, was allowed to remove thither many ancient Greek and Roman marbles. The place was opened 1678 and closed 1753. The old song,—

"'Twas down in Cupid's garden
For pleasure I did go,"

was originally written Cuper's Garden. We next arrive at *Temple Pier*, in front of the Temple and Temple Gardens (see p. 58), thence sweep past *Whitefriars* or *Alsatia* (see p. 64), to *Blackfriars Bridge* (see p. 66), where there is another Underground Railway Station. We now catch sight of the *City of London School*, removed from Milk Street, Cheapside (see p. 166), in 1882, and *De Keyser's* enormous *Hotel*, built by E. Gruning, at the eastern end of the Embankment; then of *Queen Victoria Street*, with some new buildings, including the offices of *The Times* newspaper, and of the *British and Foreign Bible Society*, and soon get a near view of St. Paul's (see p. 71), and of the towers and spires of many of Wren's finest churches.

PAUL'S WHARF PIER is the nearest to St. Paul's Churchyard, and here passengers to the Surrey side of London Bridge usually have to change to the *Surrey-side boats*.

Vintners' Hall, 68 Upper Thames Street, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, after the Great Fire. It contains some full-length portraits of Charles II., and James II., and a picture ascribed to Van Dyck of 'St. Martin (the tutelar saint of the Company) dividing his cloak with a Beggar.' The Vintners' Company is one of the most ancient of the London Companies. The original "Three Cranes in the Vintry" were not ornithological but mechanical, *i.e.* lifts for merchandize from floor to floor. The old tavern was named from them.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, built by Sir John Rennie at a cost of £800,000,

and opened in 1819, has an arch of a wider span (402 feet) than any bridge built previously to the invention of tubular bridges. It was bought in 1866 by the City from the private company for which it was built for £218,868 ; the toll of one penny was abolished in 1865. It is the most direct line of communication between Queen Street and other busy parts of the City with Southwark, and if its approaches were improved, would doubtless be much more generally used.

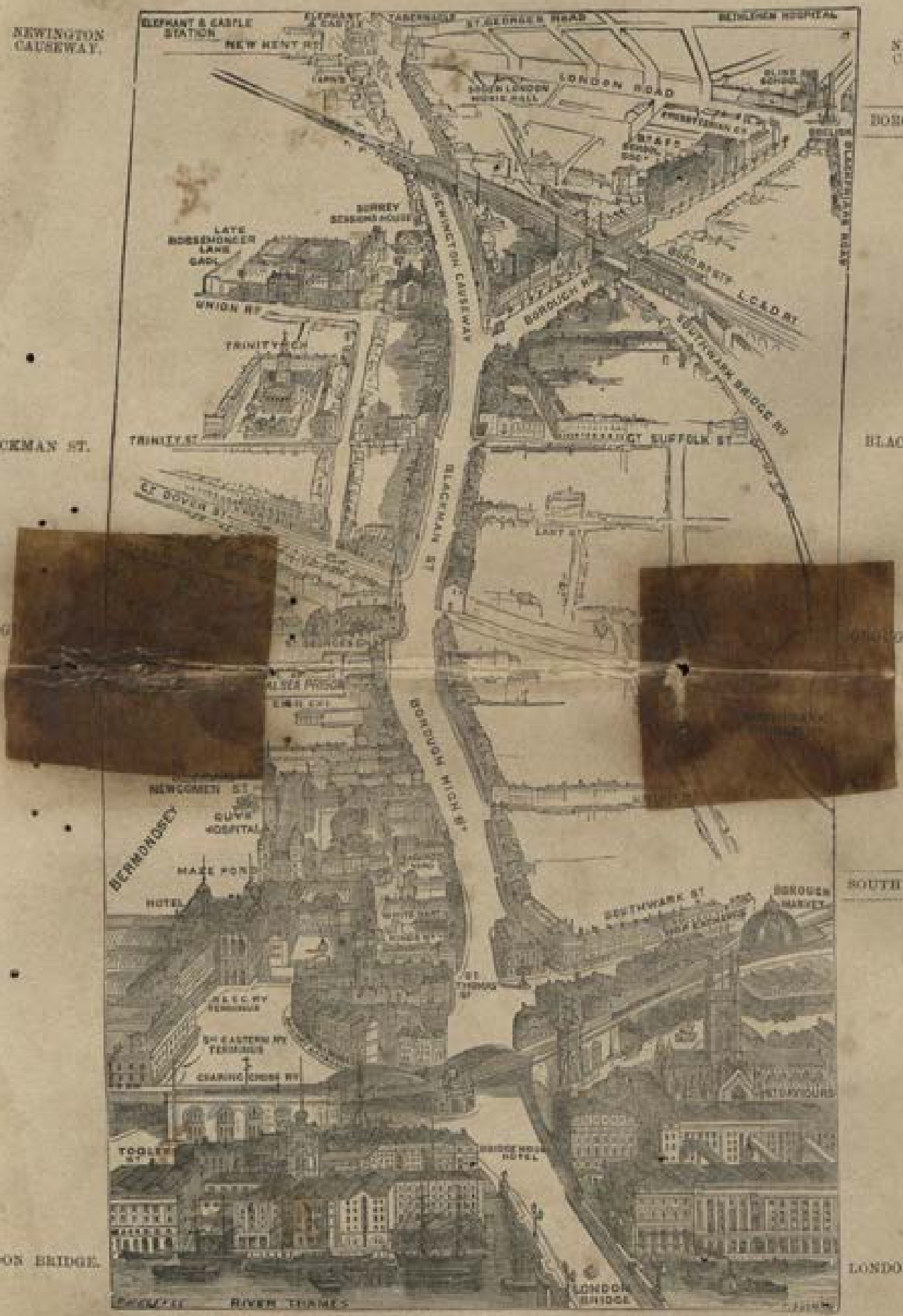
The CANNON STREET RAILWAY BRIDGE was built by the South-Eastern Railway Company, and connects their Cannon Street Terminus with the lines which branch to London Bridge on the one hand, and Charing Cross upon the other (see p. 38).

BANKSIDE, Southwark, near the Cannon Street Bridge of the South-Eastern Railway, was the site of the *Old Globe Theatre*. The ancient theatres on *Bankside, Southwark*, consisted of (1) *Paris Garden Theatre*, dating from the time of Richard II. and continuing till James I., when Henslow and Alleyn (the endower of Dulwich College) kept it; the (2) *Globe*, built about 1594 for Richard Burbage, and for which James I. granted a licence to Shakespeare and others. The Chorus to Henry V. refers to the shape of the Globe Theatre when he asks—

> "May we cram
> Within this wooden O the very casques
> That did affright the air at Agincourt?"

Barclay's Brewery stands upon the site of the Globe Theatre. The (3) *Hope Theatre* is chiefly remembered for its bull-baiting. The (4) *Rose Theatre*, dating from about the middle of the sixteenth century, stood near where *Rose Alley* afterwards kept its name in memory. The (5) *Swan Theatre* was contemporary with the *Rose*. All were suppressed in 1648. To *Barclay's Brewery* visitors are occasionally admitted upon previous written application to the Manager. This immense establishment is one of the most remarkable sights of London, and great personages from abroad make a point of seeing it. When Marshal Haynau, some years ago, visited Barclay's, the brewers'-men hustled him off the premises, in their indignation at the stories told of women spies whipped in Austria, by order of Haynau. The founder of Barclay's Brewery was Mr. H. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. Upon Mr. Thrale's death, Dr. Johnson, as one of his executors, had to dispose of the property, on behalf of Mrs. Thrale, and obtained for it no less than £135,000 at the auction, whereat he made this remarkable Johnsonian speech: "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

LONDON BRIDGE. Little more than a hundred years ago, i.e., before 1750, the only bridge across the Thames was Old London Bridge, described as having originally 'a stone platform, 926 feet long, 40


NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY.
NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY.
BOROUGH ROAD.
BLACKMAN ST.
BLACKMAN ST.
SOUTHWARK ST.
LONDON BRIDGE.
LONDON BRIDGE.
ELEPHANT & CASTLE STATION
NEW KENT RD
ST GEORGE'S ROAD
BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL
LONDON ROAD
SURREY LONDON MUSIC HALL
SURREY SESSIONS HOUSE
LATE HORSEMONGER LANE GAOL
UNION RD
TRINITY CH
TRINITY ST
ST GEORGE'S L.C.&D.RY
SOUTHWARK BRIDGE RD
ST SAVIOUR'S CH
ST SAVIOUR'S SCHOOL
ST SAVIOUR'S ALMSHOUSES
ST SAVIOUR'S CHURCHYARD
ST SAVIOUR'S PARISH SCHOOL
ST SAVIOUR'S DOCK
ST SAVIOUR'S WHARF
ST SAVIOUR'S STAIRS
ST SAVIOUR'S DOCK
ST SAVIOUR'S GRANARY
ST SAVIOUR'S CHURCH
ST SAVIOUR'S GATE
ST SAVIOUR'S PLACE

feet wide, standing 60 feet above the level of the water, and consisting of a drawbridge and nineteen broad-pointed arches, with massive piers raised upon strong oak and elm piles, covered by thick planks bolted together. It had a gate-house at each end, and towards the centre on the east side was built a beautiful Gothic chapel. In the reign of Elizabeth it was adorned with sumptuous buildings, and stately and beautiful houses on either side like one continuous street. Some of the houses had flat roofs with gardens and arbours, so that "As fine as London Bridge" passed into a proverb. Near the drawbridge was the famed *Nonsuch House*, constructed in Holland entirely of timber, four stories high, richly carved and gilt. The history of London Bridge, for nearly six centuries, would include many of the most stirring incidents of the History of England. De Montfort here repulsed Henry III. in 1264; Wat Tyler entered London by this bridge in 1381; Richard II. was here welcomed with great ceremonial in 1392; as was also Henry V. in 1415. In 1450 Jack Cade having "gotten London Bridge, the citizens fly and forsake their houses," but the Gate-house of London Bridge was soon after decorated by Jack Cade's head (it was pretty regularly garnished with heads), instead of the Bridge being set on fire according to Cade's order—*teste* Shakespeare. In 1477 the Bridge was attacked and fired by Falconbridge; in 1554 it witnessed some of the most daring incidents of Wyatt's rebellion; in 1666 the houses were burnt down in the Great Fire, but were rebuilt twenty years after; in 1757 the houses were removed and replaced by ordinary balustrades; in 1832 the old bridge was demolished altogether. Its narrow arches impeded navigation, and rendered possible what is now improbable, the freezing over of the Thames. *Frost Fair* took place in 1683,—

> "When hoary Thames with frozen oziers crown'd
> Was three long moons in icy fetters bound."

The river was also frozen over in 1814. The present bridge was built from the designs of Sir John Rennie, and was opened in great state in August 1831, by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide. It cost, with its approaches, no less than £1,458,311. It consists of five semi-elliptical arches, two of 130 feet, two of 140 feet, and the centre of 152 feet 6 inches span. The roadway is 52 feet wide. More than 20,000 carts, carriages and other vehicles have been reckoned whilst crossing over this bridge in 24 hours, and in the same time 107,000 foot passengers. A scheme was submitted to Parliament to enable the Corporation of London to enlarge London Bridge to the extent of about 11 feet on each side, and thereby to widen both the carriageways and footways, but there was much opposition made to any additions to the present excellent structure.

The River Traffic above London Bridge is of course limited to

vessels of comparatively small size. Below it the PORT OF LONDON may be said to begin. The *Upper Pool* is reckoned to the first reach in the river, *i.e.*, to about the *Thames Tunnel, or Execution Dock*, where pirates used to be gibbeted; the *Lower Pool* to *Cuckold's Point*, where colliers usually lie. Hogarth's 'Idle Apprentice,' in the river-boat, upon being threatened with the gibbet at Execution Dock, is shown as retorting by referring his opponent to the Point on the opposite bank.

The *Below Bridge Pier* for Margate, Ramsgate and other steamboats too large to pass under London Bridge, is immediately east of the bridge upon the Middlesex side.

BILLINGSGATE FISH MARKET (on the site of one of the old Water-gates of the City from which it derives its name) is the red-brick building with stone dressing, just below London Bridge. In 1872 an Act of Parliament enabled the Corporation to rebuild the market upon a larger scale, and to annex some adjoining ground for the purpose, the result being, that in July 1877, when the new buildings were opened, there was an addition made to Billingsgate Market equivalent to nearly as much again as its previous area; the old building occupied 20,000 feet, the new one comprises 39,000 feet. The market, open daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 o'clock, summer and winter, is well worth a visit at that early hour; when, if there be much activity, noise and bustle, there is comparatively little of the violent language and abuse for which Billingsgate has been historically noted. Instead of the old miserable wooden sheds and pent-houses, we see a spacious building, well-provided with stone-slabbed benches, and kept clean by a good water supply and perfect drainage; instead of the old flaring oil-lamps "showing a crowd struggling amidst a Babel din of vulgar tongues," we shall find orderly business bustle, and a considerable traffic carried on in a rapid methodical style; no screaming, fighting, fish-fag abuse between the women; little gin, but plenty of tea and coffee-drinking; little haggling, but plenty of buying and selling, different kinds of fish being represented by their several wholesale dealers—the whiting dealer, the sole and flat-fish dealer, the oyster dealer, the cod-fish dealer, the cured-fish dealer, all being separate traders confining themselves to their several specialities of fish-selling. Oysters and shell-fish are sold by measure, and salmon by weight, but all other fish by tale or number, and the wholesale market is over, generally, by eight in the morning; after that time the business is left to the retailers who supply the costermongers and the public in the vicinity, for the fishmongers of London have received their supplies from Billingsgate by about eight o'clock. A large quantity of fish now reaches London by railway. There are two large taverns, upon the river front, east and west of Billingsgate, the upper rooms of which *Fish Dinners* are to be had daily, at 3 or 4 o'clock, comprising every kind of fish in season, at a very moderate cost, but served in rough and ready manner.

THE COAL EXCHANGE in Lower Thames Street, nearly opposite Billingsgate, a fine edifice of its kind, was built by Bunning in 1849, and is decorated by some curious examples of ferns, palms, &c., found fossilized in the coal formations. The London coal trade is said to employ 10,000 seamen.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE adjoins Billingsgate and faces the river. The business of this establishment has been of course considerably narrowed by the removal, of late years, of a large number of articles from the list chargeable to the Inland Revenue, but there is, nevertheless, an amazing sum levied at this port annually. The present building was designed by David Laing upon a portion of the site of the former Custom House, destroyed by fire February 1814, but Laing's front was altered when the foundation gave way in 1852, and the present façade was erected by Sir Robert Smirke. The interior contains a great many warehouses, cellars and apartments, and the 'Long Room,' 190 feet by 66, is a fine room, but not equal to that which was taken down at the failure of the foundation. Articles seized at the Custom House are sold by auction, quarterly, in Mark Lane.

The *Thames Subway*, from Tower Hill to Tooley Street, runs beneath the river. It is 1330 feet long, and was made by Mr. Barlow at a cost of only £16,000.

THE TOWER OF LONDON (see p. 80) is a prominent feature at this point of the river, from which is to be had the best view of 'Traitors' Gate'—the entrance for prisoners formerly brought hither by water, but now closed. Immediately behind the Gate is seen the Bloody Tower, where the infant princes were smothered by command of Richard III. Traitors' Gate was restored and rebuilt in 1866.

ST. KATHARINE'S DOCKS are the nearest to London Bridge of the eight docks (six on the north and two on the south side of the Thames) which receive the London shipping, and occupy altogether 900 acres, the whole of them having been constructed within the present century. St. Katharine's Docks, planned by Telford and opened in 1828, at a cost of about £2,000,000, cover 24 acres, nearly half being water, and occupy the site of the old HOSPITAL OF ST. KATHARINE, transferred to Regent's Park (see p. 103).

LONDON DOCKS, amalgamated with St. Katharine's in 1863, were planned by Rennie and opened 1805, and contain 90 acres, about a third being water, and cost £4,000,000. Here are the great warehouses for tobacco, rented by the Crown. Here also are the Wine Vaults, covering many acres of ground; the Mixing House, having one vat of over 23,000 gallons; the casks of wine for which "tasting orders" are obtained from the wine owners; the wool, spices, tea, drug, sugar, and other warehouses, seemingly innumerable. The public are admitted without ticket to the docks and shipping, but an order from the Secretary at the London Dock-House is necessary for

admission to the vaults and warehouses. For "tasting orders' apply to your wine-merchant. The Docks, being one of the few public places where employment can be had without character or recommendation, attract many hundreds of persons out of work. "Here," wrote Mayhew, "at half-past seven in the morning, may be seen swarms of men of all grades, looks, and kinds, decayed and bankrupt butchers, bakers, publicans, grocers, old soldiers, old sailors, Polish refugees, broken-down gentlemen, discharged lawyer's clerks, suspended government clerks, almsmen, pensioners, servants, thieves, indeed every one who wants a loaf and is willing to earn it."

The Thames Tunnel, formerly one of the sights of London, is now used by the East London Railway, to carry its lines from the north to the south side of the Thames; that is to say, between Wapping and Rotherhithe. The Tunnel consists of two arched ways, 1200 feet long, 14 feet wide, 16½ feet high, and 16 feet below the river, and was opened in 1843, having been built by Brunel, at a cost of £468,000; the Railway Company bought it for £200,000 in 1865. It was never a profitable undertaking, but it was reckoned a wonderful and unprecedented example of skilled engineering.

Wapping derives its name, as is supposed, from Wapp, a ship's rope, and it maintains its reputation as a place for shipping and seafaring people. Wapping will long be remembered as the birthplace of Arthur Orton, of Tichborne notoriety; but yet longer for its landing-place, still in use, called 'Wapping Old Stairs,' for ever associated with the genius of Dibdin, and with his Molly—the most constant and affectionate of sweethearts, whose name is much more indelibly engraved upon the hearts of all true Jack Tars than it could possibly have been upon the "baccy box," which she presented to her Tom as a love-token. Opposite Wapping is *Rotherhithe*, vulgarly *Redriff*, famous as the supposed birthplace of Lemuel Gulliver. Gay writes *à propos* of waterside constancy—

> "In five long years I took no second spouse,
> What Redriff wife so long hath kept her vows?"

In Rotherhithe churchyard was buried Prince Lee Boo of the Pelew Islands, who died during his visit to England. Stowe tells us that Rother meant Red Rose, and that Pudding Lane, where the Great Fire broke out, was originally known as Rother Lane.

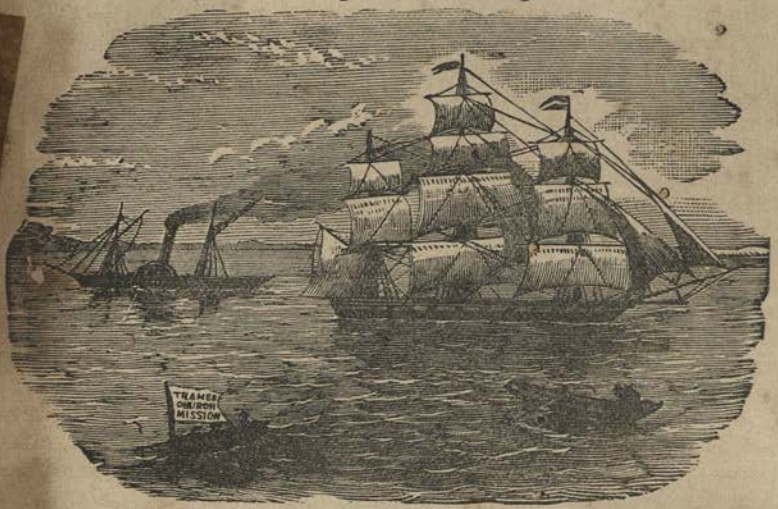
Jacob's Island, near Rotherhithe, was rendered notorious by Dickens's description of it in 'Oliver Twist.' "It is surrounded," he there wrote, "by a muddy ditch eight or ten feet deep, and filled at high water twenty feet wide, when the tide is in—once named Mill Pond, but known in these days as *Folly Ditch*. It is a creek or inlet of the Thames which can always be filled at high water by opening the sluices at the Lead Mills, from which it took its name."

The Thames Steam Ferry, opened in 1877, connected Wapping

THAMES CHURCH MISSION.

INSTITUTED 1844.

Offices: 31, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.



"Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days."—*Eccles.* xi. 1.

Patron.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
Vice-Patron.—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
President.—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
Chairman.—CAPTAIN THE HON. FRANCIS MAUDE, R.N.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY ministers to the spiritual necessities of the vast fluctuating population on the Thames, consisting of Seamen, Emigrants, Troops going on Foreign Service, Bargemen, Steamboatmen, &c. SERVICES are held on board Troop, Emigrant, and Passenger Ships, Screw and Sailing Colliers, and every description of Vessel; also in the Mission and Reading Rooms. Three Clergy (licensed by the Bishop of London) and twenty-two Laymen constitute the Mission Staff.

The Chaplains hold services on the Lord's Day on board the *Worcester*, nautical training college for young gentlemen intended for officers in the merchant service; also (with weekly classes) on the Training Ships *Arethusa*, *Chichester*, and *Cornwall*.

The field of labour on the Thames extends from Putney Bridge to the Nore Light-ship.

Contributions to sustain and increase this important HOME MISSIONARY WORK are much needed, and will be thankfully received by the SECRETARY, and by Messrs. LLOYDS, BARNETTS, & BOSANQUETS (Limited), the Society's Bankers, 60 and 62, Lombard Street, E.C.

Books, Magazines, Tracts, and Cuffs and Mufflers, are greatly needed.

REV. HENRY BLOOMER, *Clerical Supt. and Sec.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of the THAMES CHURCH MISSION, instituted in London in 1844, for the general purposes of that Mission, the sum of to be paid, free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my Personal Estate as I may legally devise to the said Institution."

PLATE XVIII.

THE THAMES,

FROM THE TOWER TO WESTMINSTER.

with Rotherhithe, and crossed the line of the Thames Tunnel. Vehicles and passengers were transferred from the landing-stages to the boats, and *vice versâ*. The level of the boat's decks at low water is 24 feet below that of the river bank, and at such times the boats cannot approach within 170 feet of the Wapping Wharf, or 70 feet at Rotherhithe. From the jetty at Wapping, and the wharf at Rotherhithe, however, traffic is transferred to the boat's decks by means of hydraulic machinery. There is an elevated railed footpath for foot passengers upon each side of the lift-platform, and thus, in a somewhat clumsy way perhaps, the great difficulty was overcome of providing means of transit across the Thames at this point, whilst leaving a passage for sea-going vessels. The tariff charges are one penny for a pedestrian or passenger, threepence per head for cattle, 1*s.* 9*d.* for a four-horse carriage or vehicle when it is empty, or 3*s.* 9*d.* when laden. The Steam Ferry is said to save in some instances six or seven miles in the double journey, besides the blocks and delays in the busy thoroughfares of both sides of the river.

The *Surrey Docks* and the *Commercial Docks*, spacious and convenient both as basins and for storage of corn, &c., face the *Thames Tunnel Steamboat Pier*. SHADWELL lies a little farther down the river bank. *Stepney*, the parish to which all children born at sea were supposed to belong, lies next to it. DEPTFORD (Deep-ford) and LIMEHOUSE (formerly Lime-hurst) are opposite to one another, the former being upon the south, the latter on the north bank of the river. Deptford was a government dockyard till 1869; it has since passed into the hands of the Corporation of London, who use it as a *Market* and slaughtering-place for foreign cattle. The *Pool* ends at *Limehouse Reach*, at which is an entrance to the *West India Docks*. These extend over nearly 300 acres to Blackwall. They were built by Jessop, and opened 1802. The *East India Docks*, containing only 32 acres, adjoin the above, and both are best reached by railway from Fenchurch Street. *Millwall Docks*, in the Isle of Dogs, are also near the West India Docks, and cover 200 acres. They were opened in 1868; the *Great Eastern* steamship was built at Millwall. *Victoria Docks*, below Blackwall, occupy 200 acres; they were opened in 1856. Other large Docks are being formed further down the river. *A propos* of Dickens's account of Gaffer Hexham and his recovery of dead bodies from the Thames, it may be mentioned that in 1881 no fewer than 287 human corpses were taken out of the river within the metropolitan area.

Opposite to the ISLE OF DOGS, a name said to be a corruption of Isle of Ducks (? Docks) on the south bank, we arrive at *Greenwich*. GREENWICH HOSPITAL faces the river, and has a highly commanding aspect. The *Greenwich Steamboat Pier* immediately adjoins the grounds of the Hospital. Perhaps the first object which presents itself to the visitor upon landing at the pier-terrace, in front of the Hospital, is an *Obelisk* of red granite in memory of

Lieutenant Bellot, the French Arctic Navigator. Greenwich Hospital was built by William III., at the request of his wife, for the reception of the sailors wounded in the battle of La Hogue. It stands upon the site of a palace, wherein Henry VIII., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth were born, and consists of four parts: King Charles and Queen Anne's fronting the river, King William's containing the Painted Hall, and Queen Mary's containing the Chapel. The Queen's house, now the Royal Naval College, was designed by Inigo Jones for Queen Henrietta Maria. The river front was by Webb, Jones's relative; the *Great Hall* and Colonnades, 106 feet by 56 feet wide and 50 feet high, by Sir Christopher Wren; the *Chapel* by Stuart. Sir James Thornhill painted the ceiling, &c., of the Great Hall. In the *Picture Gallery*, formed by George IV., are many valuable portraits of noted admirals and some fine paintings of naval battles, including Lord Howe's victory, by Loutherburg, and J. M. W. Turner's 'Battle of Trafalgar.' In the *Upper Hall* are some peculiarly touching souvenirs of Nelson; the coat and waistcoat which he wore when he was killed in the Battle of Trafalgar, with numerous other relics. "The course of the fatal ball," says Sir H. Nicolas, "is shown by a hole over the left shoulder, and part of the epaulette is torn away. The coat and waistcoat are stained in several places with the hero's blood." Here also is the astrolabe presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Drake; and here are the relics of the lamented Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition. In the *Chapel* is B. West's 'Shipwreck of St. Paul.' Greenwich Hospital is no longer used for the purpose for which it was built, namely the reception of naval pensioners. Since 1865, nearly all of these have taken extra out-pensions of 2*s.* a day, and, in preference to remaining in the Hospital, have gone to live with their friends. The *Royal Naval College* occupies their rooms in the building, and instructs sailors in the science of mathematics, navigation, and gunnery. The *Museum of Naval Architecture*, containing models of ships from the earliest period, was removed from South Kensington to Queen Anne's wing. The Museum, the Painted Hall, and the Chapel are open daily—Sundays excepted—from ten till dusk, admission free. The Hall is open on Sundays at 2. The old *Dreadnought Merchant Seamen's Hospital*, which for many years was moored off Greenwich, was formerly a special feature in this reach of the Thames. The removal of the ship from the river (1870) has caused many people to suppose that the Institution has ceased to exist. So far is this from being the case, that the Dreadnought Hospital on shore relieves every year double the number of seamen it relieved by the old ship. Its wards are freely open to all sailors, regardless of creed, race, or colour. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and subscriptions and legacies are received in aid of the institution from every maritime nation. *Greenwich Park* immediately adjoins the Hospital, and is singularly beautiful. The view of the Thames

from *Greenwich Observatory* (where the Astronomer Royal conducts his observations and gives "Greenwich time" to all the world) is "worth a day's journey, though every mile were taken on foot." The time signals are sent daily at 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. by telegraph to all parts of the kingdom. Here also are tested, under the widest variations of heat and cold, ships' chronometers thenceforth to carry, o'er land and sea, the certificate which Greenwich provides, of the exact action and character of each instrument. By means of his observation of the position of the fixed stars, the sailor can ascertain his latitude; but for his longitude he must consult his chronometer, which has been set before leaving England to show solar time in the meridian of Greenwich. By simply noting in any part of the world the moment at which the sun there attains noon or meridian; and, at the same time, referring to his chronometer, which shows the hour at Greenwich, the sailor is able by calculating 15 degrees to one hour, or 15 geographical miles to one minute, to find his longitude. Say the chronometer shows one o'clock when the sun marks noon, then the ship is in longitude 15 degrees east of the meridian of Greenwich; and if it be eleven o'clock by the chronometer when the sun attains his meridian, then the ship is in longitude 15 degrees west of Greenwich. In this Park, which extends to *Blackheath*, and contains 180 acres, King James rode a-hunting as described in the 'Fortunes of Nigel.' Our limits will not permit of a lengthy notice of Greenwich; suffice it that we mention that it can easily be reached from London, either by the South-Eastern Railway, from Charing Cross and Cannon Street; by omnibuses from Charing Cross; by steamboats from any of the London Piers; or by tram-cars from the principal Bridges. *Whitebait Dinners* at the *Ship* or the *Trafalgar*, Greenwich, are part of the joys of the London season. General Wolfe was buried in Greenwich Church, 1759.

Blackwall is a little farther down the river, upon the north side. There is a terminus of the *Blackwall Railway*, close to the *East India Docks*, *Blackwall*, which are used by vessels of large tonnage.

The next bend of the Thames shows us the green heights of *Charlton*, and a few minutes more bring us to *Woolwich*, considered one of the chief of the royal dockyards. Here is also the Royal Arsenal. The covered slips, for building vessels, are seen as we pass down the river. Here are all the appliances by means of which Britannia continues to rule the waves—the armoured vessel, the "Woolwich infant"—the largest gun of the period—the steam-engine factory, all the ingenious scientific contrivances for improving military and naval warfare, as well as the workshops wherein thousands of artisans are engaged in preparing munitions of war. In front of Woolwich, the Thames is a mile wide; beyond rises *Shooter's Hill*, so named from the bandits who used to infest it. The *Artillery Barracks* at Woolwich face the Common. The *Royal Military Repository*, at the

west end of the barracks, contains some interesting specimens of ancient weapons and other curious relics. Opposite *Woolwich Pier* is a large place of amusement, called the *North Woolwich Gardens.* In *Woolwich Cemetery* is a handsome cross of white marble, 17 feet high, to the memory of about 550 persons (of whom 120 were buried here) who were drowned Sept. 3, 1878, off Tripcock Point in the Thames, by the collision, while on a pleasure trip, of the saloon-steamer *Princess Alice*, with the steam-collier *Bywell Castle.*

The visitor may return to London if he pleases by the railway upon the North Woolwich side, to which he may pass by means of a steam ferry-boat continually plying from one side of the river to the other. If, however, he should desire to proceed farther down the Thames, as far as (shall we say?) the mouth of the river, his wishes may be gratified at but small expense. By river steamboats he may be carried in a short time to *Gravesend*, an ancient town, which, before the days of railway travelling, the citizens of London regarded as a kind of seaside resort. Here are the *Rosherville Gardens*—"the place to spend a happy day"—containing a theatre, dancing platform, and restaurant. The return home may be made by railway. Farther down the Thames the visitor may proceed to *Sheerness*, and thence to *Rochester;* or he may cross to *Southend*, on the Essex coast, and thence come back to London by rail or steamboat. In the summer, steamers run daily from London Bridge to the above places, as well as to towns more remote, such as Margate and Ramsgate.

The voyage by steamboat from London Bridge to Sheerness is so pleasant in fine weather and so cheap, that few visitors to London, who can spare a day to view the Thames as far as the Nore, will fail to make the trip. Sheerness is situated upon the point of land where the Medway pours her waters into the Thames. It will be somewhat difficult for any of British blood to realise the fact, that in the time of Charles II., the Dutch could sail so far up the Thames, occupy the Medway, and burn our ships of war lying before Chatham with impunity, whilst the King trifled and amused himself in his seraglio at Whitehall; but we have it upon record, that the Dutch not only entered the Medway, but proceeded much farther up the Thames. "Tilbury Fort, the place where Elizabeth had, with manly spirit, hurled foul scorn at Parma and Spain, was insulted by the invaders, and the roar of foreign guns was heard for the first and last time by the citizens of London" (see p. 229).

SUBURBS AND ENVIRONS.

ACTON (Oaktown), a village near Hanwell, is about five miles from London. It may be reached by railway from Paddington, Kensington, Victoria, or Broad Street, E.C.

Addington, about three miles from Croydon, chiefly known as the summer residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Addiscombe, near the East Croydon Station of the South Eastern Railway, was noted for the *Military College* founded here by the East India Company, which, upon the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown in 1858, was superseded as useless.

Alexandra Park and Palace, Muswell Hill, is accessible in about 15 minutes by the Great Northern Railway from King's Cross to Wood Green, or from Moorgate Street Station. The entertainments include Concerts, Theatrical performances, Picture and other Exhibitions, &c., as at the Crystal Palace. The Palace (first opened 1863, but burnt down and immediately rebuilt) is a fine structure, commanding beautiful views over five counties; the Park consists of about 400 acres, beautifully laid out. Admission 1*s.*, except on special days, and when otherwise advertised. Return Railway Tickets from King's Cross, including admission on shilling days, cost 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.*, according to class. As the management of this Palace has been of late very irregular, the visitor should consult the daily papers before going thither.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordshire, is said to derive its name from Emma's Well. A spring issues hence which supplies the New River, and gives its name to Amwell Street, &c., Pentonville—as Chadwell Street is derived from *St. Chad's Well*, a once-noted spring at *Battlebridge*, King's Cross. The name of Battlebridge has been derived from a great fight between the Romans and the Britons fought upon this ground about A.D. 60, in which, after great slaughter, the Romans were victorious.

Anerley (anely—lonely), a suburb on the South-Eastern line, near Sydenham and the Crystal Palace, is 7½ miles from London.

Ascot, famous for its June races, is 29 miles from London by the railway line from Waterloo Station.

Balham is a residential suburb, about 5 miles from Pimlico, on the London and Brighton line of railway.

Ball's Pond, named after John Ball, a licensed victualler, who lived here in the middle of the seventeenth century, and who kept a pond for duck-hunting and other such sports, is a hamlet connected with Islington, and is reached by the Essex Road, Islington; it abuts on the Stoke Newington Road.

Barking (see p. 79) was the seat of the oldest and richest Benedictine nunnery in England, dating it is said from 670 A.D.

The Abbess was one of four—Wilton, Shaftesbury, and St. Mary Winchester, being the others—who were baronesses in right of their position; and she, being possessed of thirteen knights' fees and a half, held her lands of the King by a baronage, furnished her quota of men-at-arms, and had precedence over other abbesses. Of Barking Abbey, which was surrendered to Henry VIII., scarcely a relic remains, beyond an ancient gateway called The Chapel of the Holy Rood. It is 8 miles from London by the line from Fenchurch Street.

Barnes, a village on the Thames, reached by the South-Western Railway, from Waterloo, is 7 miles from London; at Barn's Elm, lived Sir Francis Walsingham, the statesman in Elizabeth's reign.

Barnet, sometimes *High Barnet*, so named from its being situated on a hill; or *Chipping* (Chepeing) *Barnet*, from its famous cattle market, is about 11 miles from London by the Railway from Ludgate Hill, King's Cross, or Broad Street. *East Barnet* is a neighbouring village. At *Hadley*, beyond Barnet, is a Memorial Pillar of the Battle fought (1471) between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick, who was defeated and slain, in this last but one Conflict of the Roses.

Barnsbury, formerly Bernersbury, from the family of Berners, who owned it, adjoins Islington, and may be reached by the line from Broad Street or by omnibus from the Bank, or elsewhere (see Omnibuses, p. 245).

Battersea (see p. 194).

Bayswater (see p. 130; also Omnibuses, p. 245).

Beckenham (from *bec*, a stream, and *ham*, a dwelling) is an ancient Kentish village, now greatly modernized, connected with London by the L. C. D. R. and Mid-Kent railway.

Bentley Priory, so called because of its occupying the site of a priory abolished by Henry VIII., is situated near Stanmore, Middlesex, and the Harrow Station of the L. N. W. Railway. It was the residence of the Marquis of Abercorn, about the end of the eighteenth century, and of Queen Adelaide for the last year and a half of her life. She died here Dec. 2, 1849.

Bethnal Green, at the eastern end of London, is chiefly noted for its silk weavers, and for the Museum, which was removed hither from South Kensington, when the latter set up its permanent structure. *Bethnal Green Museum* is situated in the Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, about five miles by omnibus or tram-car from Charing Cross. It contains some excellent collections illustrative of food, manufactures, &c., besides many pictures, sent hither on loan. It has been decided recently to separate the Mediæval and other Art Specimens at South Kensington from the current productions of our own day, and to transfer all the latter to Bethnal Green. The Museum is open, free, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., except on Wednesdays, (Students' Day, when the charge is 6*d.*,) Thursdays and Fridays, on which three days the closing takes place at 4, 5 or 6 P.M. The

legend of the *Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green* is best preserved in the ballad to be found in Percy's 'Reliques.' The tradition is that the Blind Beggar was the son of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and that he was found among the slain after the battle of Evesham by the daughter of a neighbouring baron, who married him. It being necessary to conceal himself from the vengeance of Henry III. against whom he had fought, he assumed the disguise of a blind beggar, and his wife shared his privations. Their child was the pretty Bessie of the ballad:—

"My father shee sayde is soone to be seene,
The seely blind beggar of Bednall-greene,
That dayly sits begging there for charitie,
He is the goode father of prettye Bessee."

In the Cemetery of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in the Mile End Road lie buried the grandfather and grandmother of our late Premier, Lord Beaconsfield. The tombstone bears the inscription, "Sacred to the Memory of Benjamin Disraeli. Born 23rd Sept. 1750. Died 28th November, 1816." *Columbia Market*, at Bethnal Green, erected at the expense of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, was intended for the benefit of the East-end poor, but did not prove so successful as might have been expected. After several vicissitudes, it was reopened as a wholesale and retail Fish Market in July, 1883. *Victoria Park*, partly *Old Stepney Common*, contains 290 acres, pleasantly laid out and planted with trees and shrubs, and ornamented by two lakes. In the centre is a handsome drinking fountain, presented by Baroness Burdett Coutts, which cost £5000, and near this Park is the *French Protestant Hospice*, designed by the late R. L. Roumieu, and founded in 1718 for the descendants of refugees from France. The park was begun in 1842; the funds for the original expenditure were derived from the sale of the Crown lease of York House (now Stafford House), St. James's, to the Duke of Sutherland for £72,000 (see p. 97).

Blackheath (see p. 207), with 267 acres of common, is seven miles from Charing Cross Railway Terminus; may be reached by Blackwall Railway from Fenchurch Street, or by steamboat from any pier. Historically, Blackheath possesses some interesting associations. It was the head-quarters of the insurgents under Wat Tyler, and the scene whereon John Ball preached his memorable sermon on the text,—

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?',

Blackheath presented a sight strongly in contrast with the above at the time of the Restoration, when Charles II., on his progress to London, passed here, "that Puritan army which so long formidable to England herself as well as to Europe, had been the means of restoring the Monarchy which their own hands had destroyed."

Blackwall (see p. 207).

Bow, or *Stratford-le-Bow*, is a populous suburb of London on the Great Essex Road. The name *Bow* is derived from the arched bridge which here crosses the River Lea. *Stratford* indicates a road or *street* and a *ford*, and there are several places so named in different parts of the kingdom. *Stratford-atte-Bowe* is associated with Chaucer; Stratford-on-Avon with Shakespeare, but not for the same reason; for the 'Daystar of English Poetry' was not born here. He merely transmitted to posterity his opinion of the style of French then taught in this district, as being—

> "After the scole of Stratford-atté-Bowe,
> For French of Paris was to her unknowe."

It is not as generally remembered that the Latin of Oxford at that period was in no better repute than Stratford French; *teste* the proverbial phrase of disparagement applied to the disciples of Scotus and Ockham, see Hallam,—"*Oxoniensis loquendi mos*," *i.e.* "Latin, as spoken at Oxford."

The old manufactory for *Bow China* (founded in 1744 and removed to Derby in 1775) occupied the site upon which Messrs. Bell and Black's well-known match manufactory now stands. A fine *statue* of Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Bruce Joy was erected at Bow, in August, 1882, at the expense of Mr. T. H. Bryant, of the firm of Bryant and May, match manufacturers.

Boxhill, near Dorking, a favourite holiday resort, is about 30 miles from London upon the South-Eastern, and also upon the Brighton Railway.

Brentford is an ancient town about seven miles from London, on the Middlesex side of the Thames, and is divided between the parishes of *Great Ealing*, *Hanwell*, and *Isleworth*. Old Brentford stands on rising ground, nearly opposite Kew Green. Canute was defeated by Edmund Ironside in a battle at Brentford, 1016, and Charles I. here ineffectually treated for peace with the Parliamentarians after the victory at Edgehill. Brentford may be reached from Waterloo Station.

Brentwood is in Essex, on the road to Colchester, and is a little over 18 miles from London by railway from Liverpool Street.

Brixton lies south of the Thames, beyond Kennington, and adjoins *Clapham*, *Stockwell*, and *Tulse Hill*. It is easily reached by omnibus from Charing Cross, or by railway from Victoria or Blackfriars. *Brixton Prison*, noted as the first wherein a treadmill was introduced, is now converted into a Female Convict Prison, and the treadmill of course abolished. Angell Town, Brixton, was named after the Angell family, to whom the district once belonged.

Bromley is an ancient village near *Bow*, in Middlesex, said to date back to the Conqueror, in whose reign a nunnery was here founded. It is but a few miles from London by the line from Fenchurch

Street. Bromley in Kent is over twelve miles from London by the railway from Charing Cross.

Broxbourne is a favourite holiday resort for Londoners. It is upon the Great Eastern line of Railway. Near Broxbourne is Rye House, the locality of the *Rye House Plot*—a conspiracy for assassinating Charles II. and his brother (afterwards James II.) on their way to Newmarket Races. The chief conspirators were the Duke of Monmouth, Lord W. Russell, the Earl of Essex and Algernon Sidney. Monmouth was pardoned, Russell and Sidney died on the scaffold, and Essex died a prisoner in the Tower.

Burnham Beeches, see Windsor, p. 231.

Bushey Park adjoins Hampton Court Palace grounds, from which is to be had a magnificent view of a fine avenue of horse-chestnut and lime trees more than a mile in length. A bronze figure of Diana decorates the fountain in the centre of the ornamental water in the south end of the Park. At *Bushey*, a village, near Watford, Herts, is an Art School presided over by Mr. Herkomer, R.A.

Camden Town and *Kentish Town* lie to the north of London, the chief thoroughfares thither being the Hampstead Road and the St. Pancras Road, from King's Cross. The *Veterinary College*, at Camden Town, dates from 1791. The *Mother Red Cap* Inn, at Camden Town, is as ancient and famous as any in London. Formerly the sign-board bore the following lines under the old woman's portrait, her head and shoulders being covered with a scarlet capulet or hood similar to that still worn by the Basque women of the Pyrenees:—

> "Old Mother Red Cap, according to her tale,
> Lived twenty and a hundred years by drinking this good ale,
> It was her meat, it was her drink, and medicine beside;
> And if she still had drunk good ale, she never would have died."

Chertsey possesses a bridge of seven arches over the Thames, and an ancient church, both well known as landmarks in this neighbourhood by metropolitan anglers. *Laleham* adjoins it.

Cheshunt, twelve miles from London, is a large and ancient manor, with a fine old church, and a College for the education of young men for the Nonconformist ministry. It is about fourteen miles from Liverpool Street Railway Terminus.

Chigwell, 13 miles from London by the railway from Liverpool Street or Fenchurch Street, viâ *Woodford* (whence it is distant three miles by road, cab fare 3*s.*) or viâ *Buckhurst Hill*, 1½ mile by foot-path across the fields. St. Mary's Church, Chigwell, is an interesting example—becoming yearly more rare—of the old-fashioned English Church of the Georgian Era, with high-backed roomy old family pews—such as Sir Roger de Coverley might have worshipped in, and decorated with ancient hatchments. Surely there should be some effort made to preserve a few of these places intact for future

generations, instead of deforming them into modern Gothic. Chigwell has been glorified by the genius of Dickens, who described Solomon Daisy, "parish clerk and bellringer of Chigwell," as the chief spokesman at the *Maypole* fireside. The King's Head over the way is supposed to have been the original of the Maypole,—that "inimitable, ancient and many-gabled hostelry" conducted by the ever famous John Willett. In the King's Head oak wainscoted dining-room named the "Chester," the traveller may recall old memories of the Maypole under pleasant local conditions improved by good cheer. "Go to Chigwell, when you will, there will surely be seen either on the village street, or on the green, or frolicking in the farm-yard, more small Joes and Dolly Vardens than can easily be counted." William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was educated, it is alleged, at Archbishop Harsnet's School, Chigwell.

Chingford lies on the skirts of Epping Forest. The *Royal Forest Hotel*, Chingford, is a place of much resort. An estate called Brindwoods used to be held of the rector of Chingford by this singular tenure. At every alienation, the owner of the estate had to appear with his wife, his man-servant and his maid-servant, each singly on horseback, at the parsonage to do his homage. He carried a hawk on his fist, his man-servant held a greyhound on the slip, and the master blew three blasts upon his horn to announce that these were at the service of the rector of the day. He then received a chicken for his hawk, a peck of oats for his horse, and a loaf of bread for his greyhound. When all had dined, he blew three more blasts on his horn and they all departed.

Chislehurst (*Cesil*, a pebble, and *hurst*, a wood), in Kent, upon the South-Eastern Railway, is a place of ancient date, but considerably increased in size and population since Napoleon III., upon his release from imprisonment by Germany, took up his abode here in 1870, along with his family, at Camden Place. The Emperor died here Jan. 9, 1873, and was buried in the little Church on the Common—whereon a granite cross records the death of the Prince Imperial of France, killed in Zululand June 1, 1879. Camden the antiquary, and Pratt, Lord Camden, resided at Camden Place, and the latter took his title from the house on which the ancient scholar had conferred his name.

Chiswick is about five miles from London, beyond Hammersmith, and adjoining *Turnham Green*. In Chiswick Churchyard were buried, Ugo Foscolo, 1827, an Italian poet, for some time resident in England; Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell; Barbara Villiers; De Loutherbourg, the artist; and William Hogarth, whose tomb bears an epitaph by Garrick. Hogarth's house is still standing near the grounds of *Chiswick House*,—an historical mansion, belonging to the Duchess of Devonshire, in which Charles James Fox, and subsequently George Canning, died. Chiswick may be reached by rail from Ludgate Hill or Waterloo Stations.

Clapham (from Saxon *Clapa's Ham* or Home) is upon the Surrey side of the Thames, and may be reached by omnibus, or by rail to the *Clapham Road* on the London, Chatham, and Dover line. *Clapham Junction*, connected by numerous railways with London, is some distance from Clapham, which latter is a healthy and handsome suburb, considerably benefited by its proximity to Clapham Common, a beautiful playground of 220 acres, whereon cricket and other sports are carried on without interfering with the enjoyment of the pedestrian or the nursery-maid. The *Clapham Sect*, which represented the Evangelical School of the early part of this century, was an active religious party composed of both Churchmen and Nonconformists, and including Wilberforce, Lord Teignmouth, Zachary Macaulay, Henry Thornton, &c. Mr. Macaulay lived in the house, No. 5, near the *Plough Inn*, at Clapham, now a fishmonger's shop, and Lord Macaulay, as a boy, used to go regularly to the old church on Clapham Common. He indulged his early literary fancies by constructing out of the hillocks of the latter an imaginary range of Alps and an ideal Mount Sinai. Of the church, he wrote many years after, "I love the church for the sake of the old times. I love even that absurd painted window, with the dove, the lamb, the urn, the two cornucopias, and the profusion of sunflowers, passion-flowers, and peonies;" but the High Church sermon he last listened to there was very different from those he heard as a boy. Tom Hood was at school, at Clapham, and thus described it:—

"Ay, that's the very house! I know
Its ugly windows, ten a row,
Its chimneys in the rear;
And there's the iron rod so high,
That drew the thunder from the sky,
And spoiled our table beer."

Clopton (see *Hackney*), possessing a small common of 9¼ acres, may be reached by omnibus (see p. 246) or by railway from Liverpool Street.

Claremont (see *Esher*).

Colney Hatch, about 7 miles from London, may be reached by Southgate Station on the Great Northern line. There is a large lunatic asylum here.

Copenhagen Fields, beyond *Holloway*, is the site of the Great Cattle Market, removed from Smithfield (see p. 156).

Coulsdon Common, near Croydon, purchased by the Corporation of London, was opened May, 1883, as recreation ground for the people.

Croydon (perhaps *Croix*, cross, but more probably *Craie*, chalk town) a very ancient populous town in Surrey, famous for its *Palace* (the heretofore residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury)—a building of which great part still remains; and for *Whitgift's Hospital*, founded *temp.* Q. Elizabeth. Croydon is well served by railways from London.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, at Sydenham, situated in extensive and beautiful grounds, upon a height commanding magnificent views of the surrounding country for many miles round, is one of the most prominent, as it is also of the best and cheapest, places of amusement in London. Here, let the weather be what it may, there is ample space and comfort and amusement. On fine days nothing can be more delightful than a walk round the grounds, where landscape gardening is practised to perfection, and where out-door sports and athletic exercises are continually being carried on—archery, cricket, football, boating, lawn-tennis, bicycling, &c., and merry-go-rounds and swings for the children—all having ample space and verge enough, with room for twice the number if the demand were made. It is, indeed, not unusual for this place of entertainment to receive and accommodate without difficulty or the slightest accident 60,000 or 70,000 people in a single day. The trains of the two lines of railway, the London and Brighton, from London Bridge and Victoria, and the Chatham and Dover, from Holborn and Victoria (on the High-level), run almost every quarter of an hour and bring and carry away thousands most easily and cheaply—namely, for return tickets, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* The price of admission is 1*s.*; on Saturday, 2*s.* 6*d.* (in August, September, and October, 1*s.* also on Saturdays); children under twelve, half-price. Visitors may buy at the railway stations a railway ticket to include the price of admission on shilling days to the Palace for 1*s.* 6*d.* third class, 2*s.* second class, or 2*s.* 6*d.* first class. Good and cheap refreshments of all kinds are to be had in the Palace; from a cup of coffee or a bun, to a dinner of the most elaborate kind, public or private. This vast establishment was reared and fitted, 1853–54 (at a cost of nearly a million and a half sterling), by Sir Joseph Paxton, the builder of the Great Exhibition, 1851, many of the materials of which were used for the Crystal Palace, opened 1854. The present edifice comprises a magnificent Nave, 1608 feet long, with two Aisles and Transepts; the third Transept, at the north end, was destroyed by fire in 1866. The Central Transept is 390 feet long by 120 feet broad, and 175 feet high; the South Transept is 312 feet long by 72 feet broad, and 110 feet high. The Towers, at either end of the building (from the top of which is a wonderfully fine prospect well worth the slight fatigue of the ascent), are 282 feet high. It is impossible to furnish in a few lines an adequate account of the Crystal Palace; it must suffice that its leading features are indicated. The building is entered from the London, Chatham, and Dover High-level Station, by the principal doorway in the Central Transept, or from the London and Brighton Station, through a long arcade adjoining the grounds. If we arrive by the latter, we shall enter the Palace by the *South Transept*, near to its largest Refreshment Rooms, and the Crystal Fountain. Close by is the *Pompeian Court*, representing a Roman house of the time of

Titus. Passing down the Nave, we shall come to the *Central Transept*, where (upon our left) we shall find the *Handel Orchestra*, to hold 4000 persons. The Organ, by Gray and Davison, was entirely reconstructed in 1882, and is a wonderfully grand and powerful instrument. Fronting this Orchestra is the *Stage*, for theatrical performances, and near by, on the south of it, an enclosed *Concert Hall*, to hold 4000 persons. There is an *Opera-house*, also, to hold 4000 persons. Beyond the Central Transept, on either side of the Nave, are numerous Courts, exhibiting the styles of architecture and decoration of various nations. The *Egyptian Court* contains a model of the Temple of the Ptolemys, B.C. 300, with an Avenue of Lions in front of it; the Pillared Hall of Karnak, with Tomb; also the Rock of Beni Hassan. The *Greek Court* exhibits a model of the Acropolis, copies of the Venus of Milo, the Laocoon, the Discobulus, &c. In the Gallery beyond are casts of the Elgin Marbles. The *Roman Court* contains models of the Pantheon, the Colosseum, and the Forum; copies of the Apollo Belvedere, Venuses, and busts of Roman Emperors. The *Alhambra Court* suffered in the fire of 1866, but is now restored. It is a copy of the Moorish Palace at Granada, containing *Court of the Lions*, *Hall of Justice*, and *Hall of the Abencerrages*, with other apartments. On the East side of the North Transept are the *Byzantine and Romanesque Court*, with various art specimens from the sixth to the thirteenth century; *Mediæval Courts*, with examples of the Gothic period, twelfth to sixteenth century, showing the styles of German, English, and French Gothic of different periods. Adjoining are the *Renaissance Court*, the *Elizabethan Vestibule*, and the *Italian Court*, which possesses copies of the Raphael Frescoes in the Vatican and a number of works by Michael Angelo. The *Industrial Courts*, containing articles for sale, lie on either side of the South Nave. At the North end of the Terrace are the Monkey-house and Aviaries, and immediately adjoining is the *Aquarium* (admission 6*d.*), with numerous tanks and specimens of fresh and salt-water fish. In a new and handsome structure specially erected for it, near the Rosary in the Palace grounds, is exhibited one of the most marvellous examples of ocular illusion ever presented, viz., the *Panorama of Tel-el-Kebir*. No visitor should omit seeing this very extraordinary and highly artistic production of M. Philippoteaux. Besides all these items, which we have briefly mentioned, there are at the Crystal Palace a thousand and one subjects of interest, and exhibitions, continually being changed, which provide ample amusement for the most active and persistent sight-seer; for people of all ages, tastes, and predilections.

Dagenham (anciently Deccanham), in Essex, is a village near Rainham on the Great Eastern line.

Dalston adjoins Kingsland Road, Hackney, and is accessible by tram and omnibus. *Shacklewell* is on the north side of Dalston. The

German Hospital, for the reception of poor sick Germans and others, dates from 1845. The income is nearly £10,000 per annum.

Dulwich is a populous suburb, of some reputation for beauty, situate about five miles from London, and to be easily reached by omnibus from Charing Cross, or by the London, Chatham, and Dover line of Railway, from Victoria or Ludgate Hill Stations. The place is chiefly remarkable for its *Gallery of Pictures* and for its two important schools, of which *Alleyn's School* now takes the lower place; the upper is known as *Dulwich College*. The *College of God's Gift, at Dulwich*, was founded (1619) by Edward Alleyn, a successful actor and theatre manager, in the reign of James I., and the endowments are worth £18,360 per annum. Twenty-four old people are supported in the Almshouses, 16 as out-pensioners. *Dulwich College* has 500 boys, paying £21 per annum; and *Alleyn's School*, 400 boys, paying £7 per annum. The charitable benefits of *Alleyn's School* are restricted to the parishes of St. Saviour (Southwark), St. Luke, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate-Without, and St. Giles's, Camberwell. Admission is to be obtained for pupils by written application to the Master of the School or of the College. *Dulwich Gallery of Pictures*, open daily, except Sundays, from ten to four, or five in summer, was founded by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A. (1807), who obtained these masterpieces from M. Desenfans, a collector for Stanislaus Augustus, King of Poland. The King died before coming into possession of the pictures, and Desenfans, at his death, bequeathed them to his friend, who in turn, left them to this College, together with £10,000 for a building to keep them in, and £2000 for a custodian. The Collection contains the finest examples of the Dutch School of Painting, and a few masterpieces of the French, Spanish, and Italian Schools. In no other Gallery is Cuyp (the Dutch Claude) to be seen to such advantage. Rembrandt is here represented by two of his finest works; Teniers, father and son, are also seen at their best. Wouvermans' twelve pictures are fine examples; and there are excellent works by Ostade, Botti, Neiss, Van der Neer, Van Dyck, Van de Velde, Berchem, Hobbema, and others. Poussin's masterpieces favourably represent the French School. The Murillos are numerous, and fine; and the Velasquez much admired. The Italian pictures are by Titian, and by the later School of A. Caracci. There are a few works of the English School:—Gainsborough's picture of Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell being the most worthy of note. In the private apartments of the College are some highly interesting portraits, chiefly of actors and poets, viz., Edward Alleyn, the founder; Richard Burbage; Cartwright; Michael Drayton; Lovelace himself and Lovelace's 'Althea,' &c.

Ealing is an ancient suburb of London, near the road to Uxbridge, and about six miles by railway from Paddington.

Edgware, Middlesex, a populous village, is chiefly noted for its vicinity to *Canons*, the once famous seat of the Duke of Chandos, where Handel discoursed new music, and of whom Pope wrote:

> "His building is a town,
> His pond an ocean, his parterre a down."

Handel composed his "Harmonious Blacksmith," after hearing the village artificers here strike music from their anvil.

Edmonton is about ten miles by railway from Liverpool Street. The 'Bell at Edmonton,' rendered memorable as the rendezvous of John Gilpin upon his wedding-day, still exists, and flourishes upon its poetical fame. People from Cockneydom, and travellers from remote countries even, still repair unto the 'Bell at Edmonton,' where Mrs. Gilpin awaited her spouse so long, and where John "threw the wash about," but could not join his wife, although he felt that—

> "All the world would stare,
> If my wife should dine at Edmonton,
> And I should dine at Ware."

The 'Merry Devil at Edmonton' was the name of an old drama played at the *Globe* at Bankside, and founded upon the story of one Peter Fabell, whose sleight-of-hand was so great that he "could deceive him who is deceyt itself." *Ware*, which is "ten miles off," is famous for its *Great Bed*, 12 feet square, of which the tradition was, "that it lodged twelve butchers and their wives, lying thus, two men and two women,—so that each man lay only next his own wife." Ware is upon the Great Eastern Railway, twenty-two miles from Liverpool Street.

Elstree is a village in Hertfordshire on the road to St. Albans.

Eltham (*eald*, old,—*ham*, dwelling), a parish in Kent, about eight miles from London in the hundred of Blackheath, noted for its ancient Royal Palace, of which only ruined walls remain—once the birthplace of princes and the home of Parliaments.

Enfield, twelve miles from London by the Liverpool Street Railway, or nine from King's Cross, was once the site of a Royal Palace.

Epping is an old market town, seventeen miles from London by the Fenchurch Street or Liverpool Street lines of railway. *Epping Forest* (of 5600 acres, now preserved from being built over by Act of Parliament) was a Royal chase, extending almost to London, and, upon the south-east, adjoining Hainault Forest. Tom Hood's poem of the 'Epping Hunt' indicates the kind of sport which Cockneydom not long since enjoyed here.

Epsom (originally Ebb's Ham), an ancient town in Surrey, eighteen miles by the London and Brighton, and London and South-Western Railways. The *Derby* and *Oaks* Races are run on Epsom Downs

annually, on or about the last week in May. The virtues of *Epsom Salts* (sulphate of magnesia), obtained by the evaporation of a mineral spring here, made this little town famous about the date of the Restoration of Charles II., but after the discovery of their chemical composition, and a more simple, inexpensive method of obtaining the salt, the fame of Epsom as a resort for Londoners began to wane, and George III.'s preference for Tunbridge Wells soon turned the tide of fashion entirely towards the latter place.

Erith is a pretty, old-fashioned village on the Thames, below Barking, and about fifteen miles by railway from Charing Cross. Upon the rising ground to the back of Erith have been built of late years a great number of villa residences.

Esher is about fourteen miles by railway from Waterloo Railway Station. The *Sandown Park Races* take place in the vicinity. Her Majesty's house (*Claremont*, named after Lord Clare (minister of George I.) one of its owners), once the property of Lord Clive, was purchased in 1816 for the Princess Charlotte, and in it she died. King Louis Philippe occupied it in exile after 1848. It is now the residence of the Duchess of Albany.

Eton, famous for its College, is but half a mile from Windsor, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Thames. The College, Chapel, and playing fields are well worth seeing. Tickets of admission to the handsome Gothic Chapel are to be had of Mr. Burgess, High Street, Eton. *Eton College* was established in 1441, and consists of a Provost, a Head-Master, 7 Fellows; 70 scholars, called King's Scholars (on foundation and who live in the College, and wear black gowns); 3 Chaplains, 10 Lay Clerks, 12 Choristers, and several Assistant-Masters. Its Endowments amount to £20,569 per annum. The 70 King's Scholars are admitted, between eight and fifteen years of age, after a competitive examination, and pay £25 per annum, inclusive, for washing and attendance. The other 700 scholars, called Oppidans, are admitted, from seven to fourteen years of age, into the Upper School, upon application to the College Tutor. The Oppidans are charged £150 to £210 per annum; they reside at the house of one of the Masters, or in one of the authorized Dames' houses. The King's Scholars are exclusively eligible to Scholarships at King's College, Cambridge, but there are sixteen other Scholarships, worth about £800 per annum. Eton College has forty benefices in its gift, worth from £100 to £1200 each.

Finchley (see *Hendon*).

Finsbury Park, between Stoke Newington and Hornsey, and connected with London by the Great Northern Railway from King's Cross, contains 115 acres, tastefully laid out, and is intersected by the New River. It was opened in 1869.

Fulham is a pretty village, about four miles from London, on

the banks of the Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge connecting it with *Putney*, on the opposite bank. The *Old Palace* at Fulham has been the summer residence of the Bishops of London for three centuries. *Hurlingham House*, Fulham, is noted for the *Hurlingham Club* pigeon-shooting matches. (See Omnibus Routes, p. 249.)

Gravesend (see p. 208) is twenty-four miles by South-Eastern Railway from Charing Cross. The town is picturesquely situated on the Thames. The vessels of the *Peninsular and Oriental Company* line, since October 5, 1881, sail from Gravesend instead of, as heretofore, from Southampton. Special trains convey passengers from London to Tilbury by the *London, Tilbury and Southend Railway*, and by river steamers place them on board the outgoing steamers, at a total charge, for rail and steamer, of 3*s.* 6*d.* for first-class, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for second-class passengers. *Rosherville Gardens* immediately adjoin the town, which is also easily reached by steamboat at low fares. The Corporation of London are erecting a *Hospital for Contagious Diseases* near Gravesend.

Greenhithe, with villa residences, on the Thames, is about twenty miles from Charing Cross by railway. *Gray's Thurrock* lies opposite Greenhithe, and *Northfleet* beyond, upon the Kentish shore.

Hackney (with downs of 50 acres) is reached by omnibus (see p. 247) and by railway from Fenchurch Street and Broad Street. As a parish it includes *Upper and Lower Clapton*. Hackney (anciently *Hakeney* (Danish) or *Hacon's Eye*) is said to have been the first suburb provided with carriages for casual passengers, and consequently its name was given to Hackney coaches. *Homerton* is also in the parish of Hackney. At *Homerton* is an old-established Dissenters' Academy, which now affords unsectarian religious training at a fee of five guineas for two years, to young men and women who wish to become teachers in Government-aided Schools.

Haggerstone (formerly *Hergolstane*) is an outlying hamlet of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

Hainault Forest, Essex, formed part of the Forest of Waltham. The derivation of its name is doubtful, and the only part of it still unenclosed is Crabtree Wood near Chigwell. Fairlop Fair, which used to be held annually on the first Friday in July round the Fairlop in Hainault Forest, has for years been discontinued.

Hammersmith, beyond Kensington, is connected by a Suspension Bridge over the Thames, with *Castelnau* (named after an ancient French town), a favourite suburb overlooking the river. *Brook Green* and *Starch Green* are now parts of Hammersmith.

Hampton Court Palace is easily reached by the South-Western Railway, from Waterloo Station, in less than an hour, at fares of 2*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.* 3*d.* Return Tickets, available for four days, cost 2*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* 10*d.* Admission to the Palace and Gardens is to be

had daily, excepting Friday, from ten to six in summer, and to four in winter; Sundays, from two to six, or in winter to four. Hampton Court Palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey, and was given by him to King Henry VIII. Edward VI. was born here, 1537. Oliver Cromwell took possession of it after the death of Charles I., who, as well as his father and his two sons, Charles and James, resided here. William III., Queen Anne, George I. and II., continued to use it as a royal residence, but since their time it has been tenanted only by pensioners of the Crown. After passing through the *Entrance Court*, we come into the *Clock Court*, so named from an Astronomical Clock placed over the gateway. Here also are the Arms of Cardinal Wolsey, with his motto, "*Dominus mihi adjutor*" (God is my helper), and on the small towers, busts in *terra-cotta* of Roman Emperors, presented by Leo X. to the Cardinal. Through a fine Colonnade, built by Sir Christopher Wren, in the Ionic style of architecture, we are admitted to the *King's Grand Staircase*, decorated by Verrio in the richest manner, and thence into the *Guard Chamber*, exhibiting portraits of famous naval and military men. The visitor will subsequently proceed through other apartments which contain over one thousand paintings, a list of which he may buy in the Palace. The *Great Hall*, in the Gothic style, is 106 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 60 feet high, and is considered a remarkably handsome structure. It was used as a theatre during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; and it has been said that some of Shakespeare's plays were originally performed in it; it is on record that, in 1718, George I. commanded several performances, and that, among others, Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*, with the Fall of Wolsey, was performed here in Wolsey's own building. The Gardens are handsomely laid out. The *Maze* in the Wilderness, north of the Palace, should be seen; admittance 1*d.* To thread the Maze, keep (except the first turning) always to the left, and in returning keep to the right until you reach the first turning passed on entering.

Hanwell is a village of little note, except in connection with a large Institution, which has been of late years established here, for the treatment of lunatics. It is about seven miles by the Great Western Railway from Paddington.

Harrow-on-the-Hill is an ancient town, nearly twelve miles from London, by the London and North-Western Railway. It is chiefly noted for its great public school, wherein Byron, Sir R. Peel, Palmerston, and many other eminent men were educated. *Harrow School* was founded in 1571. Its endowments amount to about £1500 per annum. It instructs about 500 youths from 12 to 20 years of age, of whom about 30 are foundationers (admitted by the Governors, from residents in the parish), paying 17 guineas per annum; 10 are house boarders (not on foundation), paying £41 5*s.*; and the remainder, boarders in Master's house, at rates varying from £109 to

£176 per annum, including schooling and entrance fees, &c. A separate day-school, at £5 per annum, is provided for the sons of Harrow tradesmen, &c. The Head-Master practically enjoys entire control of and grants admission to this school, which awards numerous scholarships, exhibitions, and medals, to its most successful pupils.

At Westbourne Green, Harrow Road, is the *Lock Hospital and Asylum*, connected with the Institution and Chapel, founded in 1747, in Grosvenor Place, by the Rev. Thomas Scott, the Biblical commentator. The name has been traced to different sources; the most probable being a Spital for Leprous persons, called the Lok, or Loke, in Southwark. *Lok* is Saxon for shut up or separated. Patients need no letter of recommendation. The income of the Lock Asylum is about £2500, of the Female Hospital, £6000 per annum. In the latter were received more than 500 patients, in the former 78, last year.

Hatcham is a new suburb, near New Cross, on the South-Eastern Railway.

Hayes (Middlesex), a village twelve miles from London on the road to Uxbridge and 11 miles by railway from Paddington; should not be mistaken for *Hayes* (Kent), 17 miles from Charing Cross by the S. E. Railway. The latter is chiefly famous in connection with the history of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who lived here for many years, returned here after his famous last appearance in the House of Lords, and a few weeks later died here in his 70th year, 1799.

Hendon, about seven miles from London, by rail from St. Pancras, adjoins *Finchley*. Hogarth's 'March to Finchley' exhibits the Guards leaving London to suppress the Rebellion in Scotland, 1745. The *Welsh Harp* at Hendon is a highly popular resort for holiday makers.

Henley-on-Thames, thirty-six miles from London, by Great Western Railway, is noted for its *Regatta*, held annually about the last week in June.

Herne Hill, a suburb four miles from Victoria Station, Pimlico, or Ludgate Hill, by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Homerton (see *Hackney*, p. 221).

Hounslow is a town about thirteen miles by rail from Waterloo Terminus. *Hounslow Heath* was the site of an encampment by the forces of James II. after Sedgemoor; and was once notorious for its numerous highwaymen and for its range of gibbets, which were at length removed, out of deference to the sensibilities of the Royal Family, whose road to Windsor lay this way.

Isleworth, pronounced I'-zle-worth, twelve miles by rail from Waterloo Terminus, is noted for its fruit and market gardens, and for its villa residences.

Kew, a village five miles from Hyde Park Corner, is accessible from London by rail, river, or omnibus. *Kew Palace*, a royal residence, has not been tenanted of late years. The Duchess of Cambridge

has for many years past resided on Kew Green. *Kew Gardens* are Crown property, and cover 240 acres, beautifully and scientifically cultivated under the able botanists, the late Sir William Hooker and his son, Sir Joseph Hooker; the directorhip is now in the hands of Mr. W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, F.R.S. The Gardens (open to the public, *gratis*, every day (except Christmas Day) from 12 till dark, and on Sundays from 1 till sunset) provide botanical specimens for scientific study. In the Hot-houses is the most perfect collection in the world of all manner of orchids, ferns, cactuses, and other tropical plants and trees. The palm-trees grow to the roof of the Palm House, 64 feet high, as in a tropical forest, the banana and the cocoa-nut, the coffee plant, the cotton, ginger, nutmeg, and clove, all flourish here, and even the dreaded Upas Tree of Java. Out of doors are cultivated the hardier shrubs, and the intermediate climates are provided in the *Winter Garden* for plants and trees requiring certain temperatures. Overlooking the ornamental lake is one of the highly interesting Museums of Economic Botany. No wonder that visitors come in great numbers to these magnificent grounds, or that having come they frequently renew their visits. The order in which visitors should view the Gardens and various Plant-houses has been officially set forth as follows:—

Entering by the principal gates on Kew Green, visit first the House No. 1 to the right; cross to Museum No. III.; then by the 'Temple of the Sun,' to the group of Houses 2, 3, 4, and 5; thence the Rockery and House No. 6; Museum No. II., and through the Herbaceous Ground, past the Cumberland Gate entrance (opposite to Kew Gardens Station), to Museum No. I., overlooking the Ornamental Water; thence the Water-Lily House and Palm Stove.

From the Palm Stove follow the Pagoda Vista into the Pleasure Grounds (separated from the Botanic Gardens by a wire fence). To the left observe the flagstaff erected in 1861, a single spar of the Douglas fir of British Columbia, 159 feet in length. Halfway along the Vista on the right, is the Temperate House or Winter Garden. Facing the Winter Garden is the North Gallery, a unique collection of plant portraits painted from nature by Miss U. North. Continuing along the Vista to the Pagoda, turning to the left, the Lion Gate may be reached, in the Richmond Road; turning to the right, the path may be followed to the Isleworth Gate by the Thames, opposite Syon House, or making a circuit of the entire Grounds to the Brentford Gate and round again into the Botanic Gardens.

Kingsland is partly in Hackney, partly in Islington parish, and lies between Hoxton and Clapton. It is on the road from London to Stamford Hill, and may be reached by omnibus.

Kingston-on-Thames, twelve miles from London by South-Western Railway from Waterloo, derived its name from the King's Stone upon which the Seven Saxon Kings, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred

(A.D. 900–971) were crowned, and which is still to be seen in the Market-place of this little town.

Knockholt Beeches, noted for their fine size and for their situation upon a lofty eminence 770 feet above sea-level, are a favourite resort of holiday makers, by way of Dunton Green,—a railway station 20 miles from London on the Sevenoaks line from Charing Cross, 2½ miles from Knockholt, and 3 miles from Chevening Park.

Leyton and *Leytonstone*, in Essex, are small places on the Great Eastern line. John Strype, the antiquarian and historian, was minister of Leyton from 1669 till his death at Hackney in 1737, at the age of 94.

Lewisham, six miles by rail from Charing Cross, adjoins Greenwich, and consists of a long street chiefly of private residences. *Ladywell* and *Lee* are the next railway stations.

Lillie Bridge, near West Brompton, reached by omnibus from Charing Cross or by the Metropolitan Underground Railway station to *West Brompton*, is noted for its Athletic Sports.

Merton, an ancient village in Surrey upon the London and Brighton line, famous as the site whereon the Statutes of Merton were framed 1236,—in old Merton Abbey,—long since demolished. It was in the same Parliament that the barons, upon being invited by the prelates to incorporate the Canon Law into the Statutes, made the memorable reply—"*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*"—"We are unwilling to change the laws of England." *Merton College*, Oxford, was named from this abbey. Lord Nelson resided at Merton Place.

Mildmay Park is a new suburb of private dwellings, leading to Stoke Newington Green from the western end of Ball's Pond. It derives its name from Sir Henry Mildmay, who owned it in Charles I.'s reign. The name of King Henry's Walk, given to a path from Ball's Pond, is connected with a tradition that Henry VIII. had a private retreat here. This is the site of numerous Protestant Charities.

Mitcham, noted for its flower-farms wherein roses, lavender, and sweet herbs are largely grown for distillers and wholesale druggists, is a village in Surrey upon the London and Brighton Railway. The river Wandle is here seen to more advantage than nearer the Thames.

Mortlake, a riverside village on the South-Western line of Railway, not far from Hammersmith. The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race* takes place annually on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, on the second Saturday before Easter Sunday. The distance, 4¼ miles, is rowed in about twenty minutes.

Muswell Hill derived its name from the Mosel, a small stream, and from a famous Well here which belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Muswell Hill Railway Station is six miles from Ludgate Hill (see *Alexandra Park*).

Norwood, a suburb on the London and Brighton Railway line, was

a few years since but a small village, chiefly known to the world in connexion with a certain prophetess and fortune-teller styled the Norwood Gipsy. Norwood is now divided into sections known as *Upper and Lower Norwood*, each of which is a flourishing town; and *Gipsy Hill*, another division, preserves the memory of the Norwood Gipsy. There is a large *Cemetery* at Norwood, well laid out and kept, in which lie buried many persons of literary and artistic reputation, including Sir William Napier, Douglas Jerrold, Sir T. N. Talfourd, Laman Blanchard, &c.

Near *Peckham Rye* (i.e., a rivulet) which lies beyond *Camberwell*, on the Surrey side of the Thames, is *Nunhead Cemetery*, fifty acres in extent, consecrated in 1840.

Plaistow, in Essex, chiefly noted for its marshes upon the banks of the Thames which are used for cattle feeding and market gardens.

Plumstead and *Common* (110 acres) lie below Woolwich.

Purfleet is a village on the Thames, below Erith.

Putney (see *Mortlake*) is noteworthy as the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey's *protégé* and successor, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; the son of a blacksmith "who occupied an ancient cottage called the Smith's Shop, lying west of the highway leading from Putney to the Upper Gate." The new bridge erecting at Putney, displaces one of some antiquity.

Richmond, originally West Sheen, was renamed after himself by Henry VII., who, as Earl of Richmond (Yorkshire), had won the Crown from Richard III. It is a populous town of considerable beauty on the right bank of the Thames, about 8 miles from London, and may be reached by railway (South-Western), by omnibus, or (in the summer) by steamboat. Nothing remains of the old Royal Palace of Sheen—the scene of so many historical incidents, and particularly of Queen Elizabeth's death, dramatically described by Hume—but the gateway of the Wardrobe Court, now known as Old Palace Yard. Here it is said took place the interview between Queen Elizabeth and Lady Nottingham, then on her death-bed (see p. 83). The view from the terrace on the top of Richmond Hill is scarcely to be excelled in England. Well may we say with Thomson (who lived for some time in Kew Foot Lane):

> "O vale of bliss! O softly swelling hills,
> Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around
> Of hills and dales and woods and lawns and spires
> And glittering towns and gilded streams."

The 'Lass of Richmond Hill,' celebrated in the pretty song of the last century, is not without worthy successors at the present day. *Richmond Park*, which may be entered by a gateway from Richmond Hill, is a royal demesne in which stands *Pembroke Lodge*, for some years the residence of the late Earl Russell; *White Lodge*, heretofore

occupied by the Prince of Wales; the *Thatched Lodge*, and *Sheen Lodge* (Sir Richard Owen). In Richmond Church are several interesting memorials. The *Star and Garter Hotel*, on Richmond Hill, is a fashionable resort of some celebrity. It commands the beautiful prospect already referred to.

Roehampton, beyond Putney, by railway from Waterloo Station.

Romford, Essex, about twelve miles from London, is an ancient and important place which, with the parishes of Hornchurch and Havering, form a district called the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower.

St. Albans, twenty miles from London, by the London and North-Western, Midland, or Great Northern Railways, or by coach from Hatchett's, Piccadilly, in summer. The *Abbey of St. Albans* has been renovated, and was raised to the dignity of a bishopric in 1877.

Sandown Park (see *Esher*).

Shepperton, a village on the banks of the Thames, west of Sunbury.

Sion House, near Twickenham, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, derived its name from a monastery founded here in 1415 by Henry V. for 60 sisters and 25 priests, dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget of Sion,—a branch of the order of St. Augustine,—which, with the monastery at Sheen, are referred to in Shakespeare, Henry V.:—

> "I have built
> Two Chantries, where the sad and solemn priests
> Sing still for Richard's soul."

The "Daughters of Syon" were disestablished by Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the lands to the Protector Somerset who built this palace, which afterwards was granted to the Duke of Northumberland. From Sion House, Lady Jane Grey proceeded to the Tower, to make claim to the Crown upon the death of Edward VI. From hence the children of Charles I., then under the care of the Earl of Northumberland, were taken to St. James's Palace to see their father the night before his execution. When Northumberland House in the Strand was demolished for the sake of street improvements in 1874, the lion, which had been so conspicuous an ornament of that edifice, was removed hither, and placed at the top of the mansion "with his head towards London." While in the Strand, the Northumberland lion was a subject of frequent joke. If his tail were pointed west it was to show his contempt for the Court. A wag once vowed that the lion had wagged its tail; and a credulous crowd soon assembled to witness the phenomenon. Telescopes and opera-glasses were brought to bear upon the wild beast, the Strand was blocked, and the police could scarcely clear it. Hours afterwards a few curious inquirers hung about adjoining doorways to make sure if the lion wagged his tail or not. Such is the human capacity for credulity and curiosity.

Snaresbrook, on the Great Eastern line of Railway, beyond Stratford.

Southall, on the Great Western line, next to Hanwell.

Southgate, a village nine miles by railway from King's Cross.

Southwark Park, near Rotherhithe New Road, contains 62 acres, and was opened in 1869. It was laid out by the Metropolitan Board of Works at a cost of £100,000.

Spitalfields (see p. 178).

Staines, an ancient and picturesque town on the South-Western Railway, about nineteen miles from London, is connected with *Egham* by a granite bridge. In the neighbourhood of Egham is *Runnimede*,—the meadow wherein King John signed the Great Charter, as certified in the document itself, preserved in the British Museum, "per manum nostram in prato quod vocatur Runingmede inter Windlesoram (Windsor) et Stanes." The story of the rescue of Magna Charta from destruction is worth recording. Sir Robert Cotton, collector of the Cottonian MSS. now at the British Museum, being one day at his tailor's, observed that the sartor was about to cut up a piece of parchment into strips, to make it into measures. Sir Robert asked leave to examine the parchment, and was surprised to find it the original Magna Charta with all its seals and signatures, and thus rescued the document previously supposed to have been lost, which may be regarded as the most precious historical relic in our National Collection. *Charter Island* was the exact site of the interview, according to Matthew Paris. The Great Charter is to be seen at the British Museum, something the worse for time and fire, but with the king's seal still attached to the faded parchment, which pledged the Crown that "to no man will we sell or deny or delay right or justice," and enabling all to appeal from arbitrary rule to the statute law of the realm, and to have right of trial by their peers or equals. The *Stone* at Staines (probably the origin of the name) marks the limit of the Upper and Lower Thames. Trout-fishing in the Thames begins in April—from that time till the 15th of June all other fish if caught by the angler must be restored to the river. Trout-fishing ends on the 10th of September.

It is the proud boast of the fly-fisher:—

> "Around the steel no tortured worm shall twine;
> No blood of living insect stains my line.
> Let me, less cruel, cast the feather'd hook
> With pliant rod athwart the pebbled brook."

Stanmore, Middlesex, in the neighbourhood of Edgware, Harrow, &c., consists of two portions called Little and Great Stanmore.

Stoke Newington, an ancient village with a common of 50 acres, chiefly consists of one long street on the high road from London to Cambridge, extending from Kingsland Road to *Stamford*

Hill. General Fleetwood and his wife Bridget, the daughter of Oliver Cromwell, were buried in Stoke Newington Church. *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, has a monument to Dr. Isaac Watts, who lived at Sir Thomas Abney's, in this neighbourhood for thirty-six years, and died there.

Stoke Pogis (see *Windsor*).

Stratford (see *Bow*).

Streatham, a healthily situated suburb, on the London and Brighton line, is noted as the site of *Thrale House*, Dr. Johnson's agreeable resort. Mrs. Thrale, afterwards Mrs. Piozzi, was a lady of some literary power, and drew round her a circle of notable persons. Streatham is now a populous place, chiefly composed of villa residences, and *Streatham Common* is near thereto. The Rectory Church of Streatham contains among other ancient monuments one of an armed knight, erroneously alleged to be the effigy of John o' Gaunt. A quaintly written memorial of Robert Livesay, 1608, on the north wall testifies :—

"Livesaye the name God here them gave;
And now lives, aye, indeed they have."

The *Magdalen Hospital*, formerly in the Blackfriars Road, has for some time been removed to Streatham. This Hospital was founded 1758, to receive, maintain, and employ after probation, repentant public women. Its annual income, derived chiefly from old endowments, is £5450, and it receives 200 women annually.

Sunbury, a riverside village, a mile and a half above Hampton Court, is a favourite resort of anglers.

Surbiton is twelve miles from London, on the South-Western line of Railway.

Sutton (south town), in Surrey, lies about eleven miles from Westminster on the road to Epsom. The *Cock*, at Sutton, has an old reputation as a house of call on the way to Epsom races.

Sydenham (see *Crystal Palace*, p. 216). There are four railway stations here: Sydenham from London Bridge, Upper Sydenham and Sydenham Hill from Victoria and Ludgate Hill, and Lower Sydenham, about nine miles from Charing Cross.

Teddington (see p. 191). *Teddington Lock* is the first lock on the Thames as you ascend the stream from London.

Thames Ditton, fourteen miles from Waterloo Railway Terminus.

Tilbury Fort, nearly opposite Gravesend (see p. 208). The name of Tilbury is derived (like that of the famous Palace of the Tuileries in Paris) from the tile-works which originally occupied the site. Daniel De Foe employed 100 workmen for some years in his Tile and Brick works at Tilbury, and it is said there acquired, by means of his sailing-boat, which he kept to carry him about the river, that intimate acquaintance with sailors and seafaring phrases which he displayed afterwards in 'Robinson Crusoe.'

Tottenham lies beyond Stoke Newington and *Stamford Hill*, on the old Cambridge road. *Tottenham Cross*—the present structure dates from 1600—stands near the centre of the village. The *Seven Sisters Road* was named from seven elms planted in a circle, with a walnut tree in the centre, which used to stand at the end of Page Green, but which have been replaced by younger trees.

Tooting, on the Epsom road, just beyond Balham, is reached by London and Brighton Railway, and by omnibus from Gracechurch Street. *Upper Tooting* is the part nearest *Balham* and London. Tooting, like Tothill and Tottenham, has been derived from Teut, the Saxon god, whose name appears in Tuesday. There were many altars to him in Saxon England. *Tooting Bec* (*Bach*, Germ., a stream) *Common* contains 63 acres, and *Tooting Graveney* (a grove) 141 acres.

Twickenham adjoins Richmond. *Orleans House* at Twickenham, lately a Club-house, now occupied by Mr. Cunard, was once the residence of the Orleans family. Pope lived and died at Twickenham, and was buried in the church. *Pope's Villa* has been replaced by a new structure. *Strawberry Hill*, between Teddington and Twickenham, is noted for Horace Walpole's Villa. "Like all the literary works of Horace Walpole, 'The Castle of Otranto,' 'The Mysterious Mother,' &c., this ornamented edifice was constructed on the same artificial principle; an old-paper lodging-house converted by the magician of taste into a Gothic castle full of scenic effects."

Uxbridge (16 miles from Paddington station), now a London suburb, once the chief market-town in Middlesex, is noted in history for the Treaty negotiated here between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, which was, however, never completed. *Gunnersbury*, *Pitshanger*, and *Coldhawe* are its subordinate manors.

Walham Green lies between West Brompton and Fulham.

Waltham, Essex, is famous for its ancient Abbey and for its Cross, —erected by Edward I. in memory of his wife Eleanor,—"wherever her body rested for the night upon its way from Lincolnshire to Westminster Abbey, he erected a cross."

Walthamstow is but a few miles from London by the Great Eastern line of Railway from Liverpool Street.

Walton-on-Thames and *Weybridge* lie about 27 miles from London on the South-Western line. *Walton-on-the-Hill* is in Surrey; *Walton-on-the-Naze* in Essex.

Walworth is a suburb on the Surrey side of the Thames, easily reached by omnibus, or by London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Wanstead Park, consisting of 182 acres of common, lying between Epping Forest and Wanstead Flats, is an addition to the land first purchased for public use in the Forest by the Corporation of London. As to the name of Wanstead, &c., we may say with Carlyle, "Our own

Wednesday, is it not still Odin's day? Wednesbury, Wansborough, Wanstead, Wandsworth, these are still leaves from that root."

Wandsworth, an ancient suburb, originally *Wandlesworth*, from the stream Wandle, which flows through it, lies west of Battersea, and is reached by train from Waterloo. *Wandsworth Common* Railway Station belongs to the London and Brighton line from Victoria or London Bridge. *Wandsworth Road* Station is upon the London, Chatham, and Dover line, from Victoria or Ludgate Hill. The *Surrey County Prison*, the *Westminster Emanuel School*, and *St. James's Industrial School* are situated on *Wandsworth Common*. Old Wandsworth was noted as the resort of Dutch refugees, who established here a factory for brass culinary utensils; also of Huguenot refugees, who set up hat factories and built a church,—which was eventually transferred to Nonconformists.

Wimbledon is chiefly noted for its Common, upon which the contests for the Prizes of the Rifle Volunteer Gatherings take place every summer. It is distant about seven miles by train from Waterloo, Victoria, London Bridge, and Ludgate Hill. The great English statesman, William Pitt, died Jan. 23, 1806, in a house which he had for some time inhabited in a solitary spot on Wimbledon Common. On the morning of that day a visitor proceeded to the house to inquire after the health of its master; knocked, but upon obtaining no answer, opened the door and went forward from room to room till he came to the statesman's bed-chamber, where, to his unspeakable surprise, on a bed, unattended, lay the dead body of the great Minister whose name had long been the rallying point in European councils, and the symbol of British supremacy.

Windsor, a large and ancient town, with a population of about 12,000, may be reached in about an hour either from the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway, or from Waterloo Station of the South-Western Railway. Passengers by the former line change carriages at Slough, unless the train be marked "through." From Slough visitors may, if they please, visit the scene of 'Gray's Elegy,' *Stoke Pogis*, 2 miles off, or the famous *Burnham Beeches*, now unhappily the worse for time and storm, but reckoned the finest in the kingdom, which are now secured from destruction by the Corporation of London; the locality was dedicated to public use, Oct. 3, 1883. *Beaconsfield*, the residence and place of burial of Edmund Waller and Edmund Burke, and the locality which gave Mr. Disraeli his title, is within a short distance.

Windsor Castle was built by William of Wykeham, for Edward III. (upon the site of a more ancient castle erected by William the Conqueror), and enlarged by Henry I. and II. and III. Nearly a million of money has been expended here in improvements during and since the reign of George IV. Visitors will find the Northern Terrace always open; the Eastern Terrace is open during the Queen's

absence, on Saturdays and Sundays only, from 2 to 6 P.M. The State Apartments (not shown while Her Majesty is in residence) are open *gratis* to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 4 in summer, or 11 to 3 in winter, by tickets available for the day, obtainable at the Lord Chamberlain's office in the Castle.

St. George's Chapel (open daily for divine service at 10.30 A.M. and 4.30 P.M., on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.) is to be seen any day, from 12.30 to 4 P.M. It is considered one of the most beautiful examples of Perpendicular Gothic ever produced. The Choir is decorated with the banners, &c., of the Knights of the Garter, whose stalls are placed therein. The West window, of old stained glass, exhibits subjects in connection with the Order of the Garter; the East window, designed by Sir G. Scott, is a fine Memorial of the Prince Consort. Observe the Reredos below it; the monument of Edward IV. on the left of it; also the Duke of Kent's tomb, in the nave; Henry VI.'s tomb; the monument to the Duchess of Gloucester; the vault in the Middle of the Choir, wherein Henry VIII., Jane Seymour, and Charles I. were buried. In the *Royal Tomb-house*, on the east of the Chapel, lie the bodies of George III., George IV., William IV., the Duke of Albany, and other personages. In the *Braye Chapel* is a Memorial, sculptured for the Queen by J. E. Boehm, R.A., to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (son of Napoleon III.), who was slain whilst serving with the British army against the Zulus in South Africa, June 1, 1879, aged 23 years. Above the Royal Crypt formerly known as the Wolsey Chapel is the *Albert Chapel*, restored by the Queen in memory of her Consort—and it is a magnificent and worthy memorial. The Ceiling is composed of devices in Venetian Mosaic; the West-end window is a fine specimen of workmanship; the walls are decorated with marble mosaic-work by Trinqueti. In the centre is a Sarcophagus, with the recumbent figure of the Prince Consort in white marble, and a second with that of the late Duke of Albany. This Chapel was formerly open from 12 to 3 every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, without tickets, but is at present closed.

The *State Apartments of Windsor Castle* are:—(1) the *King's Audience Chamber*, hung with tapestry and decorated by Verrio, as is also (2) the *Queen's Presence Chamber;* (3) the *Guard Chamber*, containing memorials of Nelson, Marlborough, and Wellington; (4) *St. George's Hall*, embellished with the armorial bearings of Knights of the Garter, since 1350, and portraits of Kings of England, from James I.; (5) the *Grand Reception Room*, hung with tapestry representing the Story of Jason and Medea; (6) the *Throne Room*, containing numerous portraits, also pictures by West, relating to the Order of the Garter; (7) the *Waterloo Chamber*, decorated by carvings, contains portraits of various sovereigns and of Waterloo heroes; (8) the *Grand Vestibule* exhibits banners and other memorials, also Boehm's Statue of Her

Majesty; (9) the *Grand Staircase* shows Chantrey's Statue of George IV.; and (10) the *State Ante-room* has carvings by Grinling Gibbons; (11) the *Small Vestibule*, (12) the *Rubens Room*, (13) the Zuccarelli Room contains some landscapes and portraits. The *Old Ball Room* is embellished entirely by Van Dyck's portraits of the period of Charles I. and II.

The *Royal Stables*, on the south of the Castle, are open daily from 1 to 3 by tickets, to be had of the Clerk of the Mews.

The *Mausoleum*, erected by the Queen for Prince Albert, stands in the grounds of *Frogmore*.

The *Long Walk* from Windsor leads to *Virginia Water*. If perchance the visitor to Windsor should find time, after seeing the Castle, the Chapel, &c., to extend his interest further, he would derive much pleasure in a drive to *Virginia Water*—an artificial lake guarded by a miniature man-of-war.* A carriage from Windsor and back should not be more than 10*s*. The avenue starting alongside of the Long Walk is named *Queen Anne's Ride*, and leads to *Ascot* and the course for Ascot Races. A *Sanatorium* for the Insane, —incurables and convalescents,—of the Middle Classes, founded by the late Mr. Holloway (proprietor of Holloway's Pills), at a cost of a quarter of a million, has been recently erected at St. Ann's Hill, near Virginia Water, by Mr. Crossland, the architect; and the *Holloway College for the Higher Education of Women* is being built by the same architect at Mount Lee, an adjoining site. *Datchet* village is but a mile from Windsor through the *Home Park*, where, until 1863, stood *Herne's Oak*, immortalised in Shakespeare's 'Merry Wives of Windsor':—

> "Herne the Hunter,
> Sometime a keeper rare in Windsor Forest,
> Doth all the winter time at still midnight
> Walk round about an oak."

Queen Victoria's Oak is now the attraction of Windsor Park, *vice* Herne's, blown down, 1863.

At *Woking*, twenty-four miles from London, by the South-Western Railway line, is one of the largest of our Cemeteries. The *Cremation Society*, founded 1874, purchased, 1878, an acre of ground at Woking, and erected a Crematory at a cost of £1600. It was estimated that the total expense of cremation would be about £9 or £10. Here also was founded the *Royal Dramatic College*, which at one time promised to be a flourishing institution; but modern experience seems to show that the asylums, which were in former times the

* The visitor from London can reach Virginia Water by coach from Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly (see p. 115), or by rail from Waterloo Terminus to Virginia Water Station, about a mile from the lake. Cabs meet the trains, and the Wheatsheaf Hotel at the lake can well accommodate many large parties simultaneously.

source of so much honourable pride and satisfaction, are not the best means for taking care of old and decayed people.

Wormwood Scrubbs, a station near Notting Hill. Upon the Common of 194 acres—but recently a waste—used to be fought many of the fashionable duels which took place at the beginning of this century.

A new Government *Prison* in course of erection on Wormwood Scrubbs, for the reception of male criminals, has been almost entirely built by convicts. When it is complete the occupants of Milbank penitentiary will be removed hither, and Milbank will be used exclusively for female prisoners in lieu of Tothill-fields Prison, recently abolished.

THE PRINCIPAL CHURCHES AND CHAPELS,

Other than those mentioned in the body of this book (for which see Index), are:

Bavarian (Roman Catholic).—12 Warwick Street, Regent Street.
Danish (Lutheran).—King Street, Poplar. 11 A.M.
Dutch (Reformed Calvinist).—6 Austin Friars.
French (Protestant).—Monmouth Road, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, 11 and 7; and 36 Bloomsbury Street, New Oxford Street. 11 and 3.30.
Do. (Roman Catholic).—Little George Street, Portman Square.
Do. do. Leicester Place, Leicester Square.
German (Lutheran).—Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square. 11 and 7.
Do. (Royal).—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W. 11.30.
Do. (Evangelical) Church, Fowler Road, Cross Street, Islington.
Do. (Protestant Reformed), Hooper Square, Leman Street, Whitechapel.
Do. (Roman Catholic).—9 Union Street, Whitechapel.
Greek.—Moscow Road, Bayswater
Do. (Russian).—32 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square.
Italian (Roman Catholic).—Clerkenwell Road, near Holborn Circus.
Do. (Church of England).—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Norwegian.—Bickley Row, Rotherhithe. 10.30 and 5.
Sardinian (Roman Catholic).—Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Spanish (Roman Catholic).—Spanish Place, Manchester Square.
Swedish (Protestant).—Prince's Square, Shadwell (where Swedenborg was buried, 1772).
Swiss (Protestant).—26 Endell Street, Bloomsbury.
Welsh (Calvinist).—Nassau Street, Soho; Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Do. (Baptist).—North Buildings, Eldon Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Do. (Wesleyan).—186 Aldersgate Street, E.C.; City Road, E.C.
Do. (Church of England).—St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, E.C.

There are seventeen *Jews' Synagogues* in London. The *Central* Synagogue is at 129 Great Portland Street. The *City* Synagogue is in Great St. Helen's, St. Mary Axe, E.C. *East London* Synagogue, Rectory Square, E. *German.* New Broad Street, E.C. *Spanish and Portuguese,* Bevis Marks, E.C., and 57 Bryanston Street, W. The *West London* Synagogue is at 34 Upper Berkeley Street, Edgware Road. *Maiden Lane,* Covent Garden, W.C. The *Western* Synagogue is at St. Alban's Place, Haymarket. The *Western Wall* Synagogue in St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater. The *Great* Synagogue is at St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.; and the *German Jews'* Synagogue is at New Broad Street, E.C. Service begins at sunset every Friday; upon other days early morning and evening service, varies as to the hour according to the time of year.

NONCONFORMISTS.

Baptists.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington Butts, 11 and 6.30.
Westbourne Grove Chapel. 11 and 7.
Bloomsbury Chapel, Bloomsbury. 11 and 7.

Congregationalists.—Rev. Newman Hall, Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road. 11 and 6.30.
Rev. Dr. Allon, Union Chapel, Islington. 11 and 6.30.
Whitefield's, Tottenham Court Road; and Tabernacle Row, Finsbury. 11 and 6.30.
Rev. Dr. Parker, City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. 11 and 7.
Rev. J. G. Rogers, Clapham Common. 11 and 7.
Rev. P. Hood, Falcon Square, E.C. 11 and 6.30.
Rev. H. Simon, James Street, Buckingham Gate, Westminster. 11 and 6.30.

Moravian, or United Brethren, 32 Fetter Lane. 11 and 6.30.

Positivists or Comtists.—Newton Hall, Fleur de Lis Court, Fetter Lane, E.C. Mr. Frederic Harrison.

Presbyterians.—Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road. 11 and 7; Colebrooke Row, Islington. 11 and 6.30.
Dr. D. Fraser, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square. 11 and 7.

Scottish National.—Crown Court, Covent Garden, Rev. D. Macleod. 11 and 6.30.
Holloway Road. 11 and 6.30.

Society of Friends, or Quakers.—The principal Meeting Houses are at 110 St. Martin's Lane, near Charing Cross; and at 12 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

Unitarians.—Essex Street, Strand.
Little Portland Street.
Rev. P. W. Clayden, Clarence Road, Kentish Town.

Wesleyan Methodists.—Warwick Gardens, Kensington; Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. 10.45 and 6.30.
Brunswick Chapel (New Connexion), 156 Great Dover Street, Southwark.

Theistic.—Rev. C. Voysey, Langham Hall, Langham Place, Regent Street.

Undefined.—Rev. Stopford Brooke, Bedford Chapel, New Oxford Street, W.C. 11 and 7.

Rationalist.—11 South Place, Finsbury. 11.15.

Sandimanians.—Barnsbury Grove, N. 11 and 3.

The *New Jerusalem* or *Swedenborg Church* has eight Chapels in London,—the principal being in Argyle Square, King's Cross; Palace Gardens Terrace, the Mall, Kensington; and Camden Road, Holloway, all open at 11 and 7. Sundays.

The *Catholic Apostolic Church*, founded by Irving, in Gordon Square, was designed by Brandon, in a style of Early Gothic. The service is of a ceremonial kind, with a full proportion of music, and the robes of the priests, or 'Elders,' are highly pictorial, and probably unique. Other churches of this sect, are at Duncan Street, Islington; College Street, Chelsea, &c.

The principal ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES are:

St. George's Cathedral, Westminster Bridge Road.
Pro-Cathedral, Newland Terrace, Kensington.
The Oratory, Brompton Road.
The Jesuits, Farm Street, Berkeley Square.
St. Mary's Chapel, Moorfields.

THE POST OFFICE.

The History of the Postal Service in England, may be told in a few words. Originally, all public and private letters were sent by special messengers. About the time of the Wars of the Roses (1455–85) common carriers with pack-horses began to ply regularly and to carry letters. Government posts, *i.e.* relays of horses and men, were established two centuries later, but as early as Edward II. horses were kept for hire, so that a messenger might travel post, *i.e.* by relays, and the words "Haste, post haste" upon the backs of private letters of the 15th and 16th centuries indicate that such letter-carrying was not restricted to Government correspondence. In 1481 (temp. Edward IV.) despatches by relays were conveyed 200 miles in three days. The first establishment of a Foreign Letter Post took place in the reign of James I., and of an Inland Letter Post by Charles I. in 1635. Letters were then charged 2*d.* each under 80 miles, 4*d.* under 140 miles, 6*d.* for any longer distance in England, and 8*d.* to any place in Scotland. The time then occupied between London and Edinburgh was three days, it is now 15 hours. Even in 1740 such letters were only sent three times a week, and on one occasion the London office sent only a single letter. Cromwell effected important changes in the Post Office, and Charles II. re-enacted the statute of the Commonwealth, and in 1663 settled the revenue of the Post Office, then £21,000, upon his brother James, afterwards James II., and his heirs male for ever. In 1683 a Penny Post was, for the conveyance of letters and small parcels in and about London, set up by Robert Murray, an upholsterer, who subsequently transferred it to William Dockwra,—the latter was eventually pensioned off by the Crown (which, however, treated his post as an infringement of Government rights), and this London District Post existed up to 1854 as a separate department of the Post Office. In 1710 a statute of Q. Anne established a General Post Office for the three kingdoms and the Colonies, under one head, "Her Majesty's Post-Master General." In 1720 Ralph Allen improved the Cross Posts, and farmed them from the Government for £6000 a year, and for forty-four years he derived a profit therefrom of £12,000 to £20,000 a year, which he mainly spent in works of charity, and in hospitality to men of learning and genius. Allen died in 1764, and the Government realised the profits by appointing its own manager at £300 a-year. In 1799 the annual profits from this branch amounted to £200,000.

Up to 1784 Members of both Houses appear to have exercised from the first establishment of the Post, or at least from the time of the Long Parliament, the privilege of receiving and sending letters through the post without payment. They had only to write their names upon the cover of a letter to frank or free it from all postage, and Members would provide parcels of such covers bearing their signature, for the use of their friends as they might require them. In 1763 it was enacted that the whole address of each letter should be in the handwriting of the Member, but this did not stop the evil,—which was only removed by the total abolition of both Parliamentary and Official franking upon the establishment of Penny Postage in 1840. Up to 1784 the mail-bags had been carried by post-boys on horseback

at an average rate, including stoppages, of from three to four miles an hour. This was he of whom Cowper wrote,—

> "He comes the herald of a noisy world,
> With spatter'd boots, strapp'd waist, and frozen locks;
> News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

Mr. Palmer, manager of a theatre at Bath, proposed to Mr. Pitt a plan which included sending the mail-bags by passenger coaches well guarded, and thereupon he obtained the appointment of Controller-General of the Post Office, and the post-boy was abolished. In 1792 a Money Order Office was set on foot by some of the Post Office clerks, and in 1838 it became a branch of the establishment. In 1829 the General Post Office was removed from Lombard Street to St. Martin's-le-Grand. In 1830 the mails were first conveyed by railway, viz. between Liverpool and Manchester. In 1835 they were first conveyed by the overland route to India. In 1836 the stamp duty on newspapers was reduced from 3½*d.* net to 1*d.* In 1837 Mr. Rowland Hill brought forward his plan of penny postage, and in 1839 it was accepted by the Legislature, and it was put into operation early in 1840. The Post Office Savings Banks were established in 1861, and the Telegraphs were taken over in 1870 by the Government from the private companies which established them. In 1870 also post-cards were first used, in 1880 the Postal Order was introduced, in 1883 the Parcels Post. The gross revenue of the Post Office, as last reported, was £9,413,812, the expenditure £6,352,064, and the net revenue profit to the nation £3,061,748.

POSTAGE AND TELEGRAMS.

Letters to any part of the United Kingdom, including all outlying British isles, are charged, when prepaid, as follows:

Not more than 1 ounce			.....	1*d.*
Above 1 oz., but under	2	oz.	.....	1½*d.*
„ 2 „	„	4	„	2*d.*
„ 4 „	„	6	„	2½*d.*
„ 6 „	„	8	„	3*d.*
„ 8 „	„	10	„	3½*d.*
„ 10 „	„	12	„	4*d.*

and so on at the rate of ½*d.* for every additional 2 oz. Letters are not to be larger than 18 inches by 9 inches. Letters posted unpaid are charged double postage, and if posted with insufficient stamps, the deficiency is charged double.

Letters to any country in the Postal Union, i.e., nearly every country in Europe, also the United States, are charged 2½*d.* each, under ½ oz.

Newspapers registered for postal transmission are charged, whether one or more, ½*d.* for every 2 oz. (prepaid) within the United Kingdom, or double to any country in the Postal Union.

Post Cards for the United Kingdom are sold at ¾*d.* each, or at the rate of 7*d.* or 8*d.* per doz., according to thickness; for places within the Foreign Postal Union they cost 1*d.* or 1½*d.* each. *Reply Post Cards* are to be bought at double these rates.

Books not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight, or the size stated above for largest letters, are charged at the rate of 2 oz. for ½*d.* They must be packed open at the ends, so as to be readily examined.

London Districts.

London and its environs are divided into Eight POSTAL DISTRICTS, each of which is treated, in many respects, as a separate Post Town. The following are the names of the Districts, with their abbreviations, viz. :

Eastern Central.....	E.C.	South Eastern.....	S.E.
Eastern	E.	South Western.....	S.W.
Northern	N.	Western	W.
North Western	N.W.	Western Central ...	W.C.

Town Deliveries.

The portion of each District within about three miles of the General Post Office is designated the Town Delivery, and the remainder the Suburban Delivery.

Within the limits of the Eastern Central District there are daily twelve deliveries, and within the Town limits of the other Districts eleven deliveries. The *first*, or General Post delivery, including all Inland, Colonial, and Foreign letters arriving in sufficient time, commences about 7.20 A.M., and, except on Mondays, or on other days when there are large arrivals of letters from abroad, is generally completed, throughout London, by 9 o'clock. In the Eastern Central District the *second* delivery begins at about 8.30 A.M., and includes the correspondence received by Night Mail from Ireland and by the North Mails arriving at 6.40 and 8.0 A.M.; and the third delivery in this District, corresponding with the second delivery in other districts, is made at about 10 A.M., and includes the letters collected in London generally at 8.45 A.M., and the correspondence by the Scotch Mail arriving about 9 A.M. The next nine deliveries are made in every District hourly. The last delivery begins at about 7.45 P.M.

Suburban Deliveries.

There are six despatches daily to most of the Suburban Districts. The first (at 6.30 A.M.) is to all places within the London District; and includes the correspondence by the Night Mails from the Provinces, and by any Colonial or Foreign Mails arriving in sufficient time. This delivery is generally completed in the nearer Suburbs by 9 A.M., and at the more distant between 9 and 10 A.M. The second despatch (at 9.30 A.M.) is to the nearer Suburban Districts only. The third despatch (at 11.30 A.M.) comprises, with a few exceptions, every part of the London District. Except to isolated places, the fourth despatch (at 2.30 P.M.) is to most of the Suburban Districts. The fifth despatch (at 4.30 P.M.) extends to the whole of the Suburban Districts; and, except in the remoter rural places, the letters are delivered the same evening. The sixth despatch is at 7 P.M. Letters for this despatch posted at the Town Receiving Houses and Pillar Boxes by 6 P.M., *or at the Chief Office of the District to which they are addressed* by 7.30 P.M., are delivered the same evening; except at a few distant places, where the delivery is made early the following morning.

There is no delivery or collection of letters in London on Sundays.

Letters for the Evening Mails for the country and abroad should be posted in the branch post offices or the pillar boxes within the London district before 5.30 P.M., or may be posted at the branch offices with an extra stamp before 6 P.M.; at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, with one extra stamp before 6.45, or with two extra stamps till 7.30 P.M. *Late Letter Boxes* are affixed to all mail trains throughout the Kingdom by which Post Office sorters travel; and letters bearing an extra stamp of one halfpenny can be posted in them every day of the week (including Sunday) at any station at which the trains stop.

Letters for most European Mails are despatched morning and evening; for the United States, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; for India, every Thursday morning, at 6*d.* per ½ oz., on Friday evening at 8*d.* per ½ oz. A *Late Letter Box for the Continent* has been provided at the Cannon Street Station of the South Eastern Railway, in which letters bearing a 6*d.* extra stamp can be posted up to the moment of the departure of the mail train.

Postal Orders from 1*s.* up to 1*l.* are issued at the following rates:—

Amount.	Cost of Order.
1*s.* 0*d.*	½*d.*
1*s.* 6*d.*	½*d.*
2*s.* 6*d.*	1*d.*
5*s.* 0*d.*	1*d.*
7*s.* 6*d.*	1*d.*
10*s.* to 20*s.*	2*d.*

The Commission on inland Money Orders is—

For sums under 10*s.*	2*d.*	For sums of 6*l.* and under 7*l.*	8*d.*
„ of 10*s.* and under 2*l.*	3*d.*	„ „ 7*l.* „ „ 8*l.*	9*d.*
„ „ 2*l.* „ „ 3*l.*	4*d.*	„ „ 8*l.* „ „ 9*l.*	10*d.*
„ „ 3*l.* „ „ 4*l.*	5*d.*	„ „ 9*l.* „ „ 10*l.*	11*d.*
„ „ 4*l.* „ „ 5*l.*	6*d.*	„ „ 10*l.*	1*s.*
„ „ 5*l.* „ „ 6*l.*	7*d.*		

Foreign Post Office Orders payable in the United States, India, the Colonies, and in most of the countries of Europe, are charged for sums not exceeding 2*l.*—6*d.*; 5*l.*,—1*s.*; 7*l.*,—1*s.* 6*d.*; 10*l.*,—2*s.*

Telegrams.

Messages of not more than 12 words, including addresses, in the United Kingdom, 6*d.*, and ½*d.* for each additional word, if delivered within one mile of the office they are sent to; but if beyond, then 6*d.* per mile for the first three miles, if three or more miles 1*s.* per mile for delivery. To New York, 4*s.* per word, charging at same rate for address and signature. Continental Telegrams also include charge for address of receiver.

All London Telegraph Offices are open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.; on Sundays, 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.; and the following are open night and day:—St. Martin's-le-Grand; West Strand; and the Offices at the following Railway Stations, viz., Great Western, Paddington; Midland, St. Pancras; London, Brighton, and London, Chatham, and Dover, Victoria. Foreign Telegrams are not under the control of the English Government system.

The Parcels Post.

Prepaid Parcels not exceeding 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or 6 ft. in length and girth combined, may now be sent to any part of the United Kingdom at the following rates: Not exceeding 1 lb., 3d. not exceeding 2 lbs., 4½*d.*; not exceeding 3 lbs., 6d.; not exceeding 4 lbs., 7½*d.*; not exceeding 5 lbs., 9d.; and so on at the rate of 1½*d.* for ½ lb. up to 11 lbs. Each parcel must be prepaid, be marked Parcel Post, and be handed across the counter at the receiving house, not posted in a letter box. The terms upon which the Government settled the arrangement for parcels and books with the railway companies were: 55 per cent. to the railway companies, 45 per cent. to the Post Office; but the Post Office takes the whole of the receipts on parcels not conveyed by railway.

By *Indian Parcels Post* parcels not exceeding 2 ft. by 1 ft., nor weighing more than 50 lb., are delivered at any post town in Aden, India, British Burmah, and Ceylon at a through rate of 1*s.* per lb. if not over 50*l.* in value; above that value 1*s.* for every 5*l.* worth. Books, 6*d.* per lb. These parcels must be delivered by sender at the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's offices, 122 Leadenhall Street, or 25 Cockspur Street, Pall Mall.

PRINCIPAL CARRIERS AND PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANIES.

All the Railway Companies have *Receiving Offices* for Parcels and Goods in every district in London. The following are the names of the chief Carriers:—

Carter, Paterson, and Co., 128 Goswell Road, and George Yard, Aldermanbury, E.C.

Crouch's Parcels Conveyance to all parts of the World, 13 Gutter Lane, E.C.

Chaplin and Horne, 65 Gresham Street, E.C.

Foster's Parcels Express, 115 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Pickford and Co., 57 Gresham Street, E.C.

R. P. Atkins & Co., 12 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Parcels for London and suburbs are sent by the *London Parcels Delivery Co.*, Chief office, 12 Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, at a charge of—

Within 3 miles. Under 4 lbs., 4*d.*; 14 lbs., 6*d.*; 28 lbs., 8*d.*, or 112 lbs. for 1*s.* 6*d.*

Beyond 3 miles, charges from 4*d.* upwards.

Parcels for *Provincial Towns* are sent by Sutton & Co., 22 Golden Lane, Barbican, E.C.

Parcels for *the Continent* are sent by Continental Parcels Express, 53 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Globe Parcels Express (Inland), 20 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

Globe Foreign Express, 10 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

Also Travellers' luggage to all parts of the Continent is sent at inclusive rates for 112 lbs. by Pitt and Scott's *Foreign Express*, 44 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

Parcels or *Messages* are carried by *Commissionaires*—office, 419*a* Strand—at the rate of 3*d.* per mile, or 6*d.* per hour; or extra for parcels over 14 lbs.

RAILWAYS.

At the beginning of this century England was far behind other countries in the means of conveyance, but by 1830 she had solved the problem of steam locomotion and gave to mankind this most inestimable gift, by which society has perhaps more largely benefited than by any invention since the world began. About a hundred years ago (1763) there was but one stage-coach between London and Edinburgh, and this conveyance started once a month from each city, and took a fortnight to complete the journey. Goods were then conveyed in Scotland on pack-horses, in England by waggon,—the cost of waggon carriage per ton from London to Leeds was £13. In 1767 began the system of Canal-making, which soon attained most profitable results, being free from the impost of turnpike-tolls, and capable of conveying the heaviest merchandise at moderate cost of wear and tear; and Canals soon monopolised the whole of such inland traffic. The monopoly, however, produced negligence and increasing charges, and these led to considerable public dissatisfaction. Railways were planned by way of providing competition; but for two years the new vested interests in Canals successfully opposed in Parliament the Act to incorporate the first Railway Company (the Liverpool and Manchester), which was, however, formed in 1828. At first the line was merely intended for merchandise, and that it should be used as an open common road for vehicles drawn by horse-power; but then came George Stephenson's suggestion, based upon his experience of coal-traffic, for *Stationary Engines*. By this method a rope might be carried on rollers along the line between the rails to which the waggons might be attached, and this rope being at certain stations coiled round large drums or cylinders, the waggons could be drawn from station to station by fixed steam-engines. *Locomotive Engines*, to travel from place to place with loads, as horses draw waggons, after having been used at collieries, supplanted Stationary Engines in 1829, and thereupon passenger traffic, "possibly at a speed of ten or twelve miles an hour," was promised, but not believed practicable. The public had not to wait many months, for in 1830 appeared the first passenger locomotive, the "Rocket," by George Stephenson, which to the astonishment of the world ran at a speed of more than 29 miles an hour. Ten years later (1840) there were 1300 miles of railway in full operation in England, and the increase rapidly continued until it culminated (1845–6) in the great Railway Mania, when 1300 projects were brought forward at an estimated capital of £600,000,000. Much loss of course was sustained when panic supervened upon so much wild speculation, but in time business righted itself; the lines, made at a most undue cost—particularly in financing and legal promotion—have become part of a complete national system, requiring the labour of 300,000 employés, and performing 600,000,000 journeys *per annum*. The £700,000,000 now invested in British railways yields about £30,000,000 per annum interest to the shareholders.

Principal London Railway Stations and Termini.

Great Eastern Railway Terminus Station, in Liverpool Street, E.C., opened in 1874, superseding the old Station in Shoreditch, is the Terminus of the line through the Eastern Counties (and formerly called the Eastern Counties' Railway), connecting Cambridge, Colchester, Harwich, Ipswich, Norwich, Peterborough, &c., with London; and *viâ* Harwich and a line of steamboats to Antwerp, forming a cheap

and direct route to Belgium and North of France, or to Rotterdam for Holland and the Rhine.

Great Northern Railway Terminus Station, at King's Cross, built in 1852, is the Terminus of the line which runs through Yorkshire to Edinburgh. There is a fine large Hotel connected with this line at King's Cross, called the Great Northern Hotel.

Great Western Railway Terminus Station, at Paddington, finished in 1856, is the Terminus of an extensive line running through the Western Counties to Exeter and Cornwall, or to South Wales, and thence to Waterford by mail steamers, or by Weymouth to Cherbourg, or the Channel Islands. The Great Western Hotel, at Paddington, adjoins the Terminus.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway has one Terminus at London Bridge, the other at Victoria Station, Pimlico, for the West-end of London. This line runs by way of Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight, and by the Newhaven and Dieppe line of steamers connects London and Paris by the cheapest and shortest route through Normandy. The London Bridge Hotel and the Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico, are two vast edifices, specially adapted for the reception of railway travellers.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway has two Termini, the one at the Holborn Viaduct for the City of London, the other at Victoria Station, Pimlico, for the West End. This line traverses Kent, and by way of Rochester and Chatham runs on to Dover, whence, by a line of mail steamers, it connects England with Belgium at Ostend, and by another set of mail steamers to Calais, with France, &c., and carries passengers and merchandise by the shortest passage across the English Channel. Hotels in connection with this line are to be found at each Terminus.

London and North-Western Railway Terminus is in the Euston Road. This line passes through the Midland Counties to North and South Wales, and by way of Holyhead, its mail steamers connect London and Dublin ; it is also the chief line to Liverpool and the North-Western Coast of England and Scotland.

London and South-Western Railway Terminus Station is in the Waterloo Road, on the Surrey side of London. This line runs through the Southern and Western Counties to Southampton, whence it despatches a line of steamers to Havre and the Channel Islands, and Westerly to Devonshire.

London, Tilbury and Southend, also the *Blackwall Railway Terminus*, is in Fenchurch Street, E.C. This is but a short line skirting the Essex shore of the Thames and terminating at Southend.

Midland Railway Terminus Station, in the Euston Road, is the noblest of all the structures of this kind in London, its roof being 700 feet long and of 240 feet span. This line runs through the Midland Counties to Scotland, and has a fine Hotel at the London Terminus. The Midland Railway Hotel adjoins the Station.

South-Eastern Railway has a Terminus at Cannon Street, with a large Hotel for the City of London, and another Terminus at Charing Cross for the West End. The magnificent Charing Cross Hotel is connected with it. This line branches to Gravesend and Maidstone, but its chief way is through Surrey and Kent to Folkestone and Dover, whence mail-steamers run to the Continent—from Dover to Calais or Ostend ; from Folkestone, by way of Boulogne, to Paris.

OMNIBUSES.

Omnibuses first came into use in London in 1829. They were then sometimes named Shillibeers, from Mr. Shillibeer, a London undertaker, who introduced them, but the more classic name prevailed, and the omnibus,—signifying in Latin "for all,"—fully established its popularity under the abbreviation 'Bus, even as the French *Cabriolet* shrank into *Cab*. Life is evidently too short for long words. The word *Buss* was formerly applied to a Dutch fishing-boat, *teste* Defoe, *Jure Divino* :—

> "Neptune, an old Dutch skipper, born at sea,
> And naturalised to all that's wild and watery;
> In Holland's *Buss*, for herrings fished, and cod,
> And knew the seas, as carriers know the road."

Since 1829 the London Omnibus traffic has gone on increasing year by year with the increase of this vast city, and now the statistics of this business amaze the inquirer. Besides the tramcars, the steamboats and the cabs, which earn annually vast sums of money, the Londoner and his visitors largely support the railway and omnibus systems. There is a great number of omnibuses in London besides the 660 working daily for the London General Omnibus Company, and it may be estimated that the following figures should be increased by at least one-third in order to make an approximation to the total items of Omnibus Traffic and Receipts. The Company's latest Report shows that last year their Omnibuses carried 58,389,997 passengers over 13,299,219 miles, and earned, at an average about 2¼*d.* each passenger, the sum of £576,780. The Company's Stud of Horses, when the last list of them was made up, numbered 7242—the then price paid for horses being about £35 each. At the rate of 80 miles a day (which is about the distance each driver has to cover) he would drive round the world seven times in six years.

Omnibuses from various quarters of London to other districts run daily from 8 A.M. till 12 at night, at fares, according to distance, from 1*d.* to 6*d.* each person. Each fare should appear distinctly painted upon some prominent part of the vehicle. After 8 P.M. on Sunday nights the fares are in some instances doubled.

The *London Road-Car Company* was established in 1881, to introduce improved and convenient omnibuses, with easy access to the roof and comfortable seats thereon. The omnibuses run upon the four following routes:—

1. Hammersmith *viâ* Chelsea to Victoria Station.
2. Liverpool Street Station *viâ* Bank and Strand to ditto.
3. Regent Circus, Oxford Street *viâ* Regent Street and Piccadilly to ditto.
4. Notting Hill *viâ* Westbourne Grove, Oxford Street, and Regent Street to Charing Cross.

Special omnibuses for railway passengers run on week days only, from Euston Square to Charing Cross, to Ludgate Hill and to Waterloo Stations, and from St. Pancras (Midland) to Waterloo; as also between Cannon Street Terminus and the Bishopsgate Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

The routes of the principal omnibuses, now mostly owned by the London General Omnibus Company; chief office, 6 Finsbury Square, E.C., (whither complaints relating to that Company should be sent, addressed to the Secretary, R. T. Kingham, Esq.) will be found on the next succeeding pages:—

OMNIBUSES.

(London General Omnibus Company).

Chief Office, 6, Finsbury Square, E.C.

LINE OF ROAD.

The hours stated are subject to variation.

STARTING POINT.	COLOUR AND NAME.	ROUTE, DESTINATION AND FARE.	TIME OF RUNNING.
BARNSBURY, N.	Brown, "Islington"	Liverpool Road, "Angel," Islington, Post Office, Blackfriars Bridge, Elephant and Castle, KENNINGTON PARK, S.E. 1*d.*–5*d.*	From "Black Arms," Caledonian Road, 7.45 A.M. to 11.0 P.M. From Kennington Park, 8.46 A.M. to 11.15 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
BAYSWATER, W.	Light green, "Bayswater"	Bayswater Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C. 1*d.*–6*d.*	High Street, Notting Hill, 8.0 A.M. till 10.25 P.M. Bank of England, 7.27 A.M. to 11.25. P.M. About every 4 min. each way.
BLACKWALL, E.	Blue, "Blackwall"	East India Road, Commercial Road, Aldgate, Cornhill, St. Paul's, Fleet Street, Charing Cross, PICCADILLY CIRCUS. 1*d.*–6*d.*	From East India Dock Gates, 7.40 A.M. to 10.0 P.M. From Picadilly Circus, 9.5 A.M. to 11.25 P.M. About every 8 min. each way.
BOW, E.	Dark green, "Bow and Regent Circus"	Bow Road, Mile End Road, Aldgate, Cornhill, St. Paul's, Fleet Street, CHARING CROSS. 1*d.*-5*d.*	From Bow Church, 7.55 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. From Charing Cross, 9.10 A.M. to 11.50 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
BROAD STREET STATION, CITY, E.C.	Red, "Hammersmith"	Cheapside, Fleet Street, Charing Cross, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Kensington, HAMMERSMITH. 1*d.*-6*d.*	Broad Street, 9.10 A.M. till 11.55 P.M. Broadway, 8.0 A.M. to 10.35 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
———	White, "Brompton"	Cheapside, Fleet Street, Charing Cross, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Brompton Road, WALHAM GREEN, S. W. 1*d.*–5*d.*	From Broad Street, 9.2 A.M. till 12.10 P.M. "White Swan," Walham Green, 7.50 A.M. till 11.0 P.M. About every 6 min. each way.
BROMPTON, S.W.	Dark blue, "Favorite"	Lillie Road, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Euston Road, King's Cross, Caledonian Road, HOLLOWAY, N. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Lillie Arms," Brompton Road, 8.0 A.M. till 10.55 P.M. "Nag's Head," Holloway Road, 8.0 A.M. till 10.55 P.M. Every 10 min. each way.
———	Dark blue, "Islington and Brompton"	Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Euston Road, King's Cross, Pentonville Hill, ISLINGTON, N. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Queen's Elms," Brompton Road, 8.20 A.M. till 12.0 P.M. "Angel," Islington, 8.10 A.M. till 11.55 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.

OMNIBUSES.

LINE OF ROAD—*continued.*

STARTING POINT.	COLOUR AND NAME.	ROUTE, DESTINATION AND FARE.	TIME OF RUNNING.
CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.	Yellow, "Camden Town," "Carlton," "Shipton," "Kentish Town," "Haverstock Hill," "Brecknock"	Hampstead Road, Tottenham Court Road, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, Victoria Street, PIMLICO, VICTORIA STATION, S.W. 1*d.*–4*d.*	Park Street, Camden Town, 8.0 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. Victoria Station, 8.5 A.M. till 12.0 P.M. About every 5 min. each way.
	Dark blue, "Waterloo"	Park Street, Albany Street, Great Portland Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Strand, over Waterloo Bridge, London Road, and Elephant and Castle, CAMBERWELL GATE and OLD KENT ROAD, S.E. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Britannia," Park Street, Camden Town, 8.6 A.M. till 11.35 P.M. Camberwell Gate, or "Swan," Old Kent Road, 8.0 A.M. till 11.35. P.M. About every 8 min. each way.
	Chocolate, "Camden Town and Westbourne Grove"	Park Street, Regent Park, Grove Road, Church Street, Paddington Green, Bishop's Road, "ROYAL OAK," WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. 2*d.*–4*d.*	"Britannia," Park Street, Camden Town, 9.30.A.M. till 11.30 P.M. "Artesian Tavern," 9.30 A.M. till 11.25 P.M. About every 15 min. each way.
CHARING CROSS, W.C.	Red, "Royal Oak and Charing Cross"	Nelson Column, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, Oxford Street, Edgware Road, Praed Street, Great Western Railway, WESTBOURNE GROVE, BAYSWATER, W. 1*d.*–4*d.*	"Golden Cross," Charing Cross, 8.40 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. "Lonsdale Arms," Archer St., 7.56 A.M. till 10.45 P.M. About every 11 min. each way.
	Red, "Kennington and Charing Cross"	Parliament Street, over Westminster Bridge, Kennington Road, KENNINGTON PARK, S.E. 2*d.*	Nelson Column, Charing Cross, 8.22 A.M. till 11.40 P.M. Kennington Park, 8.0 A.M. till 11.15 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
CHELSEA, S.W., Sands End, Chelsea	Brown, "Chelsea, Sands End, and Old Ford"	King's Road, Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Waterloo Place, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, St. Paul's, Cheapside, Bank, Threadneedle Street, Broad Street, Bishopsgate, Bethnal Green Road, OLD FORD, E. 1*d.*–6*d.*	Sands End, 8.0 A.M. till 10.40 P.M. From "Aberdeen," Old Ford, 8.0 A.M. till 10.40 P.M. About every 15 min. each way.
CHELSEA, S.W.	Brown, "Chelsea and Hoxton"	King's Road, Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Waterloo Place, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, St. Paul's, Cheapside, Bank, Broad Street, Eldon Street, Finsbury Square, St. John's Road, HOXTON, N. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Globe," King's Road, Chelsea, 8.0 A.M. till 11.12 P.M. "Whitmore's Head," Hoxton, 8 A.M. till 11.10 P.M. About every 15 min. each way.
CLAPHAM, Surrey, S.W.	Brown, "Clapham"	Stockwell, Kennington, Elephant and Castle, the Borough, over London Bridge, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY, E.C. 1*d.*–3*d.*	"Plough," Clapham Common, 8.0 A.M. till 10.15. P.M. Gracechurch Street, 8.40 A.M. till 11.0 P.M. About every 12 min. each way.
CLAPTON, E., "Crooked Billet" Tavern.	Dark green, "Clapton and Oxford Circus"	Through Hackney, Cambridge Heath Road, Hackney Road, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate, Royal Exchange, Cheapside, Oxford Street, Holborn, OXFORD CIRCUS, W. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Crooked Billet," Clapton, 7.55 A.M. till 10.10 P.M. Oxford Circus, 9.15 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. About every 20 min. each way.

COLNBROOK	Red, "Hammersmith and Colnbrook"	Long Ford, Hartington, Hounslow, Brentford, Hammersmith, Kensington, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Charing Cross, Strand, St. Paul's, BROAD STREET, STATION. 1*d.*–2*s.*	Colnbrook, 8.20 A.M. St. Paul's, 4.30 P.M.
DALSTON LANE, Hackney	Dark green, "Hackney and Oxford Circus"	Dalston Lane, Ball's Pond Road, "Angel," Islington, King's Cross, Gray's Inn Road, Theobald's Road, Bloomsbury Square, and Oxford Street, OXFORD CIRCUS. 1*d.* 5*d.*	Mare Street, Hackney, 8.40 A.M. till 10.20 P.M. From Oxford Circus, 9.45 A.M. till 11.35 P.M. Every 20 min. each way.
ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.	Red.....	Borough, over London Bridge, King William Street, Bank, BROAD STREET RAILWAY STATIONS. 2*d.*	Elephant and Castle, 7.45 A.M., till 10.36 P.M. Broad Street, 8.12 A.M. till 11.2 P.M. Every 5 min. each way.
FARRINGDON RD., E.C., Metropolitan Stat.	Red, "Farringdon Road and Elephant and Castle"	Farringdon Street, over Blackfriars Bridge, Blackfriars Road, London Road, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, S.E. 1*d.*–2*d.*	Farringdon Road, 8.10 A.M. till 12.0 P.M. "Elephant and Castle," 7.45 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. About every 6 min. each way.
HAMMERSMITH, Broadway.	White.....	Fulham Road, Dawes Lane, Waltham Green, King's Road, Chelsea, VICTORIA STATION. 1*d.*–4*d.*	Hammersmith, 8 A.M. till 11.15. P.M. Victoria, 8.40 A.M. till 12.15 P.M. About every 12 min. each way.
HACKNEY ROAD, E...	Yellow, "Hackney Road and Walworth"	Shoreditch, Bishopsgate Street, over London Bridge, Borough, Elephant and Castle, "RED LION," WALWORTH ROAD, S.E. 1*d.*–2*d.*	"Red Lion," Walworth Road, 7.30 A.M. till 10.45 P.M. Shoreditch end of Hackney Road, 7.30 A.M. till 10.30 P.M. About every 6 min. each way.
HACKNEY (SOUTH), E.	Red, "South Hackney".....	Victoria Park Road, Cambridge Heath, Hackney Road, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate, Threadneedle Street, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 2*d.*–3*d.*	"Alexandria," South Hackney, 7.45 A.M. till 10.55 P.M. Royal Exchange, 8.15 A.M. till 11.35 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
HAMPSTEAD	Yellow, "Hampstead"	Hampstead, Haverstock Hill, Camden Town, Hampstead Road, Tottenham Court Road, OXFORD STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. 1*d.*–5*d.*	"Bird-in-Hand," Hampstead, 8.15 A.M. till 10.40 P.M. Corner of Oxford Street, 9.0 A.M. till 11.40 P.M. About every 15 min. each way.
HARROW ROAD, W., Paddington.	Yellow, "Paddington"	Harrow Road, Bishop's Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, over London Bridge, LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY, S.E. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Prince of Wales," Harrow Road, 7.15 A.M. till 10.10 P.M. London Bridge Railway Station, 8.15 A.M. till 11.20 P.M. About every 5 min. each way.
HOLLOWAY, N., "Nag's Head." HORNSEY RISE, TOLLINGTON PARK.	Dark green, "Favorite"	Holloway Road, Islington, St. John's Street Road, Gray's Inn Road, Chancery Lane, Strand, Charing Cross, Victoria Street, VICTORIA STATION, Pimlico. 1*d.*–6*d.*	Hornsey Rise or Tollington Park, 8 A.M. till 10.40 P.M. Victoria Street, 9.10 A.M. till 12.0 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
HOLLOWAY, N. "Nag's Head." FINSBURY PARK, and ARCHWAY TAVERN.	Dark green, "Favorite"	Holloway Road, Islington, City Road, Moorgate Street, over London Bridge, LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION, S.E. 1*d.*–5*d.*	Finsbury Park or "Archway Tavern," 8 A.M. till 10.35 P.M. London Bridge Station, 8.45 A.M. till 11.40 P.M. About every 5 min. each way.
ISLINGTON, N., Essex Road.	Green, "Islington and Old Kent Road"	New North Road, East Road, City Road, Moorgate Street, over London Bridge, Borough, Dover Road, "Lord Nelson," OLD KENT ROAD, S.E. 1*d.*–5*d.*	"Three Brewers," Essex Road, 7.45 A.M. till 10.40 P.M. "Nelson," Old Kent Road, 7.54 A.M. till 10.9 P.M. About every 6 min. each way.
KENSAL GREEN, W. .	Yellow, "Paddington"	Harrow Road, Bishop's Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, over London Bridge. LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION, S.E. 1*d.*–6*d.*	Kensal Green Cemetery, 8.42 A.M. till 10.5 P.M. London Bridge Station, 8.15 A.M. till 11.20 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.

OMNIBUSES.

LINE OF ROAD—*continued.*

STARTING POINT.	COLOUR AND NAME.	ROUTE, DESTINATION AND FARE.	TIME OF RUNNING.
KENSAL GREEN.	Red, "Kensal Green and Charing Cross"	Harrow Road, Praed Street, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, CHARING CROSS. 1*d.*–5*d.*	"William the Fourth," Kensal Green, 8.0 A.M. till 10.15 P.M. Charing Cross, 8.49 A.M. till 11.10 P.M. About every 15 min. each way.
KENTISH TOWN, N.W.	Light green, "King's Cross and Kennington"	Great College Street, King's Cross, Gray's Inn Road, Holborn Circus, Ludgate Circus, Blackfriars Bridge, Elephant and Castle, Kennington Park Road, KENNINGTON PARK, S.E. 1*d.*–5*d.*	"Castle," Kentish Town, 8.24 A.M. till 11.10 P.M. Kennington Park, 8.8 A.M. till 10.45 P.M. About every 9 min. each way.
KILBURN, N.W.	Red, "Kilburn and Victoria" ...	Edgware Road, Park Lane, Grosvenor Place, VICTORIA STATION, PIMLICO, S.W. 2*d.*–5*d.*	"Cock," Kilburn, 8.6 A.M. till 11.28 P.M. Victoria Station, 8 A.M till 11.30 P.M. About every 8 min. each way.
———	Dark green, "Kilburn"	Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, FENCHURCH STREET RAILWAY STATION, E.C. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"The Palmerston," Kilburn, 7.44 A.M. till 10.5 P.M. Fenchurch Street Station, 8.50 A.M. till 11.25 P.M. Every 8 min. each way.
———	Red, "Kilburn and Charing Cross"	Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, "Golden Cross," CHARING CROSS, W.C. 1*d.*–4*d.*	"Palmerston," Kilburn, 8.0 A.M. till 10.40 P.M. "Golden Cross," Charing Cross, 8.50 A.M. till 11.20 P.M. About every 12 min. each way.
KINGSLAND, E., Dalston Lane.	Dark green, "Kingsland and Elephant and Castle"	Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate, Gracechurch Street, over London Bridge, Borough, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, S.E. 1*d.*–3*d.*	Dalston Lane, Kingsland Road, 7.35 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. "Alfred's Head," Newington, 8.6 A.M. till 11.45 P.M. About every 5 min. each way.
MILE END, Burdett Road.	Light green, "Burdett Road and Oxford Circus"	Mile End Road, Whitechapel, Aldgate, Leadenhall Street, Cornhill, Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford Street, OXFORD CIRCUS, *viâ* HOLBORN. 2*d.*–5*d.*	Burdett Road, 7.0 A.M. till 11.21 P.M. Oxford Circus, 8.30 A.M. till 11.20 P.M. About every 8 min. each way.
MITCHAM and MERTON.	... ...	Tooting, Balham, Clapham, Stockwell, Kennington, London Bridge, GRACECHURCH STREET. 6*d.*–1*s.*	From Mitcham, 8.45, 9.20, 7.30. From Mitcham (Sun.), 8.15, 9.30, 8.0. From Merton, 8.0, 11.55, 2.15, 4.45, 6.45. From Merton (Sun.), 8.50, 10.0, 7.0, 9.0. Every 30 min., from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
NORWOOD, Cemetery.	Green	Tulse Hill, Brixton Church, GRACECHURCH STREET. 6*d.*	Castle Notting Hill, 8.25 A.M. till 11.15 P.M.
NOTTING HILL CASTLE, W.	Light green, "Bayswater"	Bayswater Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, Leadenhall Street, Whitechapel, Mile End Road, BURDETT ROAD, E. 2*d.*–6*d.*	"Royal Hotel," Burdett Road, 7 A.M. till 9.16 P.M. About every 12 min. each way.
NOTTING HILL, "LANCASTER," Lancaster Road, W.	Dark green, "Bayswater, John Bulls."	Elgin Crescent, Kensington Park Road, Westbourne Grove, Bishop's Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, LIVERPOOL STREET STATION, and the BANK. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Lancaster Hotel," Lancaster Road, 7.40 A.M. till 9.56 P.M. Broad Street, 9.0 A.M. till 11.35 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
OLD FORD, E.	Yellow, "Old Ford"	Roman Road, Green Street, Bethnal Green Road, Bishopsgate, Threadneedle Street, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 1*d.*–2*d.*	"Aberdeen Hotel," 7 A.M. till 11.5 P.M. Royal Exchange, 7.25 A.M. till 11.35 P.M. About every 7 min. each way.

PADDINGTON, W., "Royal Oak," New Road.	Light green, "Paddington *viâ* New Road."	Bishop's Road, Edgware Road, down Euston Road, King's Cross, Pentonville Hill, Islington, City Road, Finsbury Square, over London Bridge, LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION, *viâ* NEW ROAD. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Artesian Tavern," 7.52 A.M. till 10.35 P.M. London Bridge Railway, 9.5 A.M. till 11.50 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
PADDINGTON, "Royal Oak," Holborn.	Yellow, "Paddington"	Bishop's Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, over London Bridge, LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Royal Oak," 7.25 A.M. till 10.20 P.M. London Bridge Railway, 8.15 A.M. till 11.25 P.M. About every 4 min. each way.
PIMLICO, S.W., and WESTMINSTER	Brown, "Westminster".....	Parliament Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, St. Paul's, Queen Victoria Street, BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C. BROAD STREET STATION. 1*d.*–4*d.*	"The Monster," Pimlico, 8.15 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. Broad Street, 8.0 A.M. till 12.25 P.M. About every 6 min. each way.
PIMLICO, Victoria Station, S.W.	Red, "Royal Oak and Victoria"	Grosvenor Place, Park Lane, Edgware Road, Praed St., Great Western Railway, Bishop's Road, Westbourne Park, BAYSWATER, "ROYAL OAK," WESTBOURNE GROVE, and LEDBURY ROAD, W. 2*d.*–4*d.*	Victoria Station, 7.20 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. 'Albert Tavern," Ledbury Road, 7.40 A.M. till 11.35 P.M. About every 8 min. each way.
———	Dark blue, "Royal Blue"	Grosvenor Place, Piccadilly, Bond Street, Oxford Street, OXFORD CIRCUS, W. 1*d.*–2*d.*	Victoria Station, 8.0 A.M. till 11.2 P.M. Oxford Circus, 8.30 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
PIMLICO	Green	Grosvenor Place, Piccadilly, Regent Street, VICTORIA STATION and OXFORD CIRCUS. 1*d.*–2*d.*	Victoria Station, 8.6 A.M. till 11.6 P.M. Oxford Circus, 8.34 A.M. till 11.34 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.
PUTNEY BRIDGE	White, "Putney Bridge"	Fulham Road, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Charing Cross, Fleet Street, St. Paul's, Cheapside, over London Bridge, LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Eight Bells," Putney, 7.40 A.M. till 10.35 P.M. London Bridge, 8.58 A.M. till 12.0 P.M. About every 20 min. each way.
———	White, "Putney Bridge".....	Fulham Road, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Charing Cross, Fleet Street, St. Paul's, Cheapside, BROAD STREET STATION. 1*d.*–6*d.*	Putney, 7.48 A.M. till 10.47 P.M. Broad Street, 9.5 P.M. All to 12.12 midnight. About every 10 min. each way.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.	Dark green, "City Atlas".....	"Eyre Arms," St. John's Wood, Wellington Road, Park Road, Baker Street, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, over London Bridge, LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Eyre Arms," St. John's Wood, 8.10 A.M. till 9.35 P.M. London Bridge Railway, 9.0 A.M. till 10.45 P.M. About every 12 min. each way.
———	Light green, "Atlas".....	"Eyre Arms," Wellington Road, Park Road, Baker Street, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, over Westminster Bridge, Westminster Bridge Road, London Road Office (Change here for Old Kent Road and Walworth), WALWORTH and OLD KENT ROAD, S.E. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Eyre Arms," St. John's Wood, 8.12 A.M. till 11.30 P.M. "Red Lion," Walworth, or "Swan," Old Kent Road, 8.3 A.M. till 11.25 P.M. About every 8 min. each way.
SHEPHERD'S BUSH, W.	Light green, "Bayswater"	Shepherd's Bush Common, High Street, Notting Hill, Bayswater Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, BROAD STREET STATION, E.C. 1*d.*–6*d.*	Shepherd's Bush Common, 8.0 A.M. till 10.0 P.M. Broad Street, 8.50 A.M. till 11.20 P.M. About every 15 min. each way.
STARCH GREEN, W.	... ...	Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush Common, High Street, Notting Hill, Bayswater Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, BROAD STREET STATION, E.C. 1*d.*–6*d.*	"Queen of England," Starch Green, 7·58 A.M. till 9.50 P.M. Broad Street, 9.11 A.M. till 11.21 P.M. About every 20 min. each way.

OMNIBUSES.

LINE OF ROAD—*continued.*

STARTING POINT.	COLOUR AND NAME.	ROUTE, DESTINATION AND FARE.	TIME OF STARTING.
STOKE NEWINGTON, Abney Park Cemetery.	Dark green, "Favorite".....	Church Street, Stoke Newington, Newington Green, Mildmay Park, Essex Road, Islington, St. John's Street Road, Clerkenwell, Gray's Inn Road, Chancery Lane, Strand, Charing Cross, Parliament Street, Victoria Street, VICTORIA STREET, PIMLICO. 1*d.*-6*d.*	"Weaver's Arms," Stoke Newington, 8.0 A.M. till 10.40 P.M. Victoria Station, 9.16 A.M. till 11.56 P.M. About every 14 min. each way.
STONEBRIDGE PARK	Red, "Harlesden Green".....	Kensal Green, Harrow Road, Praed Street, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, CHARING CROSS. 1*d.*-6*d.*	From the Stonebridge Park Hotel, 8 A.M. till 9.2 P.M. From Charing Cross, 9.17 A.M. till 10.22 P.M. Every hour.
STREATHAM	Green, "Paragon"	Brixton Hill, Elephant and Castle, London Bridge, GRACECHURCH STREET. 6*d.*	Every 10 min., 8.40 A.M. till 9.15 P.M. Sundays to 10.15 P.M.
TULSE HILL	Green, "Norwood".....	Brixton Road, Kennington Road, Elephant and Castle, London Bridge, GRACECHURCH STREET. 6*d.*	Every 40 min., 8.10 A.M. till 9.15 P.M.
UXBRIDGE ROAD.....	Light Green, "Bayswater"	Shepherds Bush, Notting Hill, Bayswater Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Srand, Fleet Street, LUDGATE CIRCUS. 1*d.*-6*d.*	"Princess Victoria Tavern," Uxbridge Road, 7.57 A.M. till 10.2 P.M. Ludgate Circus, 9.11 A.M. till 11.20 P.M. Every 15 min., 8.0 A.M. till 10.20 P.M.
WANDSWORTH ROAD.	Chocolate, "Wandsworth".....	Albert Embankment, Stamford Street, Southwark Street, London Bridge, GRACECHURCH STREET.	
WATERLOO STATION, S.E.	Red, "Waterloo Station and King's Cross"	Waterloo Bridge, Fleet Street, Chancery Lane, Holborn, Gray's Inn Road, KING'S CROSS, N. 2*d.*-3*d.*	Waterloo Station, 8.0 A.M. till 10.30 P.M. King's Cross, 8.30 A.M. till 11.0. P.M.
WEST KILBURN.....	Yellow, "West Kilburn".....	Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, King William Street, LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION. 1*d.*-6*d.*	"Falcon Hotel," West Kilburn, 8.0 A.M. till 10.3 P.M. From London Bridge, 9.0 A.M. till 11.16 P.M. About every 15 min. each way.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E., Surrey Side.	Yellow, "Westminster Bridge and Oxford Circus."	Over Westminster Bridge, Charing Cross, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, OXFORD CIRCUS, W. 1*d.*-2*d.*	Westminster Bridge, 8.30 A.M. till 10.40 P.M. Oxford Circus, 8.50 A.M. till 11.15 P.M. About every 10 min. each way.

TRAMWAY OMNIBUSES.

On SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS the hours for STARTING are generally much later than those mentioned below; and the FARES are a little higher. The Times named are subject to variation.

LONDON TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED (*Office*, 303 Camberwell New Road, S.E.).

BRIXTON.

	Week Days. a.m.	*Week Days.* p.m.	*Sundays.* a.m.	*Sundays.* p.m.
Brixton to Westminster	7 57 to 11 15		9 43 to 10 34	
Westminster to Brixton	8 31 „ 11 43		10 17 „ 11 10	
¶ On Saturday and Monday the last car leaves 8 minutes later.				
Brixton to Blackfriars	7 52 to 10 50		9 39 „ 10 22	
Blackfriars to Brixton	8 30 to 11 33		10 19 to 11 3	
¶ On Saturday and Monday the last car leaves 9 minutes later.				
Brixton to St. George's Church	7 54 to 10 13		9 56 „ 9 28	
St. George's Church to Brixton.....	7 24 „ 9 13		9 18 „ 8 49	

¶ Cars run at intervals of about 8 minutes.

CLAPHAM.

	Week Days. a.m.	p.m.	Sundays. a.m.	p.m.
Clapham to Westminster	7 53 to 11 20		9 37 to 10 38	
Westminster to Clapham	8 27 „ 11 48		10 11 „ 11 14	

¶ On Saturday and Monday the last car leaves 8 min. later.

Clapham to Blackfriars	7 56 to 11 4		9 33 „ 10 27	
Blackfriars to Clapham	8 34 „ 11 38		10 13 „ 11 8	

¶ On Saturday and Monday the last car leaves 9 min. later.

Clapham for St. George's Church	7 58 to 10 9		10 1 „ 9 33	
St. George's Church for Clapham	7 44 „ 10 55		9 23 „ 8 54	

¶ Cars run at intervals of about 8 minutes.

PECKHAM TO ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

¶ Week days only. Cars run every 5 minutes.

	a.m.	p.m.
Rye Lane to St. George's Church	7 0 to	11 15
New Cross Gate to St. George's Church	8 21 „	11 5
St. George's Church to Peckham	7 31 „	11 52

GREENWICH.

	Week Days. a.m.	p.m.	Sundays. a.m.	p.m.
East Greenwich to Westminster	7 5 to 10 47		8 52 to 10 44	
Westminster to East Greenwich	8 16 „ 11 58		10 9 „ 11 5	
East Greenwich to Blackfriars	9 23 „ 10 38		11 9 „ 10 20	
Blackfriars to Greenwich	8 10 „ 11 49		10 5 „ 11 5	

¶ Cars run about every 6 minutes to Westminster, and every 9 minutes to Blackfriars.

PECKHAM.

	Week Days. a.m.	p.m.	Sundays. a.m.	p.m.
Queen's Road Station to Westminster	7 16 to 11 7		9 19 to 10 29	
Westminster to New Cross Gate	7 56 „ 11 50		10 2 „ 11 14	

¶ On Saturday and Monday the last car leaves 12 minutes later.

Queen's Road to Blackfriars	7 12 to 10 42		9 21 „ 10 15	
Blackfriars to New Cross Gate	8 18 „ 11 50		10 8 „ 11 5	

‡ ¶ Cars every 5 minutes to each Bridge.

FARES.—Between Blackfriars or Westminster and Greenwich, 3*d.* all the way, if through ticket be taken. On other routes, 2*d.*

¶ Penny Fares are now in operation between certain points.

One-horse cars run between Camberwell and Victoria.

FARES.—Camberwell to Vauxhall, 1*d.*; Vauxhall to Victoria, ½*d.*

THE NORTH METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS (*Office*, 62 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.).

*** On Sundays and Bank Holidays the cars start one hour later in the morning, and cease running the same time at night.

MOORGATE STREET.

To FINSBURY PARK, viâ the "Angel" and Upper Street (*Yellow*), every 5 minutes.

Leave Moorgate Street, 8.2 a.m. to 11.45 p.m.
„ Finsbury Park, 6.55 a.m. to 11 p.m.

To FINSBURY PARK, viâ New North Road (*Chocolate*), every 8 minutes.

Leave Moorgate Street, 8.35 a.m to 11.25 p.m.
„ Finsbury Park, 8.4 a.m. to 10.44 p.m.

To ARCHWAY TAVERN, viâ Liverpool Road (*Blue*), every 5 minutes.

Leave Moorgate Street, 8.0 a.m. to 11.45 p.m.
„ Archway Tavern, 7.0 a.m. to 11 p.m.

To HIGHBURY NEW PARK, viâ Southgate Road and Green Lanes (*Green*), every 5 minutes.

Leave Moorgate Street, 7.45 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.
„ Highbury New Park, 7.15 a.m. to 11 p.m.

To STAMFORD HILL, viâ Old Street and Kingsland Road (*Red*), every 5 minutes.

Leave Moorgate Street, 8.10 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.
„ Stamford Hill, 7.30 a.m. to 10.45 p.m.; 10.0 from Abney Park.

To "SWAN," CLAPTON, viâ Hackney Road and Mare Street (*White*), every 14 minutes.

Leave Moorgate Street, 8.30 a.m to 11.30 p.m.
„ "Swan," Clapton, 7.35 a.m. to 10.35 p.m.

*** On Sundays and Bank Holidays the cars start one hour later in the morning, and cease running the same time at night.

NORTON FOLGATE.

To ABNEY PARK, viâ Shoreditch and Kingsland Road (*Yellow*), every 12 minutes.

Leave Norton Folgate, 8.40 a.m. to 10.40 p.m.
„ Abney Park, 8.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.

LIMEHOUSE.

To SOUTH HACKNEY, viâ Burdett Road and Grove Road (*Red*), every few minutes.

Leave Limehouse, 7.20 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
„ South Hackney, 7.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.

ALDERSGATE STREET.

To DALSTON JUNCTION, viâ "Angel," Essex Road, and Ball's Pond Road (*Green*), every 5 minutes.

Leave Aldersgate Street, 8.0 a.m. to 11.36 p.m.
„ Dalston Junction, 7.30 a.m. to 11.6 p.m.

¶ Every half-hour a car runs through Graham Road, Dalston, to Mare Street, Hackney.

To ARCHWAY TAVERN, viâ "Angel" and Upper Street (*Red*), every 13 minutes.

Leave Aldersgate Street, 8.35 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
„ Archway Tavern, 8.0 a.m. to 10.0. p.m.

To LEA BRIDGE ROAD, viâ Old Street Road, Hackney Road, and Mare Street (*Blue*), every 6 minutes.

Leave Aldersgate Street, 8.30 a.m. to 11.0 p.m.
¶ Last car runs to Well Street only.
Leave Lea Bridge Road, 8.0 a.m. to 10.52 p.m.
„ Well Street (every 4 minutes), 7.0 a.m. to 11.10 p.m.

ALDGATE.

To STRATFORD, viâ Mile End Road and Bow (*Blue*), every 4 minutes.

Leave Aldgate, 6.40 a.m. to 12.0 midnight.
„ Stratford, 6.0 a.m. to 11.20 p.m.

¶ An Omnibus runs between Stratford Terminus and "Princess Alice," Ilford Road, every half hour between 7.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

To POPLAR, viâ Commercial Road and East India Dock Road (*Yellow*), every 4 minutes.

Leave Aldgate, 7.30 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.
„ Poplar, 7.0 a.m. to 11.15 p.m.

To WELL STREET, viâ Mile End Road, Cambridge Road, and Mare Street (*Red*), every 10 minutes.

Leave Aldgate, 8.20 a.m. to 10.40 p.m.
„ Well Street, 8.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.

LEYTONSTONE EXTENSION: NEW FOREST.

Cars now run every 10 minutes to and from Stratford and "The Green Man," near the New Forest, from 7.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m; "The Green Man" to Stratford 7.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.—Fares 1*d.* and 2*d.*

FARES.—Finsbury Park to City (Moorgate Street), 3*d.*; to "Angel," 2*d.*; to Essex Road, 2*d.*; to "Nag's Head," 1*d.* Highbury Station to City, 2*d.*—On Sundays and Bank Holidays, Finsbury Park and "Nag's Head," 2*d.*; "Archway" Tavern to City (Moorgate Street), 3*d.*; to "Angel," 2*d.*—Upper Clapton to City, 4*d.*; to Shoreditch Church, 3*d.*; to Hackney Station, 2*d.*; Lea Bridge Road to City, 3*d.*; to Shoreditch Church, 2*d.*; Median Road to City, 2*d.*—Stamford Hill to City, 3*d.*; "Weaver's Arms" to City or Norton Folgate, 2*d.*; City to "Weaver's Arms,' 2*d.*; Cassland Road and "Crown" public-house, Victoria Park, 1*d.*; the "Crown" public-house and Mile End Road, 1*d.*; Mile End Road and Limehouse, 1*d.*; all the way, 2*d.*

LONDON STREET TRAMWAYS COMPANY (*Secretary's Office*, 7 Poultry, E.C. *Traffic*; *Office*, 180 Great College Street, Camden Town).

EUSTON ROAD.

To HOLLOWAY ("Nag's Head") viâ Hampstead Road, Camden Road, and Parkhurst Road, every 5 minutes.
Leave Euston Road, Week Days, 8.7 a.m. to 12.5 p.m.; Sundays, 9.54 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.
Leave Holloway, Week Days, 7.35 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.22 a.m. to 11.10 p.m.
North London Railway and Euston Road (outside) 1*d*., any other distance (outside and inside) 2*d*.
To HIGHGATE ARCHWAY, viâ Hampstead Road, Kentish Town Road, and Junction Road, every 4 or 5 minutes from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight.
Leave Euston Road, Week Days, 8.21 a.m. to 12.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.13 a.m. to 11.37 p.m.
Leave Highgate Archway, Week Days, 7.5 a.m. to 11.33 p.m.; Sundays, 9.20 a.m. to 11 p.m.

FARES.—Midland Railway, Kentish Town, and Archway Tavern, 1*d*.; "Bull and Gate" and "Red Cap" and "Britannia," 1*d*.; North London Railway and Euston Road, (outside), 1*d*.; Highgate Archway and Hampstead Road, 2*d*., Sundays and Week Days.

To GOSPEL OAK, near HAMPSTEAD HEATH, viâ "Angel," Pentonville, King's Cross, Pancras Road, Great College Street, Kentish Town Road, Prince of Wales' Road, Malden Road, "Mother Shipton," and Southampton Road.

FARES.—Between "Angel" and Battle Bridge, 1*d*.; King's Cross and "Mother Shipton," 1*d*.; North London and "Gospel Oak" 1*d*.; "Angel" and "Mother Shipton," 2*d*.; King's Cross and "Gospel Oak," 2*d*.; "Angel" and Gospel Oak, 3*d*.; King's Cross and "Archway Tavern" (by transfer) 2*d*.

SOUTH LONDON TRAMWAYS COMPANY (*Office*, 7 Draper's Gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.).

NORTH STREET, WANDSWORTH, AND HOP EXCHANGE, SOUTHWARK.

From North Street, 7.30 a.m. to 9.55 p.m.
„ Southwark, 9.55 to 10.35 p.m.
¶ Cars run every 6 minutes throughout the day.

"FALCON," CLAPHAM JUNCTION AND CHELSEA BRIDGE PIER.

From "The Falcon," 7.40 a.m. to 9.40 p.m.
„ Chelsea Bridge 8.5 a.m. to 10.5 p.m.
¶ Cars run every 6 minutes throughout the day, and are in connection with Omnibuses from Chelsea Bridge to Victoria Station and Buckingham Palace Gates.

LAVENDER HILL TO CHELSEA BRIDGE PIER.

From Lavender Hill, 7.52 a.m. to 9.45 p.m.
„ Chelsea Bridge 8.13 a.m. to 10.5 p.m.

NORTH STREET, WANDSWORTH AND WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

From North Street, 7.50 a.m. to 10.35 p.m.
„ Westminster Bridge, 8.50 a.m. to 10.35 p.m.
¶ Cars run every 6 minutes throughout the day and are in connection with Omnibuses from Chelsea Bridge to Sloane square and Knightsbridge, near Hyde Park.

FARES.

In the Cars, any distance, 1*d*. In the Omnibuses, to Victoria or Sloane Square, 1*d*.; to Hyde Park, 2*d*.
¶ The tickets are only available for a single Journey upon the Car. where issued.
☞ On Sundays the Cars commence running about 10.0 a.m.

EAST HILL, WANDSWORTH, VIÂ ST. JOHN'S HILL, AND LAVENDER HILL TO SOUTHWARK AND WESTMINSTER.

To Westminster, 7.45 a.m. to 10.33 p.m. Return from, 8.26 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.
To Southwark, 7.33 a.m. to 8.15 p.m. (Saturdays, 11.20 p.m.). Return from, 8.44 a.m. to 9.32 p.m.
FARES, 1*d*., 2*d*., 3*d*., and 4., according to distance.

WOOLWICH AND SOUTH-EAST LONDON TRAMWAYS COMPANY (*Office*, 162 High Street, Plumstead).

PLUMSTEAD CHURCH AND GREENWICH.

From Plumstead Church, Week Days, 8.30 a.m. to 9.43 p.m. Sundays, 9.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.
„ Greenwich, Week Days, 8.50 a.m. to 10.15 p.m. Sundays, 10.20 a.m. to 10.25 p.m.
Cars run every 8 minutes to the London Tramways Terminus at Greenwich. FARES, 1*d*., 2*d*., and 3*d*.

CONSULATE OFFICES AND EMBASSIES.

AMERICA (United States of), 11 Abchurch Lane, King William Street, E.C.; Office of Legation, The Members' Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (LA PLATA), 16 Bishopsgate Street Within.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.

BELGIUM, 36 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

BRAZIL, 6 Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C.; Embassy, 32 Grosvenor Gardens, Pimlico, S.W.

BUENOS AYRES. *See* ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

CANADA, DOMINION OF, Agency-General, 9 Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

COLOMBIA (United States of), 9 St. George's Square, Pimlico, S.W.

DENMARK, 5 Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.; Embassy, 18, Grosvenor Square W.

FRANCE, 38 Finsbury Circus, E.C.; Embassy, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.

GERMAN EMPIRE, 5 Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.; Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

GREECE, 19 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; Embassy, 58 Pall Mall, S.W.

GUATEMALA (Republic of), 22 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, St. Michael's Buildings, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

HUNGARY. *See* AUSTRIA.

ITALY, 31 Old Jewry, E.C.; Embassy, 35 Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.

LIBERIA (Republic of), 7 St. Benet's Place, E.C.

MONTE VIDEO. *See* URUGUAY.

NETHERLANDS, 40 Finsbury Circus, E.C.; Embassy, Arundel House, Walham Green, S.W.

NICARAGUA (Republic of), 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.

PERU, 39 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.

PORTUGAL, 3 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.; Embassy, 12 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.

RUSSIA, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; Embassy, Chesham House, Belgrave Square, S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Agency-General, 8 Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

SPAIN, 21 Billiter Street, E.C.; Embassy, 50 Onslow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, 24 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; Embassy, 47 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

SWITZERLAND, 25 Old Broad Street, E.C.

TURKEY, 42 Old Broad Street, E.C.; Embassy, 1 Bryanston Square, W.

URUGUAY, Republic of (Monte Video), 9 New Broad Street, E.C.

VENEZUELA (United States of), 4 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

STEAMBOATS.

Times and Fares between Chelsea and London Bridge.

Subject to re-arrangement.

Week-day.	*Sunday.*
Chelsea.—Every 10 minutes from 8 to dusk.	Every 10 minutes from 9 to dusk.

Battersea Park.—10 minutes after Chelsea; with tide, one-third less.		Fares all the way on week-days, from Chelsea to London Bridge, 2*d.* Intermediate piers, 1*d.*
Battersea Park, Railway pier. . .	14 min. later.	
Pimlico	24 „	
Nine Elms	27 „	
Vauxhall Bridge Road	30 „	
Lambeth	35 „	
Westminster	40 „	
Charing Cross	44 „	
Waterloo	47 „	
Temple	49 „	
Blackfriars (change for Surrey side)	52 „	
St. Paul's	55 „	
London Bridge	60 „	

Returning every 10 minutes from Surrey side of London Bridge from 8.30 A.M. to dusk on week-days; and on Sundays every 15 minutes from 9 A.M.

From London Bridge up the river at 10 A.M., and from Chelsea to Kew and Brentford every half hour from 11 to 5, returning every 30 minutes from 12 to dusk.

Fares.—Chelsea to Putney . . . . . 3*d.*
„ „ Hammersmith . . . 4*d.*
„ „ Kew . . . . . 6*d.*
London Bridge to Richmond, 1*s.*; return, 1*s.* 6*d.*
„ „ „ Hampton Court, 1*s.* 6*d.*; return, 2*s.* 6*d.*

From Woolwich, calling at Blackwall, Greenwich, &c., to London Bridge and Westminster, half hourly every day, from 8 A.M. to dusk, except in winter, when the service is hourly; returning from Westminster to Woolwich half hourly from 8.10 in summer, 8.40 in winter. *Fares* all the way from Westminster to Woolwich, 4*d.* or 6*d.* Old Swan Pier, London Bridge, to Rosherville.

In the summer steam-vessels are despatched daily to places further down the Thames. For particulars see daily papers. A saloon steamer has for several years run up the Thames during the summer months, *i.e.* from May to September inclusive, between Kingston (Sun Hotel) and Oxford—starting from the former on Monday morning at 11.45 after the train from London (Waterloo Station) has arrived. The boat reaches Windsor Bridge at 5.20 P.M. Monday, leaves Windsor on Tuesday morning at 11 A.M., and gets to Caversham Bridge at 6.25 P.M., leaves Wednesday morning at 10 A.M., and reaches Oxford Bridge at 6 P.M. The return journey is made in two days, the boat gets back to Kingston on Friday at 6.15 P.M. Fares, single, 18*s.*; return 30*s.*

BATHS.

The following are a few of the principal Public Baths:—In addition to ordinary hot or cold baths at these houses, S., signifies swimming bath; M., medicated; L., ladies; T., Turkish; W., public wash-houses.

Albany, 83 York Road, Westminster Bridge Road.—S.
Argyll, 10 Argyll Place, Regent Street.—W.; and 5 New Broad Street, E.C.—M.
Bayswater, Paddington Baths, Queen's Road.—S.
Bell, 119 Buckingham Palace Road.—S.; T.
Bloomsbury, Endell Street, Bloomsbury.—W.
Burton's, 182-4 Euston Road.—T.
Cold Bath Fields, 25A Cold Bath Square, Clerkenwell.—W.; S.
Crown, Kennington Oval.—S.
Hammam, Jermyn Street.—W.; T.
Kensington, 48½ High Street.—S.
Lambeth, 156 Westminster Bridge Road.—W.; S., in summer.
Leicester Square, Orange Street, Leicester Square.—W.
Nevill's, 44 High Street, E.—T. (L.)
St. George's, 8 Davies Street, Berkeley Square.—W.; S.
————, 88 Buckingham Palace Road.—W.; S.
St. Marylebone, 181, Marylebone Road.—W.; S.
Thames, near S.E.R. bridge, Villiers Street, Strand.—S.

CAB REGULATIONS.

Hiring by time or by distance.—The fare may be by time if so expressed by the hirer at the commencement of the hiring; the fare is, however, always to be reckoned *by distance* when not specified to the contrary.

Fares by time.—When hired and discharged *within the four-mile radius*, for any time not exceeding ¾ hour, 2*s.* for a four-wheeled cab, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for a two-wheeled cab. For every fifteen minutes or part thereof above one hour, if a four-wheeled cab, 6*d.*, if a two-wheeled cab, 8*d.*

If hired beyond the four-mile radius, whether discharged beyond it or not, or if hired within but discharged beyond the radius for either a two or four-wheeled, the fare for any time not exceeding one hour is 2*s.* 6*d.*; beyond one hour, 8*d.* for every fifteen minutes or fractional part thereof. A driver is in no case entitled to back fare for the return of his cab after discharged.

Fares by distance.—Within the four-mile radius from Charing Cross the fare for one or two persons is 6*d.* per mile or part of a mile, but no fare is to be less than 1*s.* Beyond the four-mile radius, 1*s.* per mile or any part of a mile.

If the journey is commenced within the four-mile radius and finished *beyond* it, the fare for every mile completed within the radius, 6*d.*; for every mile or part of a mile completed beyond the radius, 1*s.*; but if the entire distance does not exceed one mile 1*s.* only can be charged.

If hired beyond the four-mile radius, 1*s.* per mile for the entire distance.

When hired by distance, a driver is not compelled to drive more than six miles, and if required to wait, then 6*d.* for four-wheeled and 8*d.* for two-wheeled cabs must be paid for every fifteen minutes, completed either in one or more stoppages. No charge for detentions which do not amount in all to fifteen minutes.

For more than two persons.—Whether by time or distance, when more than two persons are carried, 6*d.* for each extra person for the whole hiring.

Children.—For each child under 10 years, 3*d.*

Luggage.—For each parcel carried outside, 3*d.*; inside no extra charge.

Lost property.—Property left in a cab must be taken by the driver to the nearest police station within twenty-four hours. All inquiries for lost property to be made at the police office, Great Scotland Yard, Parliament Street.

Disputes and penalties.—In the event of a dispute, the hirer may require the driver to drive, without charge, to the nearest Police Court or Station. The penalty for overcharging or for violation of any of these rules is 40*s.*

CAB FARES.

Reckoned at 6d. per mile, all the following places being within the 4-mile radius.

FARES TO OR FROM (2 or 1 Wheel'd Cabs, 1 or 2 persons; 6d. extra for each additional person)	Euston Station.	Paddington Station.	Broad St. and Liverpool St. Stations.	Cannon St. and Victoria Stations.	Charing Cross Station.	London Bridge Station.	Gt. Northern Station.	Gt. Northern & Pentonville Rd. Stations.	Waterloo Station.	King's Cross Station.	Temperance Hotel, Gt. Russell St.	Temperance Hotel, Bloomsbury St.
Acton, Islington	1/0	3/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Agricultural Hall, Islington	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0
Albany Street, Regent's Pk.	1/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/6	2/6		1/0	2/0
Baker Street, Portman Sq.	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0
Bank of England	1/6	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Battersea, the Old Church	3/0	2/6	3/0	2/0	2/0	2/6	1/6	2/6	2/0	2/6	3/0	2/6
Bayswater, Petersburg Place	2/0	1/0	2/6	2/6	2/0	3/0	2/0	2/0	3/0	2/0	2/0	3/0
Bedford Square, N.W. corner	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0
Belgrave Square, N.W. corner	1/6	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0
Berkeley Sq., N.W. corner	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0
Bishopsgate St. Houndsditch	2/0	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0
Blackfriars Bdg., Chatham Pl.	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Bloomsbury Sq., N.W. corner	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0
Bond Street, Piccadilly	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0
British Museum	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0
Brixton, the Church	3/0	3/0	2/6	2/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/6	2/0	3/0	2/6
Brompton Sq., N.W. corner	2/0	1/6	2/6	2/6	1/6	2/6	1/0	2/0	2/6	2/0	2/0	3/0
Brook Street, Davies Street	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0
Brunswick Sq., N.W. corner	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Bryanston Sq., N.W. corner	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0
Buckingham Gate, St. J. Pk.	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/0
Caledonian Cherry Tree	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0
Camberwell Park	2/6	3/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/6	2/0
Cambridge Heath Gate	2/0	3/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	3/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	3/0	1/0
Camden Town, Mot. Red Cap	1/6	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0
Cattle Market, Metropolitan	1/0	2/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/6	1/6	2/6	2/0	1/0	2/0
Cavendish Sq., N.W. corner	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	2/0
Chancery Lane, Holborn	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Charing Cross, Statue	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0
Cheapside, Wood Street	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Chelsea Hospital	2/0	2/0	2/6	2/6	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/6	1/6	2/6	3/0
Chesham Place, S.W. corner	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0
Chester Sq., Pimlico, N.W. c.	2/0	1/6	3/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0
Christ's Hospital	1/6	3/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
City Road, Marcelles Head St.	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0
Clapham Common, Plough	3/0	3/0	2/6	2/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/6	2/6	2/0	3/0	3/0
Clerkenwell Green	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Commercial Rd., E., Mart St.	2/0	3/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/6	3/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/0
Corn Exchange, Mark Lane	2/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Covent Garden, Russell St.	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0
Cremorne House	2/0	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Downing Street	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0
Dulwich, Red Post Lane	3/6	4/0	3/0	2/6	3/0	2/6	2/6	2/0	2/0	3/0	3/0	2/6
Eaton Square, Pimlico	2/0	1/6	2/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0
Edgware Road, Oxford St.	1/6	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

| FARES TO OR FROM (2 Set-s Wheeled Cabs, 1 or 2 persons; 6d. extra for each additional person) | Albert Gate | Baker Street | Bayswater Road | Bedford Square | Belgrave Square | Berkeley Square | Bloomsbury Square | Bond Street | Brompton Road | Cadogan Place | Charing Cross | Chelsea Bridge | Clapham Common | Clapham Road | Cleveland Street | Cromwell Road | Dulwich | Eaton Square | Edgware Road | Euston Square | Fitzroy Square | Gloucester Road | Grosvenor Square | Hampstead | Hanover Square | Hyde Park Corner | Kensington Church | Kensington Gate | Kensington High St. | Kensington Palace | Kensington Square | Kentish Town | Knightsbridge | Leicester Square | Lincoln's Inn Fields | Lisson Grove | Maida Vale | Mansion House | Marble Arch | Mayfair | Notting Hill Gate | Oxford Circus | Paddington | Pall Mall | Park Lane | Portland Place | Portman Square | Queen's Gate | Regent Circus | Regent Street | Russell Square | Sloane Square | Soho | Southwark | Stanhope Gate | Strand | Temple Bar | Tottenham Court Road | Victoria Station | Victoria Street | Waterloo Bridge | Westbourne Grove | Westminster Bridge | Whitehall | Wimbledon | Woburn Place |
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FARES TO OR FROM (each Wheelers cost 1 or 2 persons; 6d. extra for each additional person)	Bank	Bishopsgate Street	Blackfriars Bridge	Broad St., Golden Sq.	Cannon Street	Charing Cross	Chelsea Bridge	Cheapside	Clerkenwell Green	Euston Square	Farringdon Street	Finsbury Pavement	Fleet Street	Gracechurch Street	Hyde Park Corner	Islington, Angel	Islington, Cross	Kensington, Palace Gate	Kensington, Vict. Rd.
Aldgate Pump	2/0	1/0	3/0	3/0	2/0	3/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	3/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	3/0	3/0	3/0	3/0	3/0
Bridge Road, Battersea Bridge	2/0	3/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Canonbury St., E. India Ho.	1/6	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Leicester Square, S.W. corn.	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Lincoln's Inn Serle Street	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Lombard St., Birchin Lane	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
London Bridge, Adelaide Pl.	2/0	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
London Docks	2/0	3/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Lord's Cricket Ground	1/6	1/0	2/6	2/6	2/0	2/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	—	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0
Lowndes Square, S.W. corn.	1/6	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	1/0
Langate Hill, Harrington St.	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Manchester Square, N.W. cor.	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0
Mansion House, City	1/6	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Mark Lane, Fenchurch St.	2/0	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	—	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Mile End Gate	2/6	3/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/6	2/6	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0
Mourgate st., London Wall	1/6	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
New Road, Mason Grove	1/0	1/0	2/6	2/0	1/6	2/6	1/6	2/0	2/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0
New Rd., Tottenham Ct. Rd.	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0
Notting Hill Square, S.W. cor.	2/0	1/0	3/0	3/0	2/0	3/0	2/0	2/0	3/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	3/0	2/0	—	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0
Old Bailey	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	—	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Oxford Street, Regent's Circ.	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	—	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Oxford St., Pantenh'n Ct. Rd.	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Oxford St., Wells St., W.C.	1/6	1/0	2/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0
Pall Mall, George Street	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Park Lane, Mount Street	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	1/0
Piccadilly, Half Moon Street	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	1/0
Portland Place, Duchess St.	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Portman Square, W.	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	1/0
RAILWAY STATIONS.																			
Shoreditch, Great Eastern	2/0	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	—	1/0
Fenchurch St., G.E. Eastern	2/0	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	—	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0
King's Cross, G.E. Northern	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	—	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	—	1/6	1/6
Paddington, G.E. Western	1/6	—	2/6	2/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/6	2/6	1/6	2/0	2/6	1/6	2/0	2/6	2/6	2/0	2/6
London Bridge, L.B. & S.C.	2/0	2/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	—	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0
Victoria, Lond. Bd. & S.C.	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	—	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/6
Ludgate Hill, Chat. & Dov.	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	—	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Victoria, Chatham & Dov.	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	—	1/6	1/6	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/0	1/0
Euston Sq., Lond. & N.W.	—	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6
Waterloo, London & S.W.	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	—	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0
Charing Cross, South East	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	—	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
St. Pancras, Midland	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/6
Regent Circus, Oxford Street	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0
Regent Street, Piccadilly	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/6	1/6
Russell Square, S.W. corner	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/6	1/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0
St. James's Square, S.W. cor.	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
St. Katherine's Docks	2/0	3/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
St. Paul's, Paul's Chain	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Sloane Square, Sloane Street	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0
Smithfield (W.), Long Lane	1/6	2/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/6	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	2/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

Hyde Park Corner, (E. Gate) Pic.	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6
Hyde Park Gardens and Mews	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6
Hyde Park Square	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Hyde Park Terrace	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Hyde Park Square, S.W. corner	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Ilchester Place	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Islington:													
Angel	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Barnsbury, Leconfield Sqre.	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Barnsbury Square, Old Swan	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Barnsbury Square, Swan ...	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/6	1/6	2/6	2/6	2/0
Covent Garden, (Int. Opera	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coventry, Piccadilly	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6
Derry Street	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Derby, Piccadilly	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Devonshire Street	2/0	2/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6
Drury, Strand	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Duke, Newcastle St., Strd.	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Dysart Rd.	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6
Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly ..	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Egerton, W. Illington Street	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Elgin Crescent, Notting ...	2/0	2/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6
Essex, Strand	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Exeter, Strand	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Exeter, Exchange, Strand ..	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Exhibition Road	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Fenchurch Street	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Fitzroy Square, Oxford Street	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Fleet Valley, Holborn C.H.	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Royal Great Circus, Pic.	1/6	1/6	2/6	2/6	1/6	2/6	1/6	2/0	2/6	2/6	1/6	2/6	2/6
Royalty, Dean Street, Soho	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Sadler's Wells, Islington ..	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
St. James', King Street ..	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6
Soho Sq., Soho Street	1/6	2/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	—	1/6
Strand	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Surrey, Rockingham Road.	1/6	2/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Vauxhall, Strand	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/6	1/6
Victoria, New Cut, Lamb.	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Victoria Street, S.W. corner	2/0	2/0	2/6	1/6	2/6	1/6	2/0	2/6	2/0	2/6	3/0	2/6	2/6
Wells St., Wm. St., Strand ..	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Torrington Square, S.W. cor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tottenham Court Road ...	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6
Tower of London	2/0	2/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Uxbridge Rd., Goldhawk Rd.	2/6	1/6	3/6	3/0	2/6	3/6	3/0	3/0	3/6	3/6	2/6	3/6	3/0
Vauxhall Bridge, Bridge Rd.	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	2/0
Vauxhall Gardens, Bridge Rd.	2/0	2/0	1/6	1/6	2/6	2/0	3/0	2/0	1/6	2/6	2/0	1/6	1/6
Victoria Stn., Arundel Terr.	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/6
Wardour Square, S.W. corner	2/6	2/6	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	1/6	2/0	2/6	1/6
Waterloo Bridge, Strand, N.	1/6	2/0	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Waterloo Road, Obelisk ...	1/6	1/6	2/6	2/6	1/6	2/6	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	1/6	2/6	2/0

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on 15 October, 2018